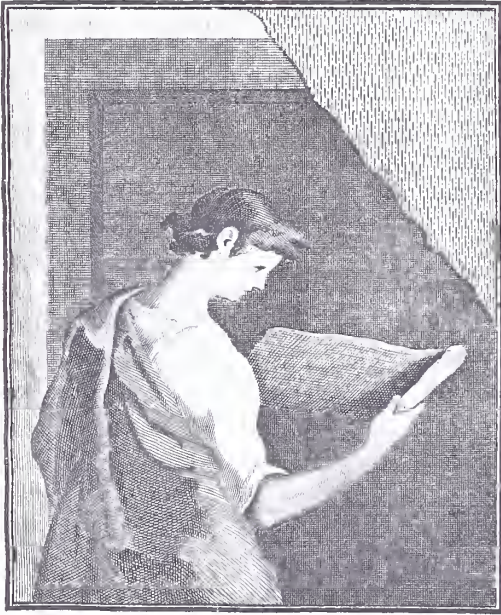






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PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

VOL. III.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF
LONDON.

VOL. III.
FROM APRIL 1853 TO JUNE 1856.

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1856.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

Vol. III.

1853.

No. 37.

Saturday, April 23rd, 1853.

Anniversary.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P., and subsequently the
VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Society meeting this day in pursuance of the Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing, the Clauses in the Statutes prescribing the method of proceeding in Anniversary Elections were read; after which Robert Lemon, Esq. and Frederic Ouvry, Esq. were nominated by the Vice-President, and appointed Scrutators.

The Ballot then opened; one of the Secretaries receiving the votes, and the other Secretary marking down the names of the several Members as they gave in their lists.

While the Ballot was proceeding, the President made the following Address to the Members:—

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ At the last Anniversary it was in my power to inform you that during the past year the Society had not lost any of those Members who had taken an active or prominent part in its proceedings. I am happy that I am able to make to you the same announcement with respect to another year. This you will perceive when I now proceed to state our Obituary between the 5th of April, 1852, and the 5th of April last.

John Benett, Esq. M.P.

John Martin Cripps, Esq.

The Rev. Edward Duke, M.A.

The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, K.G.

The Rev. James Stoughton Money Kyrle, M.A.

George Milner, Esq.

Edward Davis Protheroe, Esq.

Edward Bedford Price, Esq.
 Thomas Thomson, Esq.
 Peter Evan Turnbull, Esq.
 Henry Vint, Esq.
 Sir Frederic Beilby Watson, K.H.

Of these names, Mr. Thomas Thomson held a high rank among the Antiquaries of Scotland. He was one of the original founders, and became the second President, of the Bannatyne Club. A list that I have seen in print of the Books and Tracts that came forth under his Editorship, extends to upwards of three quarto pages. His character has been summed up as follows, by one of those who knew him best.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, on the 30th November, the Honourable Lord Murray, Vice-President, in his Address from the Chair, referred to Mr. Thomson in the following terms:—

“ In the death of my old and valued friend, Mr. Thomas Thomson, the Society has to deplore the loss of one whose contributions to our antiquarian literature, and to the facilities of the historical student of the Records of Scotland, have conferred a boon upon the country, such as it would be difficult to over-estimate in value. He was a man of great and varied learning, and a highly refined mind. His enthusiasm was undamped by the intricacy and forbidding aspects of one of the most perplexing and protracted labours which ever engrossed the life-labour of the legal Antiquary; and yet, while devoting his fine mind to such labours in his study, he united to all the acquirements requisite for such pursuits, manners the most pleasing, and a warmth and geniality of feeling which have embalmed him in the memories of a numerous circle of friends and admirers.”

Within the same period, that is, from the 5th of April 1852 to the 5th of April last, the following gentlemen have withdrawn from the Society:—

William D'Oyly Bayley, Esq.
 John Britton, Esq.
 Charles Peers, Esq. D.C.L.
 James Robinson Planché, Esq.
 The Rev. John Wright, M.A.

Within the same period, the following gentlemen have been elected Fellows:—

William Francis Ainsworth, Esq.
 Charles John Armistead, Esq.
 Sir John Boileau, Bart.
 Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, M.A.
 William Hookham Carpenter, Esq.
 John Carter, Esq.
 Henry Clark, M.D.
 Joseph Clarke, Esq.
 William Henry Cooke, Esq.
 Lieut.-Colonel C. Stepney Cowell.
 James Crossley, Esq.
 Joseph Barnard Davis, Esq.
 Matthew Dawes, Esq.
 Philip De la Motte, Esq.

Francis Henry Dickenson, Esq.
 John Drummond, Esq.
 Joseph Durham, Esq.
 Edward Backhouse Eastwick, Esq.
 John Evans, Esq.
 Thomas Faulkner, Esq.
 John Fenwick, Esq.
 William Figg, Esq.
 Richard Frankum, Esq.
 John Lewis Fytche, Esq.
 Jonathan Gooding, Esq.
 William Harvey, Esq.
 John Lord Henniker.
 Charles Hill, Esq.
 Robert Gardiner Hill, Esq.
 Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A.
 David Jardine, Esq.
 Llewellyn Jewitt, Esq.
 William Kell, Esq.
 William Hylton Longstaffe, Esq.
 Mark Antony Lower, Esq.
 Charles Mackay, Esq. LL.D.
 Joseph Samuel Mackie, Esq.
 Henry Mogford, Esq.
 Charles Scott Murray, Esq.
 Rev. Henry Nicholson.
 Richard Kyrke Penson, Esq.
 Lewis Powell, Esq.
 Thomas Prothero, Esq.
 Henry Reeve, Esq.
 John Richards, Esq. (Re-election.)
 Robert Richardson, Esq.
 John Charles Robinson, Esq.
 Rev. John Fuller Russell.
 Henry Porter Smith, Esq.
 William Smith, Esq.
 Henry Stevens, Esq.
 George Edmund Street, Esq.
 Thomas Thorby, Esq.
 John Thurnam, M.D.
 Thomas Tobin, Esq.
 The Rev. James Henthorn Todd, D.D.
 George Taddy Tomlin, Esq.
 Edward Owen Tudor, Esq.
 Weston Styleman Walford, Esq.
 Samuel Wood, Esq.
 William Watkin Edward Wynn, Esq. M.P. (Re-election.)

Royal Member.

H.R.H. the Count of Syracuse.

“ Gentlemen, this is I believe the first occasion for many years when the number of Elections has exceeded the number of Vacancies caused by death or by withdrawal. You cannot but observe with pleasure how valuable an accession, not merely of numbers but also of talent and experience, has in many of the names I have mentioned been brought to the Society. To refer to them more particularly from this place would be unbecoming ; yet in one instance at least I may be allowed to indulge both your feelings and my own by expressing the high gratification with which we now see enlisted in our ranks, an antiquary second

certainly to no other in this kingdom, Mr. Bruce, the distinguished and accurate historian of the Roman Wall.

“The most important transaction in which we have been engaged during the past year was the change which we made in our financial system; when, reverting to the practice of our predecessors, we fixed our Annual Payments at Two Guineas instead of Four. You will readily believe me, Gentlemen, when I say, that I do not touch upon this subject with any wish of discussing anew, or of reviving, the differences to which it gave rise. My desire on the present occasion is the very reverse. I am anxious to express my hope, that, wide as were our differences and vehement as were our contests in the matter to which I am now referring, no trace or remains of them may extend into next year; that nothing which has passed up to the present time may preclude us, whatever our opinions may have been, from cordially co-operating on any future questions that may conduce to the Society’s welfare and prosperity.

“The prosperous state of our Finances, of which the Report of the Auditors will have more fully apprised you, has induced the Council, in the course of the present month, to adopt the following Resolution:—

“‘It was resolved on the motion of the Treasurer,

“‘That a sum not exceeding Twenty Guineas may be applied during the present year in Subscriptions, in the name of the Society, to forthcoming Antiquarian Publications which are likely to be wanting the patronage of the Society. The selection of such publications to be referred to the Library Committee. Such works may be selected definitively by that Committee when the Subscription is under £5 and the Committee is unanimous. In all other cases the Committee to report to the Council before acting finally. In case the whole amount be not expended in Subscriptions, the Library Committee may point out to the Council any special way in which the balance may be expended to the benefit of the Library; but, until the publication of a Catalogue, the Council is not desirous of entering upon the general question of increasing the Library by purchase.’

“It seems to me, Gentlemen, and such is also I believe the opinion of the other Officers my colleagues, that in carrying out this Resolution, a vigilant care ought to be exercised in the selection, that the encouragement which we may give should be confined to Books of the fairest promise and of the highest class. By such discrimination, if well maintained and fully acknowledged, our Subscriptions may confer hereafter a much more extended benefit than the mere sum in money they bestow. The name of the Society of Antiquaries, when placed in the List of Subscribers to any forthcoming work, may become a pledge to the public of the probable merits of that work, and, from the confidence which it inspires, may attract to it at its outset a larger increase of general patronage and support than it might otherwise obtain.

“Among the forthcoming works which have been mentioned as likely to deserve the earliest subscriptions of the Society, are ‘The Orations of Hyperides,’ the ‘Crania Britannica,’ and ‘Trollope’s Illustrations of ancient Art from Pompeii.’

“In the course of last year you are aware that a Committee has been

appointed to consider and report upon the Revision of our Statutes. When the gentleman who proposed that Committee first gave in the list of names, the Council deliberated upon it, and had great pleasure in stating their unanimous concurrence in its propriety and fair selection. Almost, if not quite, the same unanimity appeared in the Society at large when that list came to be submitted to you for your choice or confirmation. Such general concurrence affords a happy omen of the good spirit in which that Committee will frame its recommendations, and of the good spirit also in which I trust we shall be disposed to receive them. Another happy omen of the valuable suggestions which we may hope from this Committee lies, I think, in the fact, that in the arduous duty which they have kindly undertaken, they have avoided the error of haste and precipitation, that they have reserved to themselves full time both to hear the thoughts of others and to mature their own. It is of little importance, I conceive, whether our Statutes be altered a few months sooner or a few months later, but it is of great importance that they should only be altered upon ample deliberation and upon the clearest grounds. Whenever, then, the Report of our Committee shall be sent in, it will be the duty of the Council, now to be elected, to weigh it with equal care,—to express their concurrence if they conscientiously can on all points recommended, but if otherwise by no means to shrink from the less pleasant duty of expressing their dissent, and dissuading your adoption.

“In any case, Gentlemen, you may be assured, and with this assurance, though indeed superfluous, I will now conclude,—that full means as well as full time shall be afforded to you, the Society at large, for framing your own judgment, and that to yours as to the final issue will be brought both the most accurate facts we can obtain, and the most careful opinions we can form.”

On the motion of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. seconded by Henry Foss, Esq. the Thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to the President for his Address, with the request that his Lordship would allow it to be printed.

Upon the close of the Ballot, on the examination of the Lists by the Scrutators, it appeared that the following Members had a majority of votes for composing the Council, and filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretaries for the ensuing year; and their Names were announced accordingly : viz.—

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, *President.*
 Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart. M.P. *V.P.*
 Samuel Lord Bishop of Oxford, *V.P.*
 John Payne Collier, Esq. *V.P.*
 Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. K.S.F. *V.P.*
 John Bruce, Esq. *Treasurer.*
 The Viscount Strangford, G.C.B. *Director.*
 Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. *Secretary.*
 John Yonge Akerman, Esq. *Secretary.*
 George Godwin, Esq.
 Henry Shaw, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.

John Brodribb Bergne, Esq.
 Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt.
 Richard Ford, Esq.
 Edward Hawkins, Esq.
 James Heywood, Esq. M.P.
 Rev. Joseph Hunter.
 Robert Lemon, Esq.
 Peter Levesque, Esq.
 John Henry Parker, Esq.
 Sir Charles George Young, *Garter*.

After the Announcement, the Thanks of the Society were returned to the Scrutators.

Notice was then given from the Chair that the first Portion of Vol. XXXV. of the *Archæologia* was in progress, and would be ready for delivery to the Members in the month of June. It was also announced that the next meeting of the Society would take place on Thursday the 28th instant.

The Society afterwards dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, according to annual custom; the *VISCOUNT MAHON*, *President*, in the Chair.

Thursday, April 28th, 1853.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced from the Donation Book, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| From the Author. | Saxon Obsequies Illustrated. By the Hon. R. C. Neville, F.S.A. Folio. Lond. 1852. |
| From the Camden Society. | The Verney Papers, edited by John Bruce, Esq. Treas. S.A. 4to. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Translator (Anonymous). | Defence for the full Hereditary Right, according to the Lex Regia, of the Kings and Royal House of Denmark, especially Prince Christian and his Spouse. By Councillor C. F. Wegener. (Translated from the Danish original.) 8vo. Copenhagen, 1853. |
| From the Author. | Collectanea Antiqua. Vol. 3, Part 1. By Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A. 8vo. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Academy of Sciences of Rouen. | Précis Analytique des Travaux de l'Académie pendant l'Année 1851-52. 8vo. Rouen, 1852. |
| From the Society of Emulation at Rouen. | Bulletins de la Société pendant l'Années 1850-52. 2 Tomes. 8vo. Rouen, 1851-52. |
| From the Institute of British Architects. | 1. On Glass-painting. By C. Winston, Esq.
2. On the Decorative Painting of Pompeii. By Signor G. Abbate of Naples. 4to. Lond. 1853. |

From Thomas Tobin, Esq. F.S.A. M. Botta's Discoveries at Nineveh. Translated from the French by C. T. First Series. 8vo. Lond. 1850.

From the Author.

Catalogue of Oriental and Sèvres Porcelain, the property of the Queen, deposited for exhibition in the Museum of the Department of Practical Art. By J. C. Robinson, F.S.A. 8vo. Lond. 1853.

The President laid before the Society the following Letter from H.R.H. the Comte de Syracuse to Sir Henry Ellis, dated Naples, April 6th, 1853 :—

“ MONSIEUR,

“ Naples, le 6 Avril, 1853.

“ Je viens de recevoir votre Lettre du 4 Mars par laquelle vous me faites part de la decision que la Société des Antiquaires de Londres a pris à mon egard. Je suis très flatté de ce que la Société a voulu bien faire pour moi, en écrivant mon nom dans la Liste des membres royaux, et je vous prie, Monsieur, d'être auprès de la Société entière, l'interprète de ma vive reconnaissance, et de leur faire comprendre combien j'apprécie l'honneur d'appartenir désormais à une Assemblée aussi savante, et aussi distinguée.

“ Agréez, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma parfaite estime,

“ LEOPOLD DE BOURBON,

“ A Monsieur

“ Comte de Syracuse.

“ Monsieur Henry Ellis, Secrétaire.”

William Francis Ainsworth, Esq., John Brent, jun. Esq., and Thomas Tobin, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

Henry Hill, Esq., Bernard Bolingbroke Woodward, Esq., the Rev. Joseph Goodall, M.A., and Frederic Corbin Lukis, Esq. were balloted for, and severally elected Fellows of the Society.

Herr Joseph Arneth, Keeper of the Antiquities in the Imperial Museum at Vienna, Herr Edward Gerhard, Professor of Archæology in the Royal Museum of Berlin, and the Abbate Fusco of Naples, were also balloted for, and declared duly elected foreign Members.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Esq. exhibited an original Drawing and Plan of the “ Couronne de Lumiere ” at Aix la Chapelle, impressions from the bottom plates of which he had exhibited to the Society at a former Meeting.* Mr. Williams referred for a more particular description of the “ Couronne ” to the Monumens d'Archæologie, d'Histoire, &c. of the Père Martin and M. Cahier.

WILLIAM M. WYLIE, Esq. exhibited an Impression, in gutta percha, from the *Seal of the Town of Colchester in Essex*. One side representing an elaborate screen of gothic work, ornamented with figures and shields of arms; one of the latter charged with those of Colchester, sup-

* Proc. vol. ii. p. 234.

ported by two griffons. The other side of the Seal bears the representation of a castle, flanked by lions. The Inscription on one side, in black-letter characters, *sigillum commune balliborum . ⁊ . communis ville . domini , regis . Colcestrie*. On the other, *intrabit . i. h. c. in . quoddam . Castellum . et . mlier . quoddam . ercepit*. This Seal, from its style of workmanship, is no doubt of the reign of Edw. IV.; which is confirmed by the circumstance that Colchester received its charter from that monarch.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited two Fibulæ of the late-Roman period, said to have been found at Mile End.

The conclusion of Mr. PRYCE's Memoir was then read, in "Examination of the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, with a view to ascertain whether the claim usually accorded to Simon de Burton and the two William Cannynge as the founders and reconstructors of that edifice is based upon fact;" followed by "*Observations on the origin of the Division of Man's Life into Stages*, by JOHN WINTER JONES, Esq. Assistant-Keeper of the Department of Printed Books in the British Museum." These Observations have been since printed entire in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. pp. 167-189.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

Thursday, 5th May, 1853.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

Presents to the Society :—

From the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.	State Papers published under the authority of Her Majesty's Commission. Volumes 6 to 11. Henry VIII. Part 5. 4to. Lond. 1849-52.
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ROBERT COLE, Esq. presented two Proclamations.

CAPT. OUVRY, of the 3rd Light Dragoons, presented a small round Seal from Cairo, bearing an Arabic Inscription to the purport that it was the Seal of Zenab, daughter of the Caliph Ali Mortassim.

Thanks for these Presents were ordered to be returned.

Bernard B. Woodward, Esq., Robert Gardiner Hill, Esq., John Watkins, Esq., and Henry Hill, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

EDWARD ABADAM, Esq. of Middleton Hall, Carmarthen, exhibited a bronze Celt of the axe-head form, found buried in the ground on Llanfrynach Common, in the autumn of 1841. Near the spot where it was discovered was a large stone, conjectured to have once formed part of a Cromlech.

ROBERT COLE, Esq. communicated the Copy of a Memorial from the Merchants of London to the King, against the conduct of certain lewd persons called "Spirits" who used the practice of spiriting people, whereby parents had been robbed of their children, and masters had lost their servants, who by those persons had been spirited, inveigled, and trepanned a ship-board, and so exported to places beyond the seas: praying that his Majesty would be pleased to constitute and set up an Office of Registry within the City of London, wherein parents, masters, and others therein concerned might search and prevent the transportation of their children and servants to the English plantations; and that no master of any ship might be permitted to take on board any passenger, or servant, without the certificate of some person to be appointed, at the head of the Office proposed, as a Registrar-General. This Document was without date, but Mr. Cole believed it to be connected with an Order of Council preserved among the Proclamations belonging to the Society, dated 26 March, 1686, for regulating the method of binding apprentices to be sent to the plantations.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, communicated the following "Observations upon a Volume of MSS. belonging to this Society and now exhibited :—

"In the course of investigations connected with the work of binding and repairing the MSS. in the Library of this Society, attention has been attracted to a MS. volume, some of the contents of which do not seem to be sufficiently well known. This volume contains a collection of letters and papers principally addressed to Oliver Cromwell during that most important period of his history, when the enthusiasm excited by his great military achievements was animating him to take upon himself the almost vacant government. It cannot be doubted that almost all these papers passed under Cromwell's own hand. Many of them are of the most confidential character; one is a private letter written to Cromwell by his wife. This last letter was not addressed to him, perhaps because the writer was unwilling to exhibit her hand-writing to the observation of the messenger; but, like several others, it bears obvious marks of having been carried in Cromwell's pocket.

"From the possession of Cromwell these valuable papers passed into the hands of one whose illustrious name gives them another claim upon our attention and respect—John Milton.

"From Milton they descended to his reader and friend the gentle Quaker Thomas Ellwood, whose autobiography gives such interesting glimpses of the domestic life of our great epic poet.

"Ellwood's papers, including this collection of letters, passed on his decease into the possession of his friend Joseph Wyeth, a citizen and merchant of London, under whose superintendence Ellwood's autobiography was first published in 1714.

"Joseph Wyeth died, leaving a widow, who presented these Papers to Mr. John Nickolls junior, known as a collector of engraved portraits, and elected a Fellow of this Society on the 17th January, 1739-40. The papers having thus come into the possession of Mr. Nickolls, he

edited from them the thin folio volume published in 1743, and ordinarily known under the title of Milton's State Papers.

"Mr. John Nickolls died on the 11th January, 1745-6; and, on the 15th of the same month, Mr. Amcs, the Secretary of this Society, reported that Mr. Nickolls's father had presented the collection now before us to this Society, in consideration of the esteem which his son had for this Society.

"It is obvious, from this pedigree of the collection, that the authenticity of these papers is beyond a doubt. Regarded merely as a collection of autographs, it would be difficult to produce any single volume that would surpass the one now exhibited in value or interest.

"It contains two original letters to Cromwell from Oliver St. John; two from President Bradshaw; five from the younger Sir Harry Vane; two from Major-General Harrison; two from Ireton; three from Colonel Overton; one from Sir William Armyne (beginning "Honest Noll"); one from Alatheia Countess of Arundel and Surrey; one from the Countess of Cork; one from the Countess of Ormond (the letters of these ladies are personal appeals to Cromwell for favour to themselves or their families); one from Lord Conway and Kilulta; one from Colonel Hammond; two from Admiral Penn; one from Colonel Disbrowe; one from Colonel Venables; one from Colonel John Cromwell; one from Andrew Marvell; and the letter before alluded to, from Cromwell's wife, which is, I believe, the only example of her handwriting known to be in existence.

"Besides these letters, there are in the volume several addresses to Oliver Cromwell from churches and bodies of people in various parts of the country, and amongst them one which seems to have escaped the notice of the many writers to whom it would have been useful. It is an address from thirty-six inhabitants of the county of Bedford, and amongst the names attached to it are those of John Bunyan, the author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and various other persons, intimately connected with his life and history. This paper has not been noticed by any of the numerous biographers of Bunyan.

"Bunyan's signature to this paper is so little like some other signatures supposed to have been written by him, that it has seemed to me a general inquiry into its authenticity, with an endeavour to account for the difference between this signature and the others, would form a proper subject for a Communication to this Society. With that view I have procured fac-similes of all the known signatures of Bunyan, and have made inquiries upon the subject in a variety of quarters. These inquiries have branched out in a manner which I did not anticipate, and have led me into questions of some literary curiosity. They have also made the existence of this signature pretty generally known, and have brought it under the notice of several gentlemen who are engaged on *Lives of Bunyan*, and are desirous of obtaining copies of this signature. Being very unwilling to interfere with the literary labours of any one, I now, under the authority of the Council, exhibit the MS. to the Society, that it may be noticed in our Proceedings. The gentlemen alluded to are also, by direction of the Council, to have full opportunity of taking advantage of it. If, when those gentlemen have published their books, and my inquiries have been concluded, there seems anything worthy of

further notice in connection with this subject, I shall have the honour to send a future communication to this Society."

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., by favour of the Archdeacon of Hereford and the Rector and Churchwardens of Leominster in Herefordshire, exhibited a curious and beautiful mediæval Chalice, and a Paten, which are preserved in the church of that town. Of their actual history there is no record. All that is known of them is that they have been in the church from time immemorial, and are supposed to have belonged to the ancient Priory of Leominster. The Chalice stands $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and is of silver gilt. The bowl is hemispherical, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, gilt within and without. Round the exterior is engraved in ancient church-text the words "*Calicem salutaris accipiam, et nomen Domini invocabo.*" The stem is within of silver, overlaid on the outside with gilded open Gothic tracery, consisting of six angular miniature buttresses, with ogee-arched paneling and tracery between them. The knop is gilded, ornamented with pierced flowing tracery, and has six projecting bosses terminating in lozenge-shaped panels, which were enriched with small roses in enamel of the kind termed "translucid on relief," which prevailed during the 14th century, though it continued to be employed much later. Small portions of the dark blue enamel still exist, just sufficient to show what had been, the remainder being worn off by use. The foot, which is of silver gilt, is hexagonal, the sides of the hexagon being indented and ornamented with an elegant band of small pierced quatrefoils. The sloping sides of the foot are engraved alternately in old Gothic-text characters, with the sacred monograms IHC and XPC, signifying ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ. It will, however, be seen that one of these sides has been cut out, and clumsily replaced by another plate of silver gilt of more modern make and inferior workmanship. The cause of this is easily accounted for; on one side of the foot of the Chalice was always engraved a figure of the Crucifix, which, in the celebration of the Mass, the priest always held towards him. At the Reformation, in the year 1552, a Commission was issued by Edward VI. to the Marquis of Northampton and others, to visit chapels, churches, fraternities, or gilds, and cause to be taken due inventories of their plate, jewels, &c., leaving nevertheless in every parish church or chapel one or more Chalices, according to the multitude of the people. It seems therefore very probable that this Chalice, being of large and convenient size for the administration of the Sacrament according to the Protestant Ritual, was, according to the foregoing instructions, either left with, or given to the parish church; but that as the engraving of the Crucifix on the foot might be supposed to lead to a superstitious reverence of it, all crucifixes at that time being removed, that portion of the foot was cut away, and replaced by the plate engraved with the monogram I·H·C, as we now see it. The Gothic tracery with which the stem is ornamented is, architecturally speaking, of "decorated" character, and the enameling might also be of the decorated period, but the band of quatre-foils round the foot is of rather a later character; Mr. Morgan was therefore, on the whole, disposed to consider the date of its work somewhere about 1400. The Priory of Leominster was laid under heavy contributions by Owen Glendower in 1402; it may there-

fore be conjectured that some of the church plate formed part of these forced contributions, and that on quiet being restored new plate was procured to replace that which had been given up, and that the Chalice was portion of such new plate made at that period.

The Paten was ancient but of ruder work, and hardly seems to have belonged to the Chalice, its style of ornament being different, though they may have always been used together. It is six inches in diameter, and is sunk in the middle with a six-foiled depression, having the face of the Saviour surrounded by a nimbus coarsely engraved in the centre. In the spandrils of the six foils are similarly engraved roses, alternating with what may be a rude representation of acorns and oak-leaves, whilst round the edge is a double row of zig-zag engraving.

There is no hall-mark on either Chalice or Paten—a circumstance not uncommon in early church plate. The precise year of the make therefore cannot be determined, nor can it be pronounced whether they are of English workmanship, though it is very probable. The Chalice, Mr. Morgan observed, is so fine and rare a specimen, that he thought it well worthy of being drawn and engraved.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, exhibited some old Accounts of the Churchwardens of the parish of Minchinhampton in the county of Gloucester, and communicated Observations thereon. In the course of these Observations Mr. Bruce described the situation and character of this secluded little town, and illustrated the influence of the Reformation and other leading events in English history thereon, by extracts from the old accounts. Mr. Bruce's Observations and Extracts will be printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. part ii.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications; and likewise to the Archdeacon of Hereford, and to the Churchwardens of Leominster, for the loan of the ancient Chalice and Paten.

Thursday, May 12th, 1853.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

Presents to the Society since the last Meeting :—

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| From the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton. | Reports and Papers during the year 1852: 8vo. Lond. 1852. |
| From the Author. | Supplement to the 2nd edition of "Antiquities and Folk Lore of Worcestershire," by Jabez Allies, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Editor. | Plays of Shakespeare. Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. Lond. 1853. |

Joseph Durham, Esq. and John Carter, Esq. Sheriff and Alderman of London, were admitted Fellows.

Francis Graham Moon, Esq. Alderman of London, was elected Fellow of the Society.

PATRICK CHALMERS, Esq. exhibited an Impression from the Common Seal of the Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Brechin, in Forfarshire; the area representing an emblematical device of the Trinity; the surrounding inscription *S. CAPITVLI . SANCTE + TRINITATIS + D' BRECHIN*. The matrix apparently of the 13th century. W. J. THOMS, Esq. exhibited to the Society, at the same time, a Photographic Copy of this Seal, as a proof how well Photography is adapted to the making of copies of such objects.

ROBERT COLE, Esq. presented to the Society Copies of the Papers relating to the "Touching for the King's Evil," which were exhibited by him on the 10th February last.* The first enumerated the moneys issued at the receipt of the Exchequer for angel gold for the King's healing in 1628, 1629, 1633, 1634, and 1635. The remaining Papers, (in part mutilated,) all but one, related to persons touched, and Healing Gold provided in different years of King Charles II. The last paper, of the reign of Anne, 1712, was a receipt for the sum of 1500*l*. for Healing Medals, signed "Henry Hoare, Attorney to Lady Masham."

ROBERT COLE, Esq. also exhibited, and presented to the Society, three Drawings of ancient Vases, recently found by some workmen engaged in making a new road at St. Denys, near Southampton, half a mile from the Priory. These Drawings had been forwarded to Mr. Cole by Mr. Augustus Shelton, of St. Denys, two notes from whom accompanied the Communication. The Vases were discovered upon high ground, three feet beneath the surface, together with a skeleton, the head and shoulders of which were surrounded by a row of much corroded spikes. Numerous fragments of Roman tiles were found near these remains.

THOMAS WINDUS, Esq. exhibited several Casts in gutta percha from middle age articles, two of them said to be the work of Benvenuto Cellini; one called a "Memento Mori," the other the "Martyrdom of St. Mauritius." The remainder were Medallions. These several articles were introduced to show the facility of moulding gutta percha with the application of gold wash.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH exhibited a silver Fibula, accompanied by the following note to the President :—

"MY DEAR LORD,

"I beg to forward to you, for exhibition to the Society of Antiquaries, the accompanying silver Fibula, of unusual size, which I have lately received from Ireland. It is of a pattern called arbutus, from the similarity of the pattern to the arbutus berry. This Fibula was found in the month of April last, at Cloneen, on the Shannon, county Long-

* See Proceedings, vol. ii. p. 296.

ford. The pin or tongue of the Fibula, which was probably of iron, was deficient.

“ I remain, my dear Lord,

“ Yours most faithfully,

“ 8, Carlton House Terrace,

“ May 11th, 1853.”

“ LONDESBOROUGH.

The RESIDENT SECRETARY then read a short Communication from himself explanatory of a Plate of Gold Ornaments prepared for insertion in the forthcoming Part of *Archæologia*, and since published, vol. xxxv. pp. 190-193. Several of the Ornaments described formerly belonged to H. P. Borrell, Esq. of Smyrna.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, communicated Observations on a Lease of two Houses in the Piazza, Covent Garden, granted to Sir Edmund Verney by Francis the fourth Earl of Bedford, A.D. 1634, peculiarly illustrative of the state of that portion of the metropolis at that time, as well as of the adjoining and surrounding property. Inigo Jones, it will be remembered, laid out the square now occupied by the market, and also built the original structure of the parish church of Covent Garden. This Communication, together with the schedule of the fixtures of the two houses, (forming a most curious part of the document,) has been since printed entire in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. pp. 194-207.

Thanks were ordered to be severally returned for these Communications. The Vice-President then gave notice from the Chair that, on account of the Whitsun holidays, the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday, May 26.

Thursday, May 26, 1853.

The LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD, V.P. in the Chair.

Presents to the Society:—

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| From the Institute of British Architects. | Description of the Panopticon Institution. By T. Hayter Lewis. 4to. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Archæological Institute. | The Archæological Journal. No. 37. 8vo. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Author. | Remains of Pagan Saxondom. Part 5. By John Yonge Akerman, F.S.A. 4to. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Author. | 1. Report to the Visitors of the Royal Observatory of Edinburgh. November, 1852. 4to. Edinbro'. 1852.
2. On Raising Water for the purposes of Irrigation in the Colonies. 8vo. Lond. 1853. Both by Professor Piazza Smyth, Astronomer Royal for Scotland. |

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| From the Zoological Society of London. | 1. Transactions. Vol. 4. Part 3. 4to. Lond. 1853.
2. Proceedings. Nos. 201 to 226. 8vo. Lond. 1850-51. |
| From the Imperial Academy, Vienna. | 1. Sitzungsberichte der Philosophisch-Historischen Classe. 8 Band, Heft 3 u. 4 ; 8 Band, Heft 5 ; 9 Band, Heft 1 ; 9 Band, Heft 2. 8vo. Vienna, 1852.
2. Notizenblattes. 11-24. 8vo. Vienna, 1852.
3. Archiv für Kunde österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen. 8 Band, 1ste und 2te Hälfte. 8vo. Vienna, 1852.
4. Fontes rerum Austriacarum. Codex Wanganus. (Diplomataria et Acta, 5 Band.) 8vo. Vienna, 1852.
5. Die Feierliche Sitzung der Akademie am 29 Mai, 1852. 8vo. Vienna, 1852.
6. Verzeichniss der im buchhandel befindlichen Druckschriften der Akademie. Ende Mai, 1852. 8vo. Vienna, 1852. |

The Rev. Henry J. B. Nicholson, D.D. and the Rev. James Joseph Goodall were admitted Fellows.

The Rev. Edw. Trollope, Samuel Weller Singer, Esq. (a re-election), the Rev. Theodore Alois William Buckley, and James Middleton, Esq. were elected Fellows of the Society.

THE LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD communicated to the Society part of a Letter from Professor Willis, of Cambridge, in which he expressed his opinion as to the importance of the inquiries recently conducted by the Rev. Arthur Stanley, Canon of Canterbury, in regard to the real position of the foundations of the walls and other remains of the most ancient buildings in Jerusalem, as to which the Professor expressed his opinion in favour of the Rev. A. Stanley's views, adding, "I cannot help feeling sorry that the Ordnance Survey should be wrong, although I suspected as much from the first, and took great pains to verify the plan, but without success, every traveller declaring that it was impossible to determine, even on the spot, whether the plan in question was right or wrong, on account of the danger and difficulty of examining the walls. It is very pleasant to me to have such excellent testimony to the important fact that the tombs of Nicodemus and Joseph are real rock sepulchres."

THE REV. THOMAS HUGO exhibited a bronze Fibula, apparently of the later Roman period, found recently in Ratcliff Highway, similar in shape to one formerly discovered at Odiham, in Hampshire, engraved in the Journal of the Archæological Institute; but still more closely resembling in form the gold Fibula exhibited to our own Society in May, 1850, an account of and an engraving of which will be found in the Proceedings, vol. ii. pp. 84-86. In that example the fillet at the base of the arc was filled up by a minute gold chain, wound around it; but in the present Fibula the fillet is left bare, as if for the purpose of attaching a cord or chain, to prevent its becoming detached from the garment it was intended to hold. The Resident Secretary, in a Note

which accompanied this exhibition, took the opportunity of observing that the gold Fibula exhibited in May, 1850, was remarkable for the contrivance of a screw to secure the acus, and that the Fibula found in the tomb of Childeric, at Tournay, was furnished with a similar piece of mechanism. These were the only examples he had met with of Fibulæ thus provided.

Thursday, June 2nd, 1853.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

Presents to the Society:—

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| From the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the United States of America. | The History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States. By Henry Schoolcraft, LL.D. Part 2. 4to. Philadelphia, 1852. |
| From the Author. | The Text of Shakespeare Vindicated. By Samuel Weller Singer. 8vo. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Institute of British Architects. | Their List of Members, and Report of the Council for 1853. 4to. Lond. 1853. |

Patrick Macintyre, Esq. and Henry H. Breen, Esq. were elected Fellows of the Society.

Dr. WILLIAM ROOTS of Surbiton exhibited the remains of a curiously shaped Sword-blade, taken up from a bed of blue clay sixteen feet under the bed of the river at Kingston-upon-Thames, in Surrey, in close proximity to the spot where so many Roman weapons, both of bronze and iron, have been at different times discovered.

WILLIAM FIGG, Esq. Constable of the town of Lewes, exhibited a specimen of early glazed Pottery, found in excavating for a railway tunnel under that town in the early part of 1846. It represents a knight on horseback; from the fashion of whose spurs, it could hardly be assigned to a later period than the reign of Henry III.* In Wagener's Handbook of the Principal Antiquities of Pagan Times discovered in Germany, 8vo. Weimar, 1842, a bronze vessel of similar description is represented in shape of a lion, with a spout coming out of the mouth, found at Brunswick; another discovered at Königen Graetz; a third, in shape of a horse, found at Prague; and a fourth, found at Scherbitz. Mr. Thomsen, the keeper of the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, informed Mr. Birch of the British Museum that he had heard from an aged man in Denmark that, during his youth, he had seen similar jugs employed in pouring water in religious services.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH exhibited a Spear Head, found in a grave at Treves.

* This earthenware knight is engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. iv. p. 79, and represented more slightly in the *Association Journal*, vol. ii. p. 343.

A Letter from J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. Secretary, to the President was then read, giving a short account of a visit of inspection to the Church of the Holy Trinity in the Minories, whither he had been invited by the Rev. Thomas Hill, the perpetual Curate of the church, to see a stone Coffin which had been found upon the site of the well-known religious House formerly belonging to the Nuns of St. Clare, an account of which was communicated to the Society by the Rev. Henry Fly, D.D. a former Perpetual Curate, and printed in the 15th volume of the *Archæologia*. On the 30th May Mr. Akerman made his visit. "Much to my surprise," he says, "instead of perceiving a stone coffin of the ordinary character usually discovered within the precincts of ruined religious Houses, I saw a sarcophagus of stone, sculptured, and ornamented on the side with a profile medallion, while the ends were ornamented with baskets of fruit, in the manner of a Roman tomb. Within this lay a leaden coffin, containing the remains of a child of about seven or eight years of age: the leaden coffin had evidently been originally designed for a body of much larger size, the ends being cut, and turned up, so as to adapt it to the length of the corpse it inclosed. The lid of the leaden coffin was ornamented with scallop shells and a beaded pattern, similar to that on a coffin discovered at Colchester, and noticed by Mr. Roach Smith in the second volume of the *Journal of the Archæological Association*; but the disposition of these ornaments differs. Various coffins," Mr. Akerman observed, "thus ornamented have been discovered in England, and, as early as the beginning of the 17th century, Weever, in his *Funeral Monuments*, notices the discovery, with Roman remains, at Stepney of a 'chest of lead, the upper part being garnished with scallop shells and a crotister border.'" Mr. Akerman's account was accompanied by drawings of the two coffins by Mr. Pidgeon. The two Coffins have been since transferred by the Rev. Thomas Hill and the churchwardens to the Gallery of Antiquities in the British Museum.

JOHN BURDER, Esq. exhibited a Seal which had been found within the timber of a tree cut down last year at Crondal, near Farnham, stated to be one of those made for the office of sheriff, representing a castle, with the shield of arms of the person for whom it was made. The arms were believed to be those of Gifford, Argent, ten torteaux, as such interpretation corresponds with the initials, j. g. which occur at the sides. The seal may probably have belonged to John Gifford, who was sheriff of the conjoint counties of Bedford and Buckingham in 1417.

The Resident Secretary then read the "Conclusion of New Materials for a Life of Sir Walter Raleigh; in a Letter to Lord Viscount Mahon, President, from JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P." The former Communications on the Life of Raleigh brought his history down to 1593. The present Communication relates chiefly to his short government of Jersey; his arrest, together with Lord Cobham, Lord Grey, George Brooke, Sir Griffin Markham, and others, in 1603; his long imprisonment, his unjust trial, and his illegal execution in 1618, interspersed with several highly interesting but hitherto unpublished letters of Raleigh himself. This Communication has been since printed in the xxxvth volume of *Archæologia*, pp. 213—222.

The Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications; as also to the Reverend Thomas Hill for the kind aid afforded by him to the Resident Secretary in the examination of the Roman Sarcophagus found at the Church of the Holy Trinity in the Minories.

Thursday, June 9th, 1853.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

Presents to the Society :—

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| From T. W. King, Esq. F.S.A. | The Numismatic Journal. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1836-38. |
| From the Author. | 1. <i>Über eine cista mystica des Brittischen Museums.</i> 4to. Berlin, 1851.
2. <i>Das Orakel der Theims.</i> 4to. Berlin, 1846.
3. <i>Über das Metroon zu Athen und über die Göttermutter der Griechischen mythologie.</i> 4to. Berlin, 1851.
4. <i>Herakles der Satyr und Dreifussräuber ein Griechisches vasenbild.</i> 4to. Berlin, 1852.
By Herr Edward Gerhard. |
| From W. P. Griffith, Esq. F.S.A. | Lithograph Print of the Goldsmiths' and Jewellers' Annuity Institution Asylum, now being erected from the designs of W. P. Griffith, Esq. |
| From the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute. | Their Proceedings. No. 7, May. 8vo. Bury St. Edmund's, 1853. |
| From J. C. Robinson, Esq. F.S.A. | Catalogue of Specimens of Cabinet Work exhibited at Gore House, Kensington. 8vo. Lond. 1853. |

Francis Graham Moon, Esq., Henry Clarke, Esq., and the Rev. T. A. Buckley, were admitted Fellows of the Society.

ROBERT LEMON, Esq., in a Letter to the President, announced a further donation from himself to the Society's Collection of twenty-one Proclamations and five Broad-sides, three of the former of the reign of Charles I. bearing the endorsement of Archbishop Laud. At the close of his Letter Mr. Lemon announced another donation of Broad-sides from ARTHUR TAYLOR, Esq.

HENRY BOWDEN, Esq. exhibited a Seal Ring of Sampson Erdeswick, Esq. the antiquary.

EDMUND WATERTON, Esq. exhibited a gilt Ring bearing the Monogram of ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, belonging to J. W. Amherst, Esq. found in the catacombs at Rome.

GEORGE SCHARF, jun. Esq. exhibited several Drawings of Gerard's Hall Crypt, in Basing Lane, London, taken last year, at the time of its destruction.

The following Letter from Captain Sir Everard Home, Bart. to the Resident Secretary was then read, dated H. M. ship Calliope, Sydney, Jan. 27, 1853 :—

“SIR,

“I have the honour herewith to transmit to you, to be laid before the Society of Antiquaries, by the hands of Sir Francis Beaufort, two drawings of a remarkable erection in coral rock at the island of Tongatu-boo, Friendly group, the antiquity of which is not known. With them I send an account of the “Burthen of Maui,” written by Dr. Charles Forbes, assistant-surgeon of H. M. Calliope, under my command, who made the sketches inclosed, and measured the stones. I may add, what is not mentioned by Dr. Forbes, that the custom in the S. Sea Islands upon all occasions of one transverse beam resting upon two uprights, or the yard of the canoe supported upon the head of the mast, is by placing the part to be supported in grooves formed at the head of the supporting column, as is shown most truly in plates illustrating the Voyages of Captain Cook.

“I have the honour to be, Sir,

“Your obedient servant,

“J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary.”

“EVERARD HOME.

The Letter inclosed from Dr. Forbes describes his journey into the interior of Tongataboo, in the S.E. part of which the monument is situated. He was accompanied by Mr. Daniels, the missionary. He says, We rode about twelve miles along a good bridle-path, at times passing through thick forest, at other times through native clearings where the mulberry and the yam were growing luxuriantly. The route they pursued led them over a country perfectly level, with the exception of mounds of earth apparently artificial, reminding them very much of the Barrows of Wilts and Dorset, which idea was still more strongly impressed upon their minds on coming in sight of the Monument, which bears a most striking resemblance to the larger gate-way-looking stones at Stone-henge; the only difference was, that while at Stone-henge the top or cross-piece is simply laid upon the uprights, in this case the coop-piece is let in upon its edge into the side-pieces: the whole composed of coral rock. The native name for this remarkable erection is “Ho ha Monga Maui,” or Maui’s burden: the traditionary history of the natives being that their God Maui carried the stones on his back and set them up in their present position.

Sir Everard Home’s Letter was also accompanied by a Description of a curious Cave, called Mauuer’s Cave, in Vavau, another of the Friendly Islands, by John F. Aylen, Master’s Assistant of the Calliope.

The REV. JOHN WEBB exhibited a small Miniature of the period of the Commonwealth, which came into his possession together with many papers relating to Richard Cromwell, which passed through the hands of Lord Chief Baron Pengelly to his secretary, Mr. Webb’s great-uncle, John Webb, of Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire. A clause in Richard Cromwell’s will seems to point to it: “I leave to my good friend Mrs. Rachell Pengelly the little Picture, with the gold chain.” This is all the account Mr. Webb could offer of it. But he stated that he had some reason to conjecture that it is the portrait of Henry Cromwell, younger brother of Richard, some time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The features are ex-

pressive of the qualities of that truly great man, whose character has apparently been little appreciated, and never perhaps thoroughly known.

H. CLAUDE HAMILTON, Esq. then read an Account of the Origin of the Chapelle de Bourgogne at Antwerp, translated from an Account of that Structure written by the Baron de Jolly.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

Thursday, June 16th, 1853.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

Presents to the Society :—

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| From the Library Committee, Guildhall. | A Descriptive Catalogue of London Tradesmen's Tokens current in the 17th century, being the Beaufoy collection presented to the Corporation Library. By Jacob Henry Burn. 8vo. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Institute of British Architects. | 1. On Alderman Humphery's mode of raising a sunken floor of a warehouse at Mill Lane, Tooley Street. By Edward l'Anson, jun.
2. On Stone from quarries near Ancaster, Lincolnshire. By C. H. Smith. Both 4to. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Authors. | 1. Note sur un Amulette Chrétien conservé au Cabinet des Médailles. Par F. Lenormant.
2. Anciennes Etoffes du Mins et de Chinon. Par Ch. Lenormant. (Extraits du tome 3 des Melanges d'Archæologie.) 4to. Paris, 1850. |
| From the Académie des Sciences, Morales, et Politiques. | Séances et Travaux de l'Académie. Tome 4 ^{me} . (24 ^{me} de la Collection). Avril, 1853. 4 ^e livraison. 8vo. Paris, 1853. |
| From the Editor. | Revue Bibliographique. Sous la direction de M. Charles Ginoulhiac. No. 1. Mars et Avril. 8vo. Paris, 1853. |
| From the Institute of France. | 1. Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences, Morales, et Politiques. Tome 8. 4to. Paris, 1852.
2. Mémoires présentés par divers Savants à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres. 1 ^{re} Série. Sujets divers d'érudition. Tome 2. 4to. Paris, 1852.
3. Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres. Tome 12 ^{me} , 2 ^{me} Partie. 4to. Paris, 1853. |
| From the Royal Society. | 1. Philosophical Transactions. Parts 1 and 2 for 1852, and Part 1 for 1853. 4to. Lond. 1852-53.
2. List of Fellows for 1852.
3. President's Address, Nov. 30th, 1852. 8vo. Lond. 1853.
4. Proceedings. Nos. 19 and 20 of vol. 6. 8vo. Lond. 1852-3. |

Patrick Macintyre, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

Lewis Powell, M.D., John Loughborough Pearson, Esq., and the Rev. Ralph Lindsey Loughborough were elected Fellows of the Society.

JOHN BRITTON, Esq. exhibited two MS. Volumes, a Diary and a Common-place Book, of Dr. William Stukeley; and a Portfolio of miscellaneous Sketches and Drawings by the late Mr. John Carter, for many years Draftsman to the Society.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. exhibited various objects of Antiquity, viz., a collection of stone arrow-heads, an axe, and a skinning knife from various parts of the United States of America; a vessel of brass, elaborately worked and damascened with silver, of Oriental workmanship, probably of the 14th or 15th century; a pitcher of enamelled pottery made at Nuremberg in the middle of the 16th century; a silver Chalice and Paten-cover, from Coed-kernew Church, co. of Monmouth, made after the Reformation, for the Administration of the Holy Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, dated 1576; a vessel of glazed pottery, the upper part in form of a female figure, of French manufacture, the probable date about 1600; together with an iron kitchen-spoon with paste-cutter in the handle, found in New Street, Fleet-ditch, in 1845, probably of the 17th century; and a Watch of the middle of the 16th century.

Mr. FORREST exhibited a gold Signet-ring, containing a Scarabæus inscribed with hieroglyphics.

W. W. E. WYNNE, Esq. exhibited an ancient silver Chalice belonging to the private Chapel at Reig, in Merionethshire, the seat of Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, Bart., apparently of the time of Henry VIII.

PROFESSOR WILLIS of Cambridge read a Paper on the Architectural History of the Monastic Buildings attached to the Cathedral of Canterbury. A detailed Plan from an original survey by the author was exhibited, showing the whole of the existing Remains of these Buildings, and their connection with the Houses of the Dean, Canons, and other residents within the Close, together with the Almonry, and the site of Archbishop's Palace.

This was accompanied by a large fac-simile of the well-known Plan of the Monastery made in the twelfth century, and contained in a Manuscript at Trinity College, Cambridge, attributed to the Monk Eadwin. This Plan was published in the *Vetusta Monumenta* long since, but without the colours, by which the purpose of the Plan is made clear. Wibert, prior of Canterbury, died in 1167, and it is recorded of him that he contrived and made the conduits of water in all the offices within the court of the Priory, bringing it from a source about a mile from the city underground by pipes of lead.

In the ancient Plan in question, the course of the water from the source, through corn-fields, vineyards, &c., to the city wall, and thence its distribution to the various buildings of the Monastery, is minutely

shown, and made clear by different colours. There is also in the same Manuscript a kind of skeleton Plan, a diagram, in further illustration of the same hydraulic system. (This Plan, of which a fac-simile was exhibited, has never been published.) It is clear that the Drawings in question were made, not so much for the sake of exhibiting the distribution of the Monastic buildings, which in fact resembled those of other Monasteries, as for the purpose of showing this complete and ingenious mechanism for the supply of water. The same source has been employed in this manner ever since, and to this day the whole of the residences in the Cathedral Close are abundantly supplied from it. The position of the reservoir and the direction of the pipes are now necessarily different from those indicated on the Plan. But the springs themselves are on a higher level than the Tower of the Cathedral, and the water is consequently delivered into a cistern at such an elevation above the ground, as to enable it to be distributed to the upper stories of the houses, as it was in the twelfth century. Eadwin's Plan fortunately has the names of all the principal Offices of the Monastery written upon them. The Author of this Paper, comparing one by one the buildings in Eadwin's Plan with the remains of buildings shown in his own survey, proved that in every instance in which an edifice was marked in the Norman Plan, Norman remains were either still in existence, in a greater or less degree of preservation, or else the remains of a building in a subsequent style, the substitution of which for the primary one could be shown from the recorded words of the various priors. The general coincidence of Eadwin's Plan with the actual buildings, in all its proportions, due allowance being made for the method of delineation employed, was shown to be remarkably close and accurate.

The Documents which contain the written history of the Buildings, from the Conquest to the Dissolution and Foundation of the present Chapter, were then indicated and examined; some of these from the Treasury of Canterbury have escaped previous writers, but the greater part have been long familiar to antiquaries in the pages of Somner, Battely, Dart, Wharton, &c., although disfigured in many cases which have been now corrected by resorting to the originals.

By applying to these Documents, and to their comparison with the existing remains, the resources of that knowledge of the architectural character of the mediæval styles which has been so highly cultivated in the present century, the Professor proceeded to work out a much more complete account of the distribution of this celebrated and important Monastery than has hitherto appeared.

The Drawings exhibited in illustration of Professor Willis's Paper were, 1. A Plan of the Cathedral Close at Canterbury, taking the whole of the existing Remains of the Monastic Buildings, and their connection with the present houses of the Dean, Canons, &c. 2, 3. Large fac-simile Copies of the Plan of the Monastery by Eadwin, and of a diagram showing the Waterworks, from the same Manuscript. The former was published in the second volume of the *Vetusta Monumenta*. The latter has never been published. 4. Plan and Elevation of the principal reservoir (commonly called the Baptistery) in its present state, with the Cloisters appended to its east and west sides, accompanied by an enlarged fac-simile of the representation of the same in Eadwin's Plan. 5. An

enlarged fac-simile of Eadwin's Drawing of the Lavatory in the Cloister.
6. Plan and Sections of the Norman Necessarium from the existing remains.

The Thanks of the Society were returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

The Vice-President then gave Notice from the Chair, that the proposed New Statutes had been agreed upon by the Committee appointed for the revision of the existing Statutes :

That such proposed New Statutes have been handed in to the President and Council, in order that they may be at once printed and circulated amongst the Fellows, so that they may have the opportunity of considering them during the recess.

The Vice-President further announced that the Ordinary Meetings of the Society were adjourned from this evening to Thursday, November the 17th.



PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. III.

1854.

No. 38.

Thursday, November 17th, 1853.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the month of June, were announced from the Donation Book.

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| From the Author. | A View of the History and Coinage of the Parthians. By John Lindsay. 4to. Cork, 1852. |
| From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq. F.S.A. | An Account of Wenlock Priory. (From the "Archæologia Camhrensic.") 8vo. Tenby, 1853. |
| From the Author. | An Essay on the Archaic mode of expressing numbers in English, Saxon, Friesic, &c. By E. Thomson, Esq. 8vo. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Institute of British Architects. | Paper on the Architecture of the Honey Bee. By Sydney Smirke. 4to. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Author. | Remains of Pagan Saxondom, Part 6. By John Yonge Akerman. 4to. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Royal Agricultural Society. | Their Journal, Vol. 14, Part 1. No. 31. 8vo. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Author. | Sopra alcune antichità Sarde ricavate da un manoscritto del 15 secolo, Memoria del luogotenente generale Alherto della Marmora, Senatore del regno. 4to. Torino, 1853. |
| From the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society. | Their 32nd Report, 1851-52. 8vo. Leeds, 1852. |
| From the Institute of Architects. | The Ancient Basilica and the Early Christian Temple. By the Rev. R. Burgess. 4to. Lond. 1853. |
| From the Author. | Account of Excavations on the sites of two Roman villas at Box Moor, Herts. (From "Archæologia," Vols. 34 and 35.) By John Evans, F.S.A. Folio. Lond 1853. |
| From Edward Falkener, Esq. | Inscriptiones Græcas in itinere Asiatico collectas ab Eduardo Falkenero, Britano, Edidit Gulielmus Henzenius. 8vo. Rome, 1852. |

- From the Author. The Assay Marks on gold and silver plate. By Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P. F.S.A. (From the *Archæological Journal*.)
- From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. Their Transactions, Vol. 1, Part 3. 8vo. Dublin, 1853.
- From Sir Woodbine Parish. A print representing the transportation of an obelisk on a raft.
- From the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Journals of the Lords. Vols. 82, 83, and 84. Sessions 1850-51-52. Folio. Lond.
- From His Majesty the King of Prussia. Denkmäler aus Ägypten und Äthiopien. Abtheilung 1, Blattes 49, 80, 81, 101, 104, 111, 113, 115. Abtheilung 3, Blattes 91-172. Von R. Lepsius. Folio. Berlin.
- From R. D. Tyssen, Esq. F.S.A. A proof engraving of Easter Sepulchre, Northwold, Norfolk, drawn by G. W. Toussaint, 1853, engraved by T. Barker.
- From the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. 1. Their Transactions, Vol. 10, Part 2. 4to. Philadelphia, 1852.
2. Proceedings, Vol. 5, No. 48. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1852.
- From the Smithsonian Institution of America. 1. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. 5. 4to. Washington, 1853.
2. Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Regents for the year 1851. 8vo. Washington, 1852.
3. Catalogue of Portraits of North American Indians, painted by J. M. Stanley, deposited with the Smithsonian Institution. 8vo. Washington, 1852.
- From the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the United States of America. The History of the Indian Tribes of the United States. By Henry Shoolcraft, LL.D. Part 3. 4to. Philadelphia, 1853.
- From the Royal Geographical Society. Address delivered 23rd May, 1853, by Sir R. I. Murchison, F.R.S. President. 8vo. London, 1853.
- From the Author. Appendix to the "Lecture on Colchester Castle," with a Reply to the Rev. E. L. Cutts. By the Rev. Henry Jenkins. 8vo. London, 1853.
- From the Author. Curiosities of Shaksperian Criticism. By J. O. Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S.
- From the Author. Amboglanna: a Paper communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, by H. Glasford Potter, F.L.S. F.G.S. &c. 4to. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1853.
- From the Sussex Archæological Society. Sussex Archæological Collections. Vol. 6. 8vo. London, 1853.
- From the Author. Chinese Numismatics. By John Williams. (From the *Numismatic Chronicle*. Vol. 16.) 8vo. London, 1853.
- From the Author. A Plea for the Antiquity of Heraldry. By William Smith Ellis, Esq. 8vo. London, 1853.
- From the Author. Remains of Pagan Saxondom. Part 7. 4to. London, 1853.
- From W. Euing, Esq. Notices from the Local Records of Dysart. (A Contribution to the Maitland Club.) 4to. Glasgow, 1853.
- From the Author. An Olla Podrida; or, Scraps, Numismatic, Antiquarian, and Literary. By Richard Sainthill. Volume the Second. 8vo. London, 1853.

- From the Vienna Imperial Academy.
1. Sitzungsberichte der Philosophisch-Historischen Classe, 9 Band, Jahrgang 1852. Hefts 3, 4, und 5 ; und 10 Band (1853), Hefts 1, 2, und 3. 8vo. Vienna, 1853.
 2. Denkschriften der Philos.-Histor. Classe, 4^{er} Band. Folio. Vienna, 1853.
 3. Archiv für Kunde Österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen, 9 Band, 1^{ste} und 2^{te} Hälfte. 8vo. Vienna, 1853.
 4. Fontes rerum Austriacarum. 1. Summa de literis missilibus Petri de Hallis, und 2. Das stiftungsbuch des Klosters St Bernhard. 8vo. Vienna, 1853.
- From the Author.
- Sur les Fouilles de Vicux. Par M. A. Charma. 8vo. Paris, 1853.
- From the Museum, Leyden.
- Aegyptische Monumenten, door Dr. C. Leemans. 7^e Livraison, 2^e Partie. Planches 80 à 97 et 115 à 118. Folio. Leyden, 1853.
- From the Photographic Society.
- Their Journal. Nos. 1 to 10. 8vo. London, 1853.
- From the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society.
- Their Transactions. Vol. 4. Part 3. 4to Exeter, 1853.
- From the Author.
1. St. Lucia: Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive. By Henry H. Breen. 8vo. London, 1844.
 2. The Diamond Rock, and other Poems. By Henry H. Breen. 12mo. London, 1849.
- From the Committee of the Salford Borough Royal Museum and Library.
- Their 5th Report. 8vo. Salford, 1853.
- From the Author.
1. Analyse de plusieurs produits d'Art d'une haute antiquité. Par J. Girardin. (Extrait des Mémoires présentés à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres.) 4to. Paris, 1846.
 2. Analyses de plusieurs produits d'Art d'une haute antiquité. 2^e Mémoire. Par J. Girardin. (Extrait du Précis analytique des Travaux de l'Académie de Rouen.) 8vo. Rouen, 1852.
- From Mons. Alfred Maury.
1. Description historique et graphique du Louvre et des Tuileries. Par M. le C^{te} de Clarac. 8vo. Paris, 1853.
 2. Annuaire de la Société Impériale des Antiquaires de France, pour 1853. 12mo. Paris.
 3. Questions relatives à l'Ethnologie Ancienne de la France. Par M. Alfred Maury. 12mo. Paris, 1853.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy.
- Coutumes Locales du Bailliage d'Amiens. Tome deuxième. 4to. Amiens, 1853. (Repertoire analytique des textes.)
- From the Trustees of the British Museum.
1. Catalogue of MSS. formerly in the possession of Francis Hargrave, and now in the British Museum. Edited by Sir H. Ellis. 4to. London, 1818.
 2. Description of the Anglo-Gallic Coins in the British Museum. Edited by Edward Hawkins. 4to. London, 1826.
 3. Catalogue of Maps, Prints, Drawings, &c. in the British Museum, attached to the Library of His late Majesty George the Third. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1829.

4. Nummi Veteres, civitatum, regum, gentium, et provinciarum Londini in museo Richardi Payne Knight asservati, ab ipso ordine geographice descripti. 4to. Londini, 1830.
5. Catalogue of MSS. in the British Museum. New Series :
 Vol. 1, Part 1. Arundel MSS.
 " " 2. Burney MSS.
 " " 3. Index to the above.
 Edited by J. Forshall. Folio. London, 1834-40.
6. Catalogus Codicum manuscriptorum Orientalium qui in Museo Britannico asservantur.
 Pars 1. Codices Syriaci et Carshunici. Ed^t. J. Forshall.
 " 2. Codices Christiani; item Theologici, Juridici, et Historici Muhammadani, Edited by F. Madden.
 " 3. Codices Æthiopici. Edited by F. Madden. Folio. London, 1838-47.
7. Description of the Greek Papyri in the British Museum. Part I. Edited by J. Forshall. 4to. London, 1839.
8. Catalogue of MS. Maps, Charts, and Plans, and Topographical Drawings in the British Museum. Edited by F. Madden. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1844.
9. Catalogue of Additions to the MSS. in the British Museum. Edited by F. Madden. 8vo. London, 1850.

From the Author.

Note sur deux monnaies Ortokides et sur une monnaie des Atabeks. (Extrait de la Revue Archæologique.) By W. H. Scott. 8vo. Paris, 1853.

From the Society of Antiquaries of the Morini.

Bulletin Historique. 4 Livraisons. Janvier à Decembre, 1852, et Livraisons 2^{de} Année Janvier à Juin, 1853. 8vo. Saint-Omer, 1852-53.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy.

1. Coutumes Locales du Bailliage d'Amiens. Tome 8^{me} et dernière Série. 4to. Amiens, 1852.
2. Introduction à l'Histoire générale de la Province de Picardie. Par D. Grenier. 2^{me} Livraison. 4to. Amiens, 1853.
3. Bulletin. N^{es} 2, 3, et 4, 1852, et, N^e 1. 1853. 8vo. Amiens, 1852-53.

From Miss Weslake.

A line engraving, by Challis, of the Chancel and Screen of St. Saviour's Church, from a painting by Miss Weslake.

From the Editor.

Desultory Notices of the Church and Vicarage of Long Benton, in the Diocese of Durham. By John Besley, D.C.L. Vicar. 8vo. Newcastle, 1843.

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.

Proceedings and Papers. Session 5. 1852-53. 8vo. Liverpool, 1853.

From Mr. Corner, jun.

A Print of the Surrey Arch of the Old London Bridge. Matthews delt. Corner fecit. 1853.

From the Author.

Catalogue of my English Library, collected and described by Henry Stevens, G.M.B., F.S.A. 12mo. London, 1853.

From T. W. King, Esq. F.S.A. Engraved Portrait of Charles John Palmer, Esq.
F.S.A. and of his Father, the late John Danby
Palmer, Esq. of Great Yarmouth.

Extraets from two Minutes, entered upon the Proceedings of the Council held on Tuesday, Nov. 15th, were read to the Society by order of the President and Council. The first, announcing that the Collecion of engraved Portraits belonging to the Society had been kindly arranged in alphabetieal order by the Treasurer, and that it is now aecessible to such Fellows of the Society as may desire to consult it for any specifice purpose. The second, announcing that Mr. Lemon had submitted to the Council two Volumes of Proclamations, one of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the other of King James I. tendered by William Salt, Esq. for the aeeptance of the Council. That they had been received, and the most cordial and grateful aeknowledgments of the Council had been returned to Mr. Salt.

The Volumes were produced to the Society, and the Thanks of the Meeting were ordered to be added to those of the Council.

O. SMITH, Esq. presented to the Society a Proclamation of Queen Anne, dated Windsor, 18th June, 1704, "for settling and ascertaining the current rates of Foreign Coins in Her Majesties Colonies and Plantations." Thanks for this Present were also ordered to be returned.

The Headings of the several Chapters, forming the Draft of the proposed New Statutes of the Society, were read.

A Notice of Motion for the Amendment of Seet. ix. in Chapter VI. of the proposed Statutes, from THOMAS LOTT, Esq. was read, relating to the Report to be made by the Serutators at the Anniversary Eleetions.

Lewis Powell, Esq. was admitted Fellow of the Society.

George Octavius Hopton, Esq. and William Boyne, Esq. having been severally balloted for, were declared duly eleted Fellows.

PHILIP DE LA MOTTE, Esq. exhibited a Collection of Photographs, taken by himself, of some remarkable Irish Antiquities, namely,—1. The Bell of St. Patriek ; 2. The Miosach ; 3. The Shrine of St. Manehan ; 4. The Cross of Cong ; 5. The Hand of St. Lachtin, and the Bells of St. Senan and St. Mura ; 6. The Cathach, with a Fac-simile of St. Columb-Kill's MS. of the Psalter, with others of Alnwiek Castle, &c. &c.

C. R. WELD, Esq. exhibited Sir Martin Frobisher's Arm-Chair, which had recently come into his possession by purchase. It originally formed a portion of the furniture at Altoff's Hall, near Wakefield, which, with the manor and grounds, was conferred upon Frobisher as a reward for his services in the search for a North-west Passage. This gift was made after his return, in 1578, from his third Arctic Voyage. The chair is carved with this inscription : "M. FRVBISHER, 1580," at which period Sir Martin was, aecording to his biographers, enjoying the repose of his newly-acquired estate in his native eounty.

The following Letter from EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. to the Secretary, was read :—

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ Be good enough to lay on the Table of the Society, for the inspection of the Members, the six accompanying MS. Volumes, containing an accurate account of the Researches of the late Reverend Brian Faussett. That gentleman opened about eight hundred Anglo-Saxon graves in about eight or nine parishes in Kent. The contents of each grave were minutely recorded; every object capable of preservation was carefully secured, and drawings made. These objects are preserved to this day, and form the Faussett Collection, and are all labelled with references to the volumes now on the Table. Perhaps so instructive a collection was never formed. It does not consist of rare, valuable, or beautiful objects, picked up or purchased from dealers at various times and in various places, with little or no record, or perhaps false records of the discovery; but it consists of all the objects found in all the Graves of a particular district, and consequently forms a complete Illustration of the practices of a particular people and period in the sepulture of the dead. It should be strongly impressed upon the minds of all persons who engage in similar researches, as a model by which to regulate their proceedings, that Mr. Faussett’s diggings were not irregular, opening one grave here, and another there, as accident might lead, or fancy dictate, but that every grave in each cemetery was examined, *every* object carefully preserved, minutely recorded, and accurately drawn.

“ Yours, very truly,

“ B. M. 17 Nov. 1853.

“ EDW. HAWKINS.

“ J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq.”

Mr. AKERMAN then read his Report on the researches made by him, at the expense of the Society, in an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Harnham Hill, in the immediate vicinity of Salisbury. During the past summer his attention was attracted by a notice in a Wiltshire paper of the finding of a boss or umbo of a shield and an iron spear-head, in a field called the “Low Field,” below Harnham Hill, looking towards Salisbury. He at once concluded that the spot was a Saxon burial-place, by its being called the “Low Field,” a designation evidently derived from the fact of the place having once been covered with hleows or tumuli. The permission of Viscount Folkestone, the landlord, and of W. Fawcett, Esq. the tenant of the field, having been obtained, Mr. Akerman proceeded to the spot on the 21st September. The labourers by his directions dug close to the place where the spear-head and boss had been found, and the discovery of a skeleton and another boss was the result. Many skeletons—upwards of sixty in number—were exhumed during the excavations, which were carried on for fifteen days consecutively, interrupted only by the weather. Many of the skeletons had relics deposited with them, as is usually the case with Anglo-Saxon interments. Two very remarkable and curious objects were discovered in addition to the personal ornaments and implements commonly found, namely, a wedding-ring and a fork of iron, with

a handle of deer's horn. Several pairs of fibulæ were found, but in ornament and shape they were different from those taken from the graves of this period in other parts of England, resembling generally those found in the Isle of Wight. The skeletons were found lying very uniformly with their heads to the west; but one or two deviated from this arrangement. The bodies were protected by large flint stones forming a coffin-like cist; but there were no traces of coffins. In immediate contact with the remains were fragments of Romano-British pottery, which were evidently not broken purposely, but had been picked up by the way-side. These shards have already been noticed both by our English and by the continental antiquaries, and have been supposed to illustrate a passage in Shakspeare (*Hamlet*, act v. scene 1). The writer was for a long time in doubt as to the propriety of this explanation; but the state of the fragments found in the Harnham graves seems to decide the question. They are all worn at the edges, and all appear to belong to the Roman or Romano-British age; at any rate, to a period prior to that of these interments. Several of the bodies were unaccompanied by that very characteristic deposit, the knife, and, in fact, by any relic whatever. He knew not to what to ascribe this fact. They may have been abstracted, since the laws of the Franks and other people of Teutonic race denounce with very heavy penalties those who shall despoil a corpse either before or after interment. Two objects of iron were discovered, which he considered implements for striking a light. Similar objects were found in the Frank graves at Selzen, near Mayence, and Scheffer, in his History of Lapland, written in the latter half of the 17th century, informs us that such of the people of that country who had not been converted to Christianity were interred with materials for procuring fire. Animal teeth had been found in the graves at Harnham, and had been pronounced by Professor Owen, to whose inspection they had been submitted, to be those of sheep, or goats, and oxen. The writer considered these remains as evidence of the funeral feasts held by the Pagan Saxons over the graves of their dead, a practice denounced in the capitularies of the Frank kings, while St. Boniface, in one of his epistles, speaks distinctly of bulls and goats as the animals immolated on such occasions. Mr. Akerman exhibited a map of a considerable extent of land in the valley of the Avon, extending from Britford, near the city, to the western extremity of the county, and including, perhaps with Harnham, many places mentioned in a grant of Cenwealh, the second Christian king of the West Saxons, to the church of Winchester. With the kind assistance of Mr. Josiah Goodwin, of Salisbury, he had been enabled to identify the chief localities mentioned in the land limits appended to the charter, which was perhaps granted in or about the year 646. This charter is important; it was probably an expiatory offering by Cenwealh on his return to the faith he had abandoned on the death of his father, and perhaps fixes the latest period of the interments at Harnham, although it must be borne in mind that Pagan practices lingered among our Anglo-Saxon ancestors for some time after their conversion.

This Report was followed by one from Dr. Thurnam, F.S.A. On the Crania of the Skeletons. In the opinion of this gentleman the ancient inhabitants of Harnham were of a humble grade, probably of the

lower rank of the Anglo-Saxon settlers and conquerors, an opinion which the relics discovered seem to confirm. A more detailed account of these researches will appear in the second portion of vol. xxxv. of the *Archæologia*.

The following Illustrations accompanied the Report :—

- 1°. A Map of the district given by Cenwealh, the Second Christian King of Wessex, to the Church at Winchester.
- 2°. View of the site of the Ancient Burial Ground under Harnham Hill looking *towards* Salisbury.
- 3°. View of the same site looking *from* Salisbury.
- 4°. Ground Plan of the Low-Field.
- 5°. Drawings of Crania.
- 6°. Drawing of a skeleton *in situ*.

The Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

The Thanks of the Society were also returned to Viscount Folkstone and to William Fawcett, Esq. for the permission and facilities given to Mr. Akerman whilst making the Excavations, and to Dr. Thurnam for his Observations on the bones there exhumed.

Thursday, November 24th, 1853.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced :

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| From W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A. | Notes and Queries, Nos. 18 to 113, 123 to 126, and 145 to 209. 4to. London, 1850-53. |
| From J. Payne Collier, Esq. V.P.S.A. | Eighteen additional Fac-similes from Mr. Collier's folio Shakespeare, 1632, with MS. Emendations. 8vo. London, 1853. |
| From the Institute of British Architects. | Remarks on the Buildings of Lille, in France, and a Description of the Collection of Drawings bequeathed to the Town by the late Mons. Vicar of the Academy of Naples, in which is a Series of Architectural Sketches attributed to Michael Angelo. By T. L. Donaldson. 4to. London, 1853. |

The Headings of the several Chapters forming the Draft of the proposed new Statutes of the Society were read as at the last Meeting. Mr. LOTT's Notice of Motion was also again read.

James James, Esq., Hugh Edmondstone Montgomerie, Esq., Matthew Digby Wyatt, Esq., Herbert Ingram, Esq., and George James John Mair, Esq., were elected Fellows.

THOMAS CHAPMAN, Esq. exhibited several specimens of flint

Spear-heads, and Utensils, forming part of a valuable Collection of Antiquities in the possession of Mr. Samuel Anderson of Whitby. One Specimen, marked No. 1, was found in the moor in Fylingdales, near Whitby, in the vicinity of several ancient British Tumuli.

The following Extract was read from a private Letter, addressed to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. by M. FREDERIC TROYON, dated 25th October, 1853 :—

“I do not think I told you of a very curious discovery, made last winter at Torny, near Puÿerne. In removing the earth from a ledge of rock, given up to be quarried, the workmen found a quantity of rough stones, on a sort of level space, twenty feet long, three feet wide, and six or seven feet in depth. These stones had been placed in a trench cut in the earth, but in such wise that the upper stones were on a level with the surface-soil. Under this sort of dry wall they found some human skeletons; on the arms of one of which were two enormous jet bracelets, measuring 31 lines in height by about 30 in diameter. With these bracelets were also found some iron tweezers, a hair-pin of iron, and a fragment of an iron circular blade. This form of tweezers and curved blade occurs in Denmark with antiquities of the Bronze period. As to the jet bracelets, the only ones I have seen were discovered in the cantons of Bâle and Berne, in Switzerland, in tumuli of the late Helvetic period, before the Roman Conquest. A similar discovery was also made in the environs of Besançon. Should you know of any such examples found in England, or elsewhere, the particulars will be very acceptable.”

A Letter from W. M. WYLIE, Esq. to J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary, was then read, containing Remarks on the Merovingian Interments at Envermeu now under investigation by the Abbé Cochet, in pursuance of his official duties as Inspector of Historic Monuments in the Department of La Seine Inferieure : also on certain Weapons of the Franks.

Envermeu is a village situated in the Valley de l'Eaulne, three leagues from Dieppe, on the high road from that town to Neufchatel and Beauvais. The cemetery in which the remains in question were found was accidentally discovered in 1852 in cutting a cross-road from Envermeu to a neighbouring village. The Abbé Cochet intending to publish a detailed Account of his Researches when his inquiries have been completed, Mr. Wylie's Remarks are principally confined to the results of an investigation made in company with the Abbé on Sept. 29, 1853.

During the few hours' work no fewer than twelve interments were found. Occasionally, it appeared that two bodies had laid in one grave; a circumstance which Mr. Wylie had formerly observed in England at the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Fairford; the bodies, too, as at Fairford, were interred in regular order, with the heads to the south, the prevailing pagan practice, Mr. Wylie conceives, of the Teutons in general. The regularity of position and the numerous interments, exclusive of those under immediate consideration, leads to the belief that this spot was the accustomed cemetery of a Frankish tribe for a long series of years. The bodies, from the decayed remains discovered beneath and about them, had evidently been interred in wooden coffins. The relics found with the skeletons were of no striking interest. “We had not,”

Mr. Wylie observes, "lighted upon the skeletons of the wealthy." By the hips of one skeleton were a few glass or amber studs or buttons, a bone comb, with an irregular pattern traced upon it, and three Roman coins, pierced for wearing as amulets or ornaments. One of the coins bore the head of Posthumus. With another skeleton were two bronze rings, a bracelet of beads of various kinds, and some of the curious iron implements, supposed to be keys, which are met with in Saxon, but very rarely in Merovingian graves.

"Enough," Mr. Wylie observes, "has been said to convince those to whom Anglo-Saxon remains are familiar, of the striking assimilation of the habits of the Frankish tribes, who entered Gaul on the decline of the Roman power, with those of the Saxons, who in like manner possessed themselves of Britain. As so frequently is the case with individuals of the same stock, though the relationship may be remote, and points of difference may have been created by disunion, yet the family likeness is unmistakeably evident."

The conclusion of Mr. Wylie's paper is supplemental to his Memoir already printed in the "Archæologia" (vol. xxxv. p. 48-55), "On the Angon of the Franks." In that Memoir Mr. Wylie indulged a hope "that, as we had found the weapon answering exactly to the minute description given of the Angon by Agathias, attentive observation would one day show him to have faithfully mentioned the *πελέκεις ἀμφιστόμους* as weapons of the sixth century."

Among the relics discovered in the Merovingian interments at Parfondeval, now preserved in the Museum at Neufchatel, Mr. Wylie found some battle-axes of unusual type: and among these a weapon, the sketch of which accompanied his present letter, and which he conceived to be the real *πελέχυν ἀμφιστόμον*: a double axe of solid and weighty proportions, measuring eight inches and a half in the full length of its two blades. One blade vertical, shaped like a Francesca, the other smaller and of horizontal form. The whole conformation of the weapon, Mr. Wylie observes, showed it to be Frankish.

Mr. Wylie drew attention to the fact, that while the spear in Saxon graves is always deposited by the skull, and pointing upwards, it is found in the interments of the Ripuarian Franks, on the Rhine, at the feet, and reversed. In these cemeteries of the Salian Franks, in the Valley de l'Eaulne, the spear is deposited ordinarily after the Saxon manner, except in graves where the Francesca occurs, where the Abbé Cochet has always found the spear *reversed*, and at the feet.

Mr. Wylie also exhibited a sketch of a very rare weapon, the barbed spiculum, brought from Envermeu.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, December 1st, 1853.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced :

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| From J. W. Pycroft, Esq. F.S.A. | Storia della Letteratura Italiana del Cavaliere Abate Girolamo Tiraboschi. 8 volumes, with Index. 4to. Modena, 1787-94. |
| From the Author. | Four Chapters from the History of Alnmouth. By William Dickson, Esq. F.S.A. 4to. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1852. |
| From the Author. | The Gold Rocks of Great Britain and Ireland, and a general outline of the Gold Regions of the World ; with a Treatise on the Geology of Gold. By John Calvert, of Australia. 8vo. London, 1853. |

George James John Mair, Esq. and Hugh Edmonstone Montgomerie, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

Mr. LOTT's Notice of Motion for the Amendment of Sect. ix. in Chap. VI. of the Statutes was again read.

The Society then proceeded to the Consideration of the proposed New Statutes, and, various Amendments having been adopted, a Ballot took place upon the Question, whether the same should pass, or not. Upon the Ballot having been taken, the Numbers were found to be, Ayes 101, Noes 4, whereupon the New Statutes were declared to be carried.

The Society subsequently proceeded to the election of a Director, in the room of Viscount Strangford resigned, whereupon, a Ballot having been taken, Sir Henry Ellis was declared duly elected Director of the Society, holding the office together with the amount of his present emolument.

Resolved,

That the Society desire to return their warm and cordial Thanks to SIR HENRY ELLIS for his forty years of most able and zealous co-operation in the business and superintendence of their Publications, in the confidence that he will carry the same zeal and ability to the Office of Director, and the hope that health and strength may be vouchsafed to him in that office for many years to come.

Thursday, December 8th, 1853.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Society, since the last Meeting, were announced :

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| From the Imperial Academy,
Vienna. | 1. Sitzungsberichte. Philosophisch-Historische Classe Band 10, Jahrgang 1853. 4 Heft (April). 8vo. Vienna, 1853.
2. Archiv für Kunde österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen, Zehnter Band. 8vo. Vienna, 1853.
3. Fontes rerum Austriacarum. Copey-Buch der Gemainen Stat Wienn. 1454-1464. Von Dr. H. J. Zeibig. 8vo. Vienna, 1853.
4. Monumenta Habsburgica. Actenstücke und Briefe zur geschichte Kaiser Karl 5. Von Dr. Karl Lanz. 8vo. Vienna, 1853. |
| From the Institute of Architects. | On the Application of Painted Glass in Architecture. By C. Winston. 4to. London, 1853. |
| From the Author. | On the Sicilian and Sardinian Languages. By John Hogg, M.A. (from the Trans. Roy. Soc. Lit.) 8vo. London, 1853. |
| From the Art-Union of London. | Seventeenth Annual Report. 8vo. London, 1853. |
| From the Author. | Collectanea Antiqua. By C. R. Smith, Esq. F.S.A. Vol. 3, Part 2. 8vo. London, 1853. |

William Chapman Harnett, Esq. was admitted Fellow of the Society.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. presented to the Society an Impression which he had had taken from an engraved plate of the Signs of the Zodiac, forming a portion of the Astronomical dial of a magnificent Clock made in 1589 for Pope Sixtus the Fifth, by Isaac Habreeht, the celebrated machinist of Strasburg, in imitation of his great work, the famous Clock in the cathedral of that city. This plate, as well as the other portions of this clock, are thought to have been engraved by Virgil Solis.

ROBERT COLE, Esq. presented a Proclamation for the encouragement of Piety and Virtue, &c. dated 1st day of June, 1787, to be added to the Society's collection ; together with a MS. copy of the following Manifesto issued by the Pretender from Plombiers, 29th August, 1714 :—

JAMES REX.—James the Third by the Grace of God King of Great Brittain, France and Ireland, Defender of the faith, &c. To all Kings, Princes, and Potentates, and to our Loving Subjects, Greeting—

In such extraordinary and important conjunctions, in which not only our Hereditary Right to our Crowns is soe unjustly violated, but the Interest of all Sovereign Princes of Europe is soe deeply concerned, wee could not be silent without being wanting to our selves and them.

Every body knows that the Revolution in the year 1688 ruined the English monarchy, and laid a foundation of a Republic Governmt, by devolving the Sovereign Power on the Parliamt, who assembled themselves without any authority, and voted themselves a Parliamt, and assigned a right of deposing and electing Kings, contrary to the fundamentall Laws of the Land and the most exprest solemn Oaths that Chris-

tians are capable of takeing; and nobody can be ignorant how unjustly the late King, our ffather, of blessed memory, suffered by that unjustifiable Revolution. After the demise of his Crown, which the Prince of Orange had usurped, being then rightfully ours according to the ffundimentall Laws of the Land, wee immediately claimed our right to the same by a Declaration under our Great Seale, dated at St. Germaines in October 1701, and as soon as it pleased Divine Providence to enable us to attempt the recovery thereof wee readily embraced the occasion, and it is sufficiently known that the miscarriage of that expedition could not be imputed to us.

When wee found after this a Treaty of Peace was on the point of being concluded, without any regard had to us, wee published our Protestation, dated at St. Germaines the 25th of Aprill, 1712, in the most solemn manner and most authentick our circumstances would then allow of, asserting thereby our inevitable right to our Crowns, and protesting ag^t whatsoever might be stipulated in the said Treaty to our prejudice.

Tho' wee have been obliged since that time to remove from ffrance to another place, wee have still continued to have our kingdoms in our view, to whom wee are convinced that God in his mercy will sooner or later restore us, and notwithstanding the malice and open rebellion of some, and the forced compliance of others, wee have never ceased to hope that God will in time open their eyes, and convince them not only of the notorious injustice is done to the Crowns and us, but of the dangerous consequence thereof to themselves.

It is not our interest alone wee are concerned for; our naturall and unalterable love for our people is suche, that wee could not see without regret their blood and treasure lavished in the last war, in opposition to our undoubted right, soe wee cannot now with less sorrow see them exposed to be subjected to an arbitrary power, and become a prey to fforreigners.

Besides that the Elector of Brunswick is one of the remotest relations wee have, and consequently one of the remotest Pretenders to our Crown after us, it is evident that nothing is more oposite to the maximes of England in all respects, than the unjust settle^t of the succession upon his family, hee being a fforeigner, a powerfull prince, and absolute in his own country, where hee has never mett with the least contradiction from his subjects. He is ignorant of our laws, manners, customs, and language, and supported by a good army of his own people, besides the assistance which a neighbouring state is obliged to grant him upon demand, and many thousands of ffrench refuged in England these 30 yeares past, who, having their dependance on him, will be ready on all occasions to stand by him.

Moreover, what can our subjects expect but endless warrs and divisions from subverting soe sacred and ffundimentall a constitution, as successful and for how long time soe ever continued, the Government finding still noe rest, till it returned againe to its center, and how can they be ignorant of the pretensions of soe many other princes that are before the House of Hannover, whose right after us will be as undoubted as our own, and neither wants will nor power to assert it in their turns, to intaille a perpetuall warr on our kingdoms, with a civill warr in their own bowells, which their divisions will make unavoidable.

From all which it is plain our people can never enjoy a lasting peace or happiness till they settle the succession again in the right line, and recall us, the lawfull heir, and the only horn Englishman now left of the Royall Family. This being certainly the true interest of Great Brittain, wee had reason to hope that a wise people would not have left soe unnatureable* an occasion of recalling us as they have lately had, since they could not but see, by all the steps wee have hitherto made, that wee had rather own our restoration to the good will of our people, than involve them in a warr tho' never soe just, besides they know or might have known the repeated inviolable assurance wee have given them under our hand. Yett, whensoever it shall please God to restore us, wee will make the laws of the land the rule of our government, and grant to our subjects a generall indemnity for whatsoever has been done contrary to the said laws, and all the security and satisfaction they could desire for the preservation of their religion, liberties, and properties.

Yett, contrary to our expectation, upon the death of the Princes our sister, whose good intentions for some time past towards us wee could not well doubt, and this was the reason wee then satt still, expecting the good effects there of which wee were unfortunately prevented by her deplorable death, wee found that our people,

* So in the M.S.

instead of taking this favourable opportunity of restoring the honour and true interest of their country, by doing themselves justice, have immediately proclaimed for their king a foreign prince, to our prejudice, contrary to the fundamentall laws of hereditary right which pretended acts of settlement can never abrogate.

After this height of injustice, wee thought ourselves bound in honour and duty, and indispensably obliged by what wee owe to ourselves, to our posterity, and to our people, to endeavour to assert our right in the best manner wee could; accordingly, upon the first notice given us, we parted from our ordinary residence, in order to repaire to some part of our dominions, and there to act our selves at the head of such part of our loyall subjects as were disposed to stand by us and defend themselves from all foreign invasions, but in our passing thro' to the sea coasts wee were then not only refused succours and assistance on the account of the King of France's engagements he is under by the last treaty of peace, but wee were even denyed passage, and obliged to return back to Loraine.

After meeting with such senceable disappointments from all sides, the only comfort left us is that we have done our part at least to attaine our just ends, and have nothing upon that account to reproach ourselves with, and as our cause is just wee doubt not but God will, in his own due time, furnish us with due measures to support it, and that hee will at least touch the hearts of our subjects with a true sence of the great injury they have done us and themselves, and more than effectually to return to their duty. Wee likewise hope that all Christian Princes and Potentates who are now in peace together will reflect upon the dangerous example here given them, and that formidable effects they are threatned with from such an united force as that of England and Hannover, and that they seriously consider whether the exorbitant power that now accrues to the House of Brunswick bee constant with the ballance of power they have been fighting for all the last warr, and therefore wee call on them for their assistance for the recovery of our Dominions, which their interest as well as their honour engages them to grant us as farr as they are able.

In the meantime, in the circumstances wee are in, wee have nothing left in our power to doe at present but to declare to the world that our right is indefeazable, soe wee resolve with the help of God never to depart but with our lives, and wee solemnly protest against all injustice that have been or shall hereafter be done to the prejudice of us, our lawfull heirs and successors, reserving and asserting by these presents under our Great Scale, all our rights, claims, and pretensions whatsoever which doe and shall remaine in their lawfull force and vigour, declaring that after this wee shall not think ourselves auswerable before God or man for the pernicious consequences which this new usurpation of our Crowns may draw upon our subjects and upon all Christendom.

Given at our Court of Plombiers, the 29th of August, 1714, in the thirteenth Year of our Reign.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Esq. communicated Tracings of Three Notaries' Marks affixed to Charters of the Abbeyes of Blanklands and St. Michel, on the French coast; two of them of the 14th century.

W. J. THOMS, Esq. exhibited two Drawings by a gentleman who writes under the signature of CUTHBERT BEDE; one, in outline, of the Tomb of Bishop Hatfield, in Durham Cathedral; the other, an elaborate Drawing of the Figure of the Bishop, upon the altar part of the monument.

GEORGE STEINMAN STEINMAN, Esq. in a Letter to the Lord Braybrooke, communicated an Account of the Residence of King Charles II. at Bruges, and of his association with his brother, Henry Duke of Gloucester, in the Societies of St. George and St. Sebastian, societies of great crossbow-men and archers, which have existed in Bruges for upwards of four hundred years: extracted from the archives of that city. The first portion consisted of a list of noblemen and gentlemen in the suite of the exiled monarch. The day on which Charles took up his residence

at Bruges was the 22nd April, 1656. The house to which he first resorted was the dwelling of the Irish Viscount Tarah, situate in the street of the old Bury, but unknown at this day. On the 3rd June following he possessed himself of "that handsome accommodation," which, in the mean time, had been provided for him, and where he continued to reside, and to hold his Court, during the lengthened sojourn which he made in Bruges, viz., the first house on the right side of the High-street, proceeding from the Bury, and now the property and residence of the Chevalier Van Outryve Vydewalle. On the 7th Feb. 1657-8, his Majesty removed to Brussels; and, according to Clarendon, who, however, does not fix the day of his departure, he "never after returned to Bruges to reside there."

The books of the Society of St. George contain entries, both by Charles and his brother, binding their heirs to pay to the Society the sum of one thousand gold crowns, and three hundred gold crowns, after their decease. This Volume received an interesting addition on the 15th Sept. 1843, when Queen Victoria and the Prince Albert, accompanied by King Leopold and his late Consort, inscribed their names in it on becoming members of that ancient fraternity.

The Secretary then read a Description of the Field of the Battle of Blore Heath, by RICHARD BROOKE, Esq. F.S.A. Mr. Brooke stated that he had in two successive years, 1852 and 1853, paid an exploratory visit to this spot, situated at the distance of two miles and a half on the road from Drayton, which is in Shropshire; but the parish of Market Drayton, or Drayton in Hales, comprises parts both of Shropshire and Staffordshire, and includes Blore Heath, now no longer a heath, but completely inclosed and cultivated, although retaining its ancient name. A square pedestal, surmounted by a Cross, marks the spot on which Lord Audley is said to have fallen. The writer could not learn that any relics of the fight, except a sword, have ever been discovered on this battle-field.

Thanks for these several Communications were ordered to be returned.

Thursday, December 15th, 1853.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced from the Donation Book:—

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| From the Chronological Institute. | Their Transactions, Part 1. 8vo. London, 1852. |
| From J. Walter K. Eyton, Esq. F.S.A. | Antiquities of Shropshire. By the Rev. R. W. Eyton, Rector of Ryton. Vol. 1, Part 1. 8vo. London, 1853. |
| From the Camden Society. | 1. Promptorium Parvulorum, Vol. 2. Edited by Albert Way, Esq. F.S.A. 4to. London, 1853. |

From the Author.

2. The Ancren Riwele; a Treatise on the Rules and Duties of Monastic Life. Edited and translated from a semi-Saxon MS. of the 13th century, by James Morton, B.D. 4to. London, 1853.

1. The Results of the Census of Great Britain in 1851; with a description of the machinery and processes employed to obtain the returns; also an Appendix. By Edward Cheshire. 8vo. London, 1853.

2. Abstract of the above, reprinted from the "Athenæum." 8vo. London, 1853.

From the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

1. Notices of the Meetings of the Members. Part 3. November, 1852-July, 1853. 8vo. London, 1853.

2. List of Members and Report for 1852. 8vo. London, 1853.

Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq. and Geo. H. Vertue, Esq. were elected Fellows of the Society.

SIR HENRY ELLIS, *Director*, by the kindness of Mr. John Doubleday, exhibited a Cast from the gold Seal of Henry VIII. preserved in the Hotel Soubise at Paris, attached to the English counterpart of the celebrated Treaty made with Francis I. of France in 1527, the French counterpart of which, with the gold Seal of Francis the First appendant, is preserved in the Chapter House at Westminster. Both Seals were modelled and chased for this special Treaty only. The Seal of Henry VIII. weighs, in French weight, "deux mares sept onces," that is, nearly two pounds. It is intended to engrave it in the Appendix to the xxxvth volume of the *Archæologia*. That of Francis the First has been already engraved, though rather inadequately, in the old edition of Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. xiv. p. 227.

The following Letter from JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq. to Sir Henry Ellis, was then read:—

"DEAR SIR HENRY,

"In a letter received from my friend, M. Troyon of Bel Air, he incloses a tracing of a human Cranium from the ancient cemetery of that locality. This skull is of so remarkable a form, that I am induced to lay it before our Society. M. Troyon observes that it is the sole example he has met with in his researches. Crania of identical form have been frequently discovered in the ancient tombs of Peru, and are well known to the ethnologist. My correspondent remarks, that some years since some Crania of similar form were discovered in Hungary; and that Dr. Gosse of Geneva had found one or two of the same description near the mountain of the Salve. He further says, that the learned Professor Retzius of Stockholm, whom he has consulted on the subject, believes that the depression observable on the foreheads of such skulls has been produced artificially in the infancy of the individual, a practice, according to Herodotus, known to the ancient Scythians. As these discoveries are extremely rare in Europe, and as they belong to a period of invasion, M. Troyon thinks it not impossible that these

remarkable skulls may be those of Scythians, brought thither by the Burgundians, and who terminated their lives on the borders of Lake Lemán.

"It is much to be desired that some information respecting the *status* of the individuals whose Crania are thus so remarkably characterised should be obtained, and I have requested M. Troyon to favour me with some further particulars, which I hope soon to lay before the Society.

"I am, dear Sir Henry,

"Very truly yours,

J. Y. AKERMAN."

"S. A. 15th December, 1853.

Mr. J. BYLES, through Admiral Smyth, V.P. exhibited a Fibula of the late Roman or Anglo-Saxon period, found at Boxmoor.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. also exhibited a Fibula of circular form, bearing the sedent figure of Rome as on the coins of the Lower Empire, with an unintelligible arrangement of letters around the figure; probably an attempt to imitate the common legend INVICTA ROMA. The device, coupled with the size of the Fibula, which measures $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches diameter, will remind the numismatist of the large silver Medallic of Priscus Attalus, A.D. 409, preserved in the British Museum.

Sir HENRY ELLIS, in a Letter to the Viscount Mahon, President, communicated transcripts of four Letters from a subaltern Officer of the Earl of Essex's army, written in the autumn of 1642, detailing the movements of a portion of that army, in the counties of Warwick and Northampton, shortly before the battle of Edge-hill; delineating the deplorable condition under which the country must have suffered, even at that early time, wherever either of the rival Forces made their progress. The originals are preserved in the State Paper Office. They were written by a person of the name of Nehemiah Wharton, and are addressed to his then late master, Mr. George Wellingham, at the Golden Anchor, in St. Swithin's Lane, merchant. Three of these Letters were read. The fourth was postponed to the next Meeting.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, December 22nd, 1853.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced:—

From the Author.

The Prison and the School. By Edmund Edward Antrobus, F.S.A. 2nd edition. 8vo. London, 1853.

From the Author.

Remains of Pagan Saxondom. By John Yonge Akerman, F.S.A. Part 2. 4to. London, 1853.

From the Author.

Dieu et les Dieux; ou, un voyageur Chrétien devant les objets primitifs des cultes anciens, les traditions et la fable. Monographie des pierres Dieux et de leurs transformations. Par le Chevalier R. Gougenot des Mousseaux. 8vo. Paris, 1854.

From the Author.	An Essay on the Connexion between Astronomical and Geological Phenomena. By W. Devonshire Saull, F. R. Ast. and. G. SS. 8vo.
From the Editor.	The Athenæum. July to December, inclusive. 4to. London, 1853.
From the Editor.	The Literary Gazette. July to December, inclusive. 4to. London, 1853.
From the Editor.	The Builder. July to December, inclusive. Folio. London, 1853.
From the Editor.	The Art Journal. July to December inclusive. 4to. London, 1853.
From the Editor.	The Gentleman's Magazine. July to December, inclusive. 8vo. London, 1853.
From the Editor.	Notes and Queries. November and December. 4to. London, 1853.
From the Society of Arts.	Their Journal. July to December, inclusive. 8vo. London, 1853.
From the Photographic Society.	Their Journal. No 1 to 13. 8vo. London, 1853.
From the Publisher.	The National Miscellany. No. 1 to 8. 8vo. London, 1853.
From the Institute of Architects.	On the application of Painted Glass in Architecture. (A Discussion.) 4to. London, 1853.
From the Archæological Institute.	Their Journal. No. 308. Lond. 1853.
From the British Archæological Association.	Their Journal. Nos. 30 and 34. 8vo. Lond. 1853.
From Charles Bridger, Esq.	A Genealogical Account of the Family of Druce of Goreing. 4to. London, 1735 (A Reprint, 1835; 50 copies only printed.)
From l'Academie des Inscriptions de l'Institut de France.	Mémoires présentés par divers Savants. Première série. Sujets divers d'Erudition. Tome 3. 4to. Paris, 1853.
From the Editor.	The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal. January. 4to. London, 1854. The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. 8, 9. 8vo. London, 1854.
From Frederic Ouvry, Esq.	Het groot Natuur en Zedekundigh werelttoneel of Woordenbroek. Door Hubert Korneliszoon Poot. 3 vols. Folio. Delft, 1743-50.
From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy.	1. Mémoires, Tome 12. 8vo. Amiens, 1853. 2. Bulletin. Année 1853. Nos. 2 et 3. 8vo. Amiens, 1853. 3. Programme du Concours pour la construction du Musée Napoléon à Amiens. 8vo. Amiens, 1853.
From the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy.	Mémoires, 2 ^e Série. 10 Volume. 20 ^e volume de la Collection. 4to. Paris, 1853.

Mons. Prosper Merimée and the Comte Leon de Laborde were elected Foreign Members of the Society.

Richard Davis, Esq., Samuel Tymms, Esq., Sir Norton Joseph Knatchbull, Bart., the Rev. Robert Rashleigh Duke, the Rev. Octavius Friere Owen, and the Rev. George Wallace, were elected Fellows.

The following Letter from JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, to the

PRESIDENT, accompanying the Present, by William Smith, Esq. F.S.A. of an extensive Collection of Engraved English Portraits, was read :—

“ 5, Upper Gloucester Street, Dorset Square,
20th December, 1853.

“ MY LORD,

“ It will be in the recollection of your Lordship and the Society that the Library Committee lately reported that the Collection of Engraved Portraits in the possession of the Society had been arranged, and rendered accessible for consultation by the Members. The Library Committee, at the same time, reported that this collection consisted of about 500 portraits of celebrated English persons, and that it would form the nucleus of a very important collection, if the Fellows of the Society thought proper to encourage the formation of such a collection. ~

“ This call was immediately responded to by the presentation, through T. W. King, Esq. York Herald, of two portraits, from private plates, one of them that of a Fellow of this Society.

“ I have now the pleasure to announce to your Lordship a further contribution of the very highest importance, a contribution which at once nearly doubles the number of our Portraits, and much more than doubles the value of the whole Collection. This donation has arisen in the following manner :—

“ The Library Committee having rendered the existing Collection available for consultation, thought proper to request William Smith, Esq. a Fellow of this Society, whose acquaintance with engravings is known throughout Europe, to inspect the Collection, and favour the Committee with his advice as to its further arrangement and preservation. Mr. Smith complied most promptly with the request, and, having given the advice which the Committee requested, immediately announced his intention to make a contribution to the Collection.

“ This Contribution he has now done me the honour to entrust to me for presentation. It consists of no less a number than 450 Engraved English Portraits. The majority are of a kind similar to those which constitute the present Collection, and contain many interesting and valuable portraits; but the donation is especially rich in one important branch of English portraiture, a branch peculiarly interesting to all Antiquaries, that of Fellows of this Society.

“ When Mr. Smith inspected our present Collection, he recommended to the Committee the propriety of directing special attention to the Collection of Portraits of Members of the Society. Acting upon his own recommendation, he has included in his gift a large number of such portraits, some all but unique, and many of them of extreme rarity, being impressions from private plates.

“ In this most interesting respect, the present donation is of the highest value. It at once raises the portraits of this class in the possession of the Society to the dignity of a Collection, far, indeed, from being complete, but so numerous, and containing so many portraits difficult to be obtained, that it may appeal with confidence to the Society for its further support.

“ Many portraits of Fellows of this Society, both from published and private plates, are still absent from our Collection. Stimulated by the example of Mr. Smith, it may be hoped that the possessors of such portraits will endeavour to secure copies of them for the Society, and

that the Members generally will give encouragement to the formation of a collection, as complete as it can be made, of all the celebrated men whose names appear upon our Roll. Whatever success may attend the proposal for forming such a Collection will mainly be attributable to Mr. Smith, whose handsome and important donation I have now the honour to announce.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"The VISCOUNT MAHON,

JNO. BRUCE."

"Pres. S. A."

The SECRETARY communicated the following Transcript of a Letter of Louis VII. of France, which had been forwarded to him by M. LEOPOLD DE LISLE, an honorary Member of the Society:—

"Ludovicus, Dei gratia, Francorum rex. . . Cum Joscinus de Londoniis rediret Jerosolimis, proposuit nobis quod Guillelmus de Londoniis, filius suus, et Osbertus de Colecestria, cognatus et alumnus ejus, in terra nostra et sub dominio nostro manere volebant, quos nos gratanter suscepimus. Notum itaque fieri volumus universis presentibus et futuris quod predictos, Guillelmum videlicet et Osbertum, et heredes eorum, quandiu in terra nostra manserint, intuitu dilectionis qua Joscinum diligebamus, et bone fame quam de ipsis audivimus, ab omni tolta et tallia et exactione, exercitu et equitatione liberamus et absolvimus et quitamus. Insuper si prepositi nostri vel ministeriales nostri vel aliquis alius adversus predictos Guillelmum et Osbertum, vel adversus heredes eorum aliquid querele cujuscumque habuerint, non respondebunt neque se justificabunt ipsi vel heredes eorum nisi ante nos vel carissimum filium nostrum Philippum, Deo annuente, in regem sublimandum, vel alios successores nostros reges Francorum. Quod ut firmum ac stabile permaneat in perpetuum, sigilli nostri auctoritate ac regii nominis karacere subter inscripto presentem cartam precipimus communiri. Actum publice Parissus* anno ab Incarnatione Domini M.C.LXV. astantibus in palatio nostro quorum nomina subter annotata sunt et signa. Signum comitis Theobaudi dappiferi nostri; signum Guidonis buticularii; signum Reginaldi camerarii; signum Radulfi constabularii. Data vacante cancellaria." (Bibliothèque Imperiale, fonds latin, No. 4763, f. 123.)

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Esq. exhibited various duplicate copies of a very complete Collection of Foreign Charters relating to the Channel Islands, which were copied from the originals by John Metivier, Esq. of Guernsey. They were accompanied by fifteen gutta percha impressions of the Seals, taken from electrotyped metallic dyes. They bear the devices of the following parties: William de Chayne, 1153; Edmund de Chaenii, 1365; Johannes de Pratellis (Preaulx), circa 1200; Thomas de Pratellis, 1276; Mace, or Masse de la Court, 1315, 1329; Philip de Albigneo (D'Aubigny), 1218; Hugo de Turberville, 1270; Sire Othes de Grandsson, 1316; Henry de St. Martin, 1317; and of the Dean and Bailiffs of Guernsey and Jersey. Mr. Metivier's Collection comprises many Charters dated before the Norman Conquest, and of these he has placed duplicates in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. Several of these documents are of considerable historical importance. One Charter bears, amongst the number of its

* Sc. Parisiis.

witnesses, that of our King Edward, thus proving his presence in Normandy before William's invasion of England. Another Charter (No. 114) contains, probably, the earliest notice extant of the proceedings and constitution of the Ducal Court of Normandy. A Charter from Abbaye aux Dames, at Caen, dated 1203, is sealed with the privy signet of Prince John, who received the Channel Islands in appanage from his father, Henry the Second. Other Charters prove how private rights were established by "caquete," and how the Barons laid down "la Coutume," the only law then known. One, copied from the original formerly belonging to the Abbey of St. Helier's, in Jersey, affords an interesting example of an early conveyance of land. The expressed consent of the friends and relations of the party making the sale will be noted, as well as the *douceur* to his brother, and his own repeated affidavits, not only in Jersey, but before the Bishop and the whole of the Chapter of the Cathedral at Coutances. Mr. Williams remarked upon the prevalence of names of northern origin in these Charters.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited a pair of leathern gauntlet Gloves found behind the wainscot of an ancient House in Fore Street, Wellington, Somerset, on its being taken down in 1820. They were evidently of the time of King Charles I. On their discovery they passed into the possession of Mr. William Warren of Taunton, from whom they were purchased by Mr. Hugo.

The SECRETARY then read the remaining Letter of Nehemiah Wharton, referred to at p. 41, dated Sept. 26, 1642.

The VICE-PRESIDENT gave notice from the Chair, that the Society's Meetings were now adjourned for the Christmas recess to Thursday, Jan. 12th, 1854.

Thursday, January 12th, 1854.

ADMIRAL SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced :—

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| From the Society of Antiquaries of Belgium. | 1. Mémoires. Tome 27. 4to. Bruxelles, 1853. |
| | 2. Mémoires Couronnés et Mémoires des Savants Etrangers. Tome 5, 2 ^e Partie et Tome 6. 1 ^{re} Partie. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1853. |
| | 3. Bulletins. Tome 20. 1 ^{re} et 2 ^{de} Parties. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1853. |
| From the Author. | A Memoir of Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, 1077-1108; with notices of the other Ecclesiastical Founders of that Church and Monastery. By the Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1853. |
| From the Author. | Saint Anselme; Notice Biographique, Littéraire, et Philosophique. Par M. A. Charma. 8vo. Paris. 1853. |
| From the Author. | Notice sur la Vie et les Ouvrages de M. de Greville. Par Léopold Delisle. 8vo. Valognes, 1853. |

From Edward Hoare, Esq. of Lithograph Representation of a Celto-Irish
Cork. Brooch dug up in the county Galway. 8vo.
From the Editor. The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. 10. Ja-
nuary.

Copies of the New Statutes were announced to be ready for delivery to the Members.

The Rev. Edward Trollope and George Vertue, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

John Martin, Esq., Samuel Lucas, Esq., Thomas Mackinlay, Esq., Joseph Joseph, Esq., John Richard Walbran, Esq., Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq., William George Carter, Esq., and John Marriott Devonport, Esq., were elected Fellows of the Society.

The Ballot was also taken for Bror Emil Hildebrand, Keeper of the Antiquities in the Royal Academy of Stockholm, who was thereupon elected a Foreign Member of the Society.

HERR BÖÖCKE exhibited, 1. A massive gold Ring set with an onyx in the shape of an eye, found, in 1832, by a peasant, digging in a field, at Tarvis in Illyria. 2. An Etruscan gold Ring, in the shape of two lions holding between them a scarabæus, which is engraved with the figure of a lion. It was found at Chiusi, and formerly belonged to the Princess of Canino. 3. An enamelled Ring set with a sapphire, stated to have been worn at one time by the Emperor Charles V. Herr Bööcke also exhibited a gold Cup set with rubies and sapphires formerly belonging to Anastasia, wife of Ivan Basilivich, who reigned in Russia about 1583. Round the border is a Slavonic Inscription, ANASTASI. IAKACHIKA. VELIKI. KNECINA.

Mr. FARRER exhibited some very rare and beautiful examples of Roman Glass, collected by the French Consul in the Syrian Archipelago.

HENRY SHAW, Esq. exhibited an ivory Casket of great age and considerable beauty, accompanied by the following Letter to the Secretary.

“37, Southampton Row,
“Jan. 12, 1854.

“MY DEAR SIR,

“Will you oblige me by placing before the Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, this evening, the accompanying very rare and highly-beautiful ivory Casket, recently purchased in Paris, by Mr. Farrer, from the collection of Mons. Eugene Piot.

“With it you will find a description by Mons. Reinaud, the celebrated Orientalist and Member of the Institute of France, to the following effect, ‘On lit sur le rebord du couvercle du Coffret une inscription Arabe en caracteres Koufiques dont voici la traduction.’

“‘*Une faveur de Dieu au Serviteur de Dieu: Al-Hakem al-Mostanser-billah Commandeur des Croyants.*’

“Le Prince dont il s’agit ici est le Khalife Omniade d’Espagne qui regna à Cordove entre les années 961 et 976 de l’ère Cretienne. Quant au personnage dont le nome est placé à la suite de celui du Prince, c’est probablement le nom de l’Artiste.

“It may be remarked that the Birds and Flowers on the cover are

inclosed withi ninterlaced bands, forming trefoils and quatrefoils, forms usually supposed to be peculiar to pointed architecture.

"I am, my dear Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

"HENRY SHAW."

CHARLES ROACH SMITH, Esq. exhibited, from M. Antoine Charma, a Drawing of the Ground Plan of certain ruins discovered at Vieux, in the Department of Calvados.

A Note was read from the J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq., *Secretary*, stating that in the summer of the past year he had been shown some small brass Coins by a gentleman, who produced at the same time a Letter stating that they had been found, with many others, recently in the ruins of Old Panama. Mr. Akerman had inspected these Coins, and found them to consist of some of the very common Small Brass of the family of Constantine, two, however, being Greek, and of the type attributed to Panormus in Sicily. These Coins had not the appearance of having lain many centuries in the earth, and in his opinion, if really discovered as alleged, they were probably buried on the occasion of a buccaneering attack on Panama in the 17th century. He had since learned that the same opinion was entertained by the Continental antiquaries.

The SECRETARY then read some "Observations on certain Sepulchral Usages of Early Times," by WM. MICHAEL WYLIE, Esq. This paper had more particular reference to the crosses of lead inscribed with a formula of absolution, found in some of the old cemeteries attached to the ecclesiastical edifices of France, of which examples were cited from the ancient burial ground of the ruined church of Butteilles, two miles from Dieppe. Drawings of these crosses, and also an actual example communicated by the Abbé Cochet, accompanied these observations. It is believed that on two occasions only have such crosses been met with in England.

Another sepulchral usage was that of interring with the dead earthen vessels containing holy water and charcoal with incense. This usage, clearly derived from Pagan times, is first recorded by the old liturgists in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Oberlin, while asserting the frequency of the usage at a very early period, is inclined to think that it fell into disuse in the thirteenth century. History and recent researches, however, incontestably prove, that this curious rite was occasionally practised in France as late as the sixteenth century.

Mr. Wylie also referred to the ancient superstitious ceremonies practised at burials, recorded and prohibited by the early Councils and Capitularies.

Thursday, January 19th, 1854.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced:—

From the Institute of Architects. Communication from the Secretary for Foreign Correspondence. Paper on the French method of Constructing Floors. By H. H. Burnell. 4to. London, 1854.

From the Royal Irish Academy. Their Proceedings. Vol. 5. 8vo. Dublin, 1853.
 From W. P. Griffith, Esq. Pamphlet on Church Extension for the Parish
 of St. Pancras. By William Rivington. Second
 Edition. 8vo. London, 1852.

The following Notice was read from the Chair:—

“The President and Council announce to the Society that they have taken into consideration the passage in the Report of the Committee of Revision respecting the Salary of the Secretary, and, having referred the same to the Finance Committee, have received from them a Report in the following words:—

“That a Secretary not merely attending at the Library in the way specified in the former Statutes, but energetically performing, with the assistance of the Clerk, the duties enumerated in the 15th Chapter of the present Statutes of the Society, and living rent free in the Apartments of the Society, such Apartments being also kept in repair by the Society, should receive a Salary of 200*l.* per annum, free from Income Tax, or any other deduction.

“Also, That under most careful financial management a clear Salary of 200*l.* per annum may at present be safely voted to such Secretary.

“Resolved, That the Recommendation of the Finance Committee, in reference to the Salary of the Secretary, be recommended to the Society for adoption.

“(Signed) MAHON, President.”

The same, in accordance with the Statutes, was ordered to be again read and balloted for at the next Meeting.

William George Carter, Esq., Samuel Joseph Mackie, Esq., and Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq. recently elected, were admitted Fellows of the Society.

The President proposed, for election into the Society, the Lord Talbot de Malahide, who, as a Peer of the Realm, was entitled to an immediate ballot; whereupon, the Ballot having been taken, Lord Talbot de Malahide was declared duly elected a Fellow.

Philip John Darell, Esq., Kenneth Robert Henderson Mackenzie, Esq., Coryndon Henry Luxmoore, Esq., and Henry Glasford Potter, Esq., were also elected Fellows; and Samuel Birch, Esq., was re-elected.

Sir HENRY ELLIS, *Director*, laid before the Society Casts in sulphur of two Seals of Richard and William de Humet, father and son, successively Constables of Normandy, in the reigns of King Stephen and King Henry II. The original of the father's Seal is preserved in the British Museum, that of the son among the Records of the Duchy of Lancaster; but both from the same identical matrix, the inscription only being altered in the impression of the son's seal. A copy of the deed to which Richard de Humet's seal is appended (in the Harleian Collection) accompanied the communication, as it corrects an error in Dugdale's Baronage, who says Richard de Humet's wife was named Matilda, whereas, from the present deed, it appears to have been Agnes.

The SECRETARY communicated the following Note “On the Ancient Cemetery of Kingsholm, Gloucester,” accompanied by a Ground Plan,

showing the site of recent discoveries of Sepulchral Remains in that locality :—

“ In the summer of the past year, hearing that sepulchral remains had been discovered at Kingsholm, I proceeded thither in the hope of obtaining some information that might be acceptable to this Society.

“ Communications on the subject of discoveries in Gloucester and its neighbourhood have already been made to this Society, by the Rev. James Douglas, author of *Nænia Britannica*, communicated to the *Archæologia*, vol. vii. p. 376; by the Rev. Thomas Mutlow, in the same volume, p. 379; by Mr. Samuel Lysons, in the *Arch.* vol. x. p. 131; and by the same author, *Archæologia*, vol. xviii. p. 112.

“ Fosbrooke, in the collection printed by him, but originally made by Bigland, says (p. 13), “ It is too plain that Kingsholm, the Roman place of sepulture, continued to be such in the Civil Wars, for the workmen found a body in boots, spurs, and buff coat with buttons.” This he states on the authority of W. Hooper, Esq. of Ross. Against the authenticity of this report we may observe that the body of a Cavalier would scarcely have been buried so entirely clothed. That the bodies of many men were interred here at that period may readily be credited by any one who reads the account of the defence made by Massey against the King’s troops in the year 1643. On the other hand I may mention, that among the skeletons discovered recently at Kingsholm, is one, the cranium of which has been submitted to the inspection of Professor Owen, who is decidedly of opinion that it is of an age much later than many others which may be presumed to be of the Roman and Anglo-Saxon period.

“ The observations I was enabled to make tend to prove that nearly the whole area of Kingsholm was once a vast Cemetery, and that, too, long before the Saxon possession of the neighbourhood. There were abundant proofs that in the interments the different rites of cremation and of inhumation had been observed, and that these were evidently of the Roman period; but a labourer pointed out to me a spot, called the “Gravel Pits,” where some remains of a decidedly Anglo-Saxon character were discovered.

“ The ground plan now exhibited shews, so far at least as the excavations have taken place, the extent of the interments; for this I am indebted to Mr. Jacques, surveyor, of Worcester-street, Gloucester.

“ It would be tedious to review the speculations that have been indulged in by various writers as to the name of Gloucester, or to cite the fables of the early chroniclers. I do not attempt to trace the derivation of the name of this city, although, rejecting the accounts of those who would deduce it from Glorus, a British Prince, there appears to be really some reason for our supposing that the name of *Claudiocæstra* has, in some way, been Saxonised into *Gleāwcestre*, and that, in fact, this site became a place of importance on the subjugation of the Britons by the General of Claudius. Of one thing we appear to be certified, that it was occupied by a large population, if not immediately, certainly not long after this period.

“ Kingsholm is a suburb on the north of, and immediately adjoining the city. The earliest mention of it appears to be as *Kingsholm*. At a later period we find it mentioned as *Kingshome*, the consonant

l being suppressed; and this I cannot help thinking has paved the way for a very grave error, and created the story—repeated by antiquaries and topographers—that the site was once occupied by a palace of the Anglo-Saxon kings. That such was not really the case may be judged from the fact, that the ground everywhere is literally crammed with the mortal remains of an earlier population; and, as it is well attested that the Anglo-Saxons did not disdain to adopt the burial-grounds of the Romano-British population, there appears but slight foundation for the belief that Kingsholm was at any time the site of a royal palace. The designation of this district would, however, furnish a subject for antiquarian investigation; and, if conjecture were allowed, we might suppose that, as the forces of Canute and of Edmund Ironside lay here at the time of the contemplated single combat spoken of in the *Chronicles*, the place called Kingsholm, then a river island, as its name clearly signifies, was occupied by the army or the staff of one of those monarchs. This conjecture will appear to some not improbable, when it is remembered that to single combats of this description the Danes gave the name of ‘*Holngang*.’

“Among the remains discovered at Kingsholm are numerous coins, ranging from the times of the earliest emperors down to the abandonment of Britain by the Romans; but the most remarkable are several in middle-brass, bearing an attempt to represent the head of Claudius—reverse, a figure bearing a spear and shield, an imitation of the most palpable kind of the very common second-brass of this emperor. They have some resemblance to the coins of Claudius struck in the Spanish colonies, and they would, at a glance, be pronounced of colonial fabric by any practised numismatist. Mr. Lysons has already engraved two of them in the *Archæologia*, and there are several preserved in the collection of the British Museum, which are said to have been found in Gloucester and its neighbourhood. I have known of their discovery in other parts of the county; and I think it can scarcely be doubted that these rude coins are in reality the money of the Roman colony, founded, as is believed, at Gloucester soon after the final subjugation of Britain by Claudius.

J. Y. AKERMAN.”

E. Foss, Esq. F.S.A. then read a Paper “On the Relationship between Richard Fitz-James, Bishop of London, and Lord Chief Justice Sir John Fitz-James.”

After adverting to the too common practice of biographers and genealogists to follow the statements of the first writer, and the evils resulting from it in reference to persons of rank and position, he considered that the Society would be interested in correcting an error which had universally prevailed with respect to two individuals,—one eminent on the episcopal, and the other on the judicial, bench, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Every writer—Fuller, Anthony Wood, Hutchins, and others—having stated that the Bishop was younger brother of the Chief Justice, Mr. Foss was led to doubt the assertion, by observing that if it were true, looking at the period of the Bishop’s entry at Oxford, the dates of his successive advancements to the sees of Rochester, Chichester, and London, and the time of his death in 1522 “in a good old age,” as

Anthony Wood says, Sir John Fitz-James, his supposed elder brother, must have been at least 78 or 79 when he was first made a judge, and 82 or 83 when he was advanced to the chief justiceship, and 95 or 96 when he resigned that place—improbabilities sufficient to induce further investigation.

Mr. Foss proceeded, by reference to a variety of wills of the family and of documents in the British Museum, to prove that the Chief Justice, instead of being the elder brother, was the nephew of the Bishop—the son of the Bishop's eldest brother; thus removing the apparent difficulties in regard to his age in the different steps of his legal career.

Thursday, January 26th, 1854.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following Present to the Library was announced :—

From the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Their Journal. Vol. 14, Part 2. 8vo. London, 1853.

The Recommendation of the Council as to the proposed increase of Salary to the Secretary was again read from the Chair; when, the ballot being taken, the Recommendation received the assent of the Meeting.

The PRESIDENT then announced that, the usual period for auditing the Society's accounts having arrived, he had nominated

The Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville,
Richard Ford, Esq.
Robert Porrett, Esq. and
John Henry Parker, Esq.

to be Auditors of the Accounts of the Society for the past year.

Richard Davis, Esq., Kenneth Robert Henderson Mackenzie, Esq., Philip John Darell, Esq., Thomas Mackinlay, Esq., Coryndon Henry Luxmoore, Esq., John Martin, Esq., and James James, Esq., were severally admitted Fellows.

Dr. DIAMOND presented four Photographs: two from a cranium presumed to be Celtic, found in a tumulus in Dorsetshire; one of a sculptured bas-relief representing the heads of a satyr and a fawn, formerly exhibited to the Society by Mr. Walmsley; and one of the Cavalier's glove, recently exhibited by the Rev. Thomas Hugo.

WILLIAM SELLS, Esq. of Guildford, exhibited, through Sir Henry Ellis, three sketches of an Idol Figure, of Mexican appearance, the material quartz, found some years ago, in a mountain stream or gully of the Rio Minho, Clarendon Mountains, Jamaica.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq. *Secretary*, laid before the Society the two following original papers of the period of the Civil War. One a Letter from the Parliamentary Colonel, Bethell, in 1649, giving an account of the boldness of the pirates who at that time infested the coast of Yorkshire: the other an Order, signed by Major-General Lambert, for certain persons to be allowed to treat and contract for the purchase of lands that had belonged to the then late King, situated in the several counties of Derby, Bedford, Surrey, and Yorkshire.

Sir,

I.

I received yours of the 30th October. By the last, I am glad to hear of the continued success of our forces in Ireland. There hath been very much spoyle committed this weeke by pirats upon these coasts; divers taken within view: some running for shelter close under the Castle,—so that we were forced to preserve them with our guns. Wee sent out a vessel with muskittars; but there were so many of them, that they could not deale with them. There was one ship taken belonging to this towne, by one Denton, a pirate, formerly belonging to Sir Hu. Chomley. It were well that some better cours were taken to preserve trading by sea. There are great store of ships at present in this harbour, and dare not stir without a strong convoy. I hope you will hasten (what you may) our 14 days' pay. I shall not need to trouble you with what I writt before, only to subscribe myself,

Sir,

Your true friend to serve you,

HU. BETHELL.

Scarborough, the 8th 9^{ber} 1649.

Captain Baynes.

II.

It is ordered by his Excellency the Lord General's Councell of Officers, that Captain Baynes, Maior Sanderson, Captaine Goodricke, and Capt. Shepperson, attorneys for the Northern Brigade, and other supernumerarie original creditors, have hereby liberty and directions to treat and contract with the Contractors of Parliamt for sale of the late King's lands,—for the Manor of Wirksworth, in the county of Derby; the Manor of Steppingley, in the county of Bedford; the Parsonage and Rectory of Wimbleton, in the county of Surrey; and the Manor of Rosdale, in the county of Yorke: and that they, the said Attorneys, and Captaine Richardson, and Captaine Ferrer may, ether jointly or severally, desire perticulars, and contract for all or any percell or perticuler Maner or Rectorye above mentioned, as they the said attorneys shall agree amongst themselves, what and for how much each of them shall contract. Dated this 27th. March, 1650.

J. LAMBERT.

The Conclusion of DR. LUKIS's Remarks on the Primæval Monuments of Britain, France, and the Channel Islands, was then read; the former portion having been read by Dr. Lukis himself to the Society in the Spring of the past year.

At the end of the Meeting W. DURRANT COOPER, Esq. called the attention of the Society to the closing of the City Churchyards, by which the Sepulchral Memorials of many generations would be dislocated, and probably destroyed or lost.

At the suggestion of the President, Mr. Cooper's Remarks were directed to be communicated to the Executive Committee, with the request that they would take into their consideration the best means of averting the possible destruction of these monumental records.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. III.

1854.

No. 39.

Thursday, February 2nd, 1854.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Donations to the Library since the last Meeting were announced :

From the Author.	Railway Loans. A Pamphlet. By Charles Hill, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1854.
From the Publisher.	Sacred Annals. The Gentile Nations. By George Smith, F.S.A. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1853.
From the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.	1. Memoirs. New Series. Vol. 5, Part 1. 4to. Cambridge and Boston, 1853. 2. Plan, exhibiting the ravages of the Tornado of August 22nd, 1851. By H. L. Eustis. 1853.
From the Author.	Liverpool as it was during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. 1775 to 1800. By Richard Brooke, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1853.
From the Institute of British Architects.	Continuation of Discussion on the French Method of constructing Iron Floors. 4to. London, 1854.
From the Author.	Account of the state of the Ecclesiastical Courts of Record; with Proposals for their complete Reformation. By William Downing Bruce, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1854.

Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq., George Alfred Carthew, Esq., John Tattersall Auckland, Esq., and the Rev. Thomas King, having been severally balloted for, were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society. Samuel Birch, Esq. was re-admitted a Fellow.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. presented to the Society a Proclamation issued in the 14th James I. stating that upon Saturday, July 9th, 1614, a fire had happened in the town of Stratford-upon-Avon in Warwickshire, which within the space of two hours had consumed fifty-four dwelling-houses, beside other damage, altogether amounting to the value of 8000*l*.; and authorising a subscription for the sufferers. This Proclamation, dated 11th July, also stated that within the preceding twenty years two other fires had happened at Stratford; the loss

sustained on the occasion of which had been estimated to amount to 20,000*l.* or more.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited several examples of Medieval Knives, with an Iron Axe-head found in the Thames near Fleet Ditch, in the month of December last.

Captain BENJ. WILLIAMS exhibited a bronze Dart or Spear-head, with two Roman Coins in large brass, one of Trajan, the other of Hadrian; found about three feet beneath the surface in a damp piece of land in the parish of Cote, near Bampton, Oxon.

The Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE exhibited two Drawings, taken by himself, of some remains of mural painting lately discovered in the north aisle of Ranceby Church, near Sleaford in Lincolnshire, whilst undergoing repair. The subject (bounded by a red band or border) was of considerable size when entire; namely, twenty feet in length by five feet and a half in breadth; but only a portion of its eastern extremity when discovered remained perfect. It represents the figure of a Saint holding an object in his hand, apparently a bell, which would identify the figure as that of Saint Anthony. Before this figure an animal appears resembling a panther. Only small portions of paint, here and there, were elsewhere discovered, but not sufficient to indicate what might have been originally the general subject. The back-ground was studded with red stars, from their perfect uniformity supposed to have been produced by a stamp. Mr. Trollope assigned the year 1320 as the date of the wall upon which the painting was found.

Mr. F. BÖÜCKE exhibited the following objects of ancient Art; viz.—

1. A Die for the reverse of a Coin of Berenice Queen of Ptolemy, bearing the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ, surrounding a cornucopia.

2. Three leaden sling-bullets; one reading ΝΙΚΗ ΑΘΗΝΙΣ; a second, on one side CAESAR, rev. L.II. supposed for *Legio Secunda*; the third inscribed ΙΩΙΑΟΥ, bearing the representation of a thunderbolt.

3. A Greek Comb of triangular form, carved in bone, found at Pompeii.

4. A Roman Comb, found near Coblentz: one side representing Venus in a Car drawn by two Lions, preceded by Cupid and Apollo, and followed by torch-bearers; the other exhibiting a representation of the Graces.

5. An early English Comb of large size, found in Wales, carved in ivory, representing two armed men engaged in combat, whilst a third is winding a horn. This subject is surrounded by a border of interlaced work, and an inscription not sufficiently intelligible for interpretation.

Mr. Böücke also exhibited a Brooch or Fibula studded with garnets and vitrified pastes, found at Cologne; together with a steel Seal, bearing the Arms of Cosmo de' Medici.

HENRY SHAW, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Drawing (half the size of the original) of a very curious Comb of ivory, set with precious stones, now

preserved in the Treasury of the Cathedral of Sens in France, where a portion of the vestments of Thomas à Becket, who resided at Sens for some time, between his flight from this country in 1154 and his return in 1170, are also preserved. On a semicircular plate of silver gilt attached to this comb is the inscription PECTEN Sc. LVPI. Saint Lupus was the eighteenth Archbishop of Sens, and died in the year 628.

The Secretary then read the first portion of a Communication from SIR HENRY ELLIS, *Director*, addressed to the President, "On the early history of Lords Lieutenants of Counties, as succeeding the old Commission of Array;" introductory to two sets of instructions granted to the same nobleman (Francis Earl of Bedford), first in the reign of King Philip and Queen Mary, and secondly by Queen Elizabeth in 1574, showing a gradual and sensible improvement in the details of the lieutenancies as carried out by order of the latter Queen.

Thursday, February 9th, 1854.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society a Portrait in oil of Ralph Thoresby, Esq. F.R.S. the Historian of Leeds.

Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq. and the Rev. Thomas King were admitted Fellows of the Society.

EDWARD PRETTY, Esq. exhibited by the hands of the Secretary several very beautiful and accurate Drawings of Objects of the Anglo-Saxon period, discovered by labourers engaged in repairing and widening the road on the line of the Watling-street near Rugby, about thirty years since. These remains, as delineated by Mr. Pretty, comprised umbos of shields, spear-heads, beads, and various objects of personal use and ornament usually found in our Anglo-Saxon cemeteries.

The Secretary communicated the following Transcript of a Letter from Anne Countess of Pembroke, dated from Skipton Castle, Sept. 10th, 1659, addressed to Capt. Adam Baynes. The writer it appears had excited the jealousy of her neighbours by making some additions to, or reparations of her Castle at Skipton, and was anxious to show that these works were simply for convenience, and not to be regarded as a hostile demonstration in favour of the monarchy:

"Sr,

"I have bin informd, as well by yo^r kinsman Mr. Richard Clapham, as by other hands, howe much I have bin obliged to you for yo^r readines to afford mee all freindly offices and respects in any of my businesses, wherein I have had justice and right on my side, w^{ch} I shall ever thankfully acknowledge to you.

"Itt is y^e vindication of my just rights that hath created mee

(unjustly) some enemyes in theis parts, who not beinge able to compasse their ends in a legall manner seeke to doe itt by way of revenge, in endeavouringe to have my Castle of Skipton pulld downe and demolisht, and to that end I am informd have beene procuringe hands to a peticon agst itt.

"I hope itt cannot, by any honest or good men, bee objected to mee, as a crime, in makinge my owne House, at my owne charge, an habitable place, w^{ch} before, I assure you, S^r, itt was not, nor sufficient to contayne my selfe and my ffamily with ordinary accommodac'on.

"This, S^r, is my condicon, and I doubt not but I may have the favor and assistance of all good men to p^rserve mee from violence, and the continuance of yo^{rs} as opportunitie shall bee offered, w^{ch} will more and more oblige me to bee, * S^r,

"Your assured thankfull Frind,

"Skipton Castell,

"ANNE PEMBROOKE.

this 10: of September, 1659."

"I assure you, S^r, th: addition I have made in this Castle is only a sleight superstructure upon some p^t. of the old wall, not above two foote thicknes, and noe way considerable att all for strength, as hath bin adjudged by such as have skill and knowledge in matters of this nature. I beseech you, S^r, present this inclosed L^re from mee to my L^d Lambert.

(Address)

"To my esteemed friend Captain
Addam Baynes at London,
d'd this."

The conclusion of Sir Henry Ellis's Communication on the origin of Lords Lieutenants of Counties was then read. This portion contained a transcript of the Instructions furnished to the Earl of Bedford in the year 1574. The cause which induced Queen Elizabeth to issue them is represented in the first instance to have been occasioned by "the doubtful proceedings of the French, many manner of waies, to the annoyance and danger of the realm;" but the reason really was "the great preparations which the King of Spain was making by sea to send into the Low Countries, in going to which his fleet had to pass through the British Sea." This communication has been since printed entire in the *Archæologia*.

Thursday, February 16th, 1854.

Sir ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced :

From the Author.

The Form of Solemnization of Matrimony illustrated. By Samuel Wix, M.A. F.R.S. 16mo. London, 1854.

From the Rev. John Lindsay, F.S.A.

The History and Traditions of the land of the Lindsays. By Andrew Jervise. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1853.

* From the close of this sentence, the remainder is in the Countess's own hand.

From William Dickson, Esq. F.S.A. The Pipe Roll for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd years of Edward I. for the county of Northumberland. Edited by William Dickson, F.S.A. 4to. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1854.

From the Institute of British Architects. Second Continuation of Discussion on the French method of constructing Iron Floors. 4to. London, 1854.

A Communication from the Council was then read from the Chair ; viz. :—

“ At a Meeting of the Council held on Tuesday the 14th of February, the President in the Chair, it was resolved that the following Communication be made to the Society :—

“ The President and Council have come to the conclusion that it will be expedient to discontinue the Annual Dinner on St. George’s Day. They find that the annual attendance has of late years become extremely small ; they find that, in a Society of, exceeding at the lowest, four hundred Members, the numbers attending the dinner, exclusive of the Centenary in 1851, have been only 21 in 1849, 21 in 1850, 26 in 1852, and 27 in 1853. If from these numbers be deducted the Officers of the Society, who may have felt it as their duty to be present at the dinners whenever they found it practicable, it will be plain how very few members appear of late years to have attended without some real obligation, or altogether from free choice.

“ It seems scarcely desirable to continue the Annual Dinner with such scanty numbers ; and a further objection to it lies in the new statutes, which provides that motions, for which no other day is specially fixed, shall come on at the Anniversary ; so that in some cases the business of the morning might run close upon, or even exceed the hour of the evening entertainment.

“ The President and Council will, however, reserve to their future consideration whether a less frequent celebration, as a Triennial or Quinquennial Dinner, or an entertainment on some special occasion and with some special object, might not be conducive to the interests of the Society, and to the wishes of the Fellows.”

John Fenwick, Esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was admitted Fellow of the Society.

The recommendatory testimonial of Jared Sparks, Esq. late President of Cambridge University, in the United States, having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, the ballot was taken, whereupon he was declared duly elected an Honorary Member.

The ballot was also taken for Charles Parker, Esq. who was elected Fellow.

Dr. DIAMOND presented to the Society a photograph of the mediæval Comb recently exhibited by Mr. Bücke ; his first contribution as Honorary Photographer to the Society.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. presented four Drawings representing some curious carvings on bench ends in the Church of South Brent, co. Somerset.

Mr. W. W. WHEATLEY exhibited several Drawings in water-colour, executed by himself, of Churches and objects of Antiquity in Somersetshire and parts of Wiltshire; including the Fonts of the under-mentioned Churches:—1. North Bradley, Wilts; 2. Melbury Bubb, Dorset; 3. Queen Camel, Somerset; 4. Broadway, Somerset; 5. Isle Abbot's, Somerset; 6. East Brent, Somerset; 7. Tickenham, Somerset.

THOMAS CHAPMAN, Esq. communicated an Account, by Mr. SAMUEL ANDERSON of Whitby, of the Opening of an ancient British Barrow, known as Swarthoue. This Barrow stands on a lofty ridge of land, four miles from Whitby, and eighty yards from the high road leading from that place to Guisborough. It is the centre one of three Barrows having a direction W.N.W. and E.S.E., and is the largest of the ancient British Tumuli in its immediate vicinity. There has been at one time a line of large stones pointing from one Barrow to the other, but only two of these now remain. On these are several markings, corresponding with those on a stone found within the Barrow. The circumference of Swarthoue is 280 feet at its base. An opening was commenced on the N.W. side, removing a section to the centre, and going down to the surface of the ground on which it is based; the cutting was then continued in a westerly direction, and, after reaching the surface again, traces of an interment were discovered, with an urn of the usual character. A further search led to the discovery of two spear-heads of flint, and two ornaments of jet; one of them a ring punctured with two holes as if for suspension, the other with one hole only. On the N.W. side were discovered traces of dark matter, apparently the decomposed remains of a human body which had been buried entire. Further excavations were proceeded with to the south, and to the eastward, when a stone flag was found to cover a vault measuring internally three feet by two feet, and about sixteen inches deep, the sides being formed of two stones each, and the ends of one only. Within this Cist or Coffin nothing was discovered save a little charcoal and some dark decomposed matter. A little further a portion of a bone Pin, and a small Urn embedded in charcoal, and calcined bones, were found. This Barrow had been laid slightly concave, or "dished" at the top. It had three walls running across it from north to south, about five feet in length and three feet apart, four feet in height and about two feet thick, many of the stones being so large that they were as much as two strong men could lift. The only object of importance found within these walls was a marked or carved stone of a character similar to that already mentioned.

The Secretary then read the first portion of the following Letter, addressed to him by Henry Hegart Breen, Esq., F.S.A. containing—

"An Account of the Caribs or Aboriginal Inhabitants of the Lesser Antilles.

"SIR,

"A residence of several years in the West Indies having enabled me to collect some information relative to the aboriginal inhabitants of the Lesser Antilles, I have much pleasure in sending it to you, in the hope that it may be acceptable to the Society of Antiquaries.

"The Caribs were a race of savages who inhabited the group of islands called the Lesser Antilles, at the period of their discovery by Columbus. The origin of this people is involved in great obscurity. They are regarded by some writers as the aboriginal inhabitants of these islands. By others they are supposed to be descended from one of the continental nations, who are said to have made war upon the islanders, and to have extirpated the whole of the males, reserving the females as their wives. The traces found among them of certain customs prevalent on the continent, and the diversity of language of the males and females, have been referred to in confirmation of this hypothesis.

"The Caribs were of a middle stature, well-proportioned and muscular. Their features exhibited great regularity. Their countenance, when excited, was highly expressive; but, in a state of repose, it bore the impress of deep melancholy. They were remarkable for their agility and strength, and for their expertness in swimming and in the use of the bow. They generally lived to a great age. Grey hairs and wrinkles were unknown among them; deformity and baldness, of rare occurrence. Their hair, instead of being woolly, like that of the Africans, was black and glossy, falling in graceful ringlets over the shoulders. Red or fair hair was an object of horror to them. Their skin was of an olive colour, like that of the American Indians; and they improved or heightened it by the use of *arnatto*, with which they painted their bodies. They sometimes added a few black stripes, by way of ornament. For the rest, they wore neither clothes nor covering of any kind whatsoever.

"Their ideas of beauty were rather singular. Some mothers, in order to improve the appearance of their children, contrived to flatten the forehead and nose, by continually pressing them back with the hand: but, in most cases, mother Nature asserted her sway, and, as the children grew up, these marks of beauty gradually disappeared. Some of the males inflicted deep incisions or scars on their cheeks, and wore curled moustaches, 'à la vieille France.' They had their ears, underlips, and noses pierced. They wore hooks in their ears, pins in their lips, and in their noses the feathers of the parrot, ornamented with bits of brass. They also wore a number of long necklaces, made of the teeth of agoutis, cats, or leopards, and strung together with cotton thread; and suspended from these, a whistle, manufactured from the bones of their enemies. But the ornaments which they prized most were certain plates of gold, called 'caracoles,' which they valued chiefly as being incapable of rust. These plates were imported from the mainland, and were in such estimation, that none but the chiefs and their children were allowed to wear them. Large bracelets of glass beads, and garters of the same material, completed the costume of the males. The ornaments of the females differed but little from those of the other sex. On attaining the age of puberty, they wore a sort of buskin, made of cotton, on the small part of the leg. Their head-gear was adorned with large combs, and their bracelets were attached to the wrist, instead of the shoulder, as in the case of the males. Their necklaces were made of stones and glass beads, of every colour. On occasions of festivity and public rejoicing, they wore, round the waist, an apron or girdle of plaited cotton cloth, which was studded with beads and little bells, to make a noise in dancing.

"They lived in villages, consisting of several cabins, which were constructed of poles, fixed circularly in the ground, drawn to a point at the top, and covered with the leaves of the palm-tree. In the centre of each village stood the 'karbet,' or meeting-house, an edifice of superior structure and dimensions to the rest. There they met on all public emergencies, and there they occasionally took their meals in common. It has been asserted that the women were excluded from the meeting-houses, but I find proof of the contrary in the fact, recorded by several respectable writers, that the aged women were permitted to harangue the people at these meetings, inciting them to military enterprise by the recitation of their past achievements. Their arts and manufactures, though of a very limited range, displayed much address and ingenuity. The cotton-tree, a native of the islands, supplied them with a material which they turned to various uses, but chiefly in weaving hammocks and beds. They were skilled in making vessels of clay for domestic purposes, and their baskets, composed of the fibres of the palmetto leaves, are admired to this day for the neatness of their workmanship. But, in nothing did they excel so much as in the construction of their bows and arrows, and their *pirogues*, or canoes. With their stone hatchets they managed to scoop the solid wood into a canoe, imparting to it a remarkable degree of lightness and elegance; and with implements equally rude they gave to their bows and arrows a polish and perfection unattainable by modern art.

"The extreme simplicity of their manners and their total disregard of superfluities, enabled them to live together on a principle of perfect equality. They ate and drank to satisfy the cravings of nature, and gave themselves up to labour or repose, as the wants of the moment suggested. Their food consisted of the fruits of the forest; maize, cassava, and yams, the product of their gardens; the fish, which the rivers and sea-coasts supplied in the greatest variety; the lizards, agoutis, and mountain-crabs, with which the woods abounded; and the wild-fowl that visited the islands at certain seasons. From religious, or, I should rather say, superstitious motives, they abstained from the use of the peccary or Mexican hog, the manati or sea-cow, and the turtle.

"In almost every account that I have seen of the Caribs, they are represented as cannibals; but, I believe, there is no warrant for such an assertion. This and other exaggerated statements may be traced to their enemies in the larger islands, who were interested in misrepresenting their character and habits; or to the systematic mis-statements of the early writers on West Indian history, whose object it was to palliate, as much as possible, the horrors committed by the whites against that ill-fated people. I must say for myself, that I have never seen a single instance of well-authenticated cannibalism brought forward against them. The heads and bones of white men were found in their huts, and they were supposed to have devoured the flesh. But it is well known that they converted the teeth and bones of their enemies into ornaments for the person; and this, of itself, would account for the circumstance, without resorting to the imputation of cannibalism. Indeed, it requires no small share of credulity to believe that a race of people, who were withheld by scrupulosity from the use of such a delicacy as turtle, could muster stomach enough to feast on human flesh!

Du Tertre, an eye-witness, describes them as of a naturally mild and inoffensive disposition, compassionate for the sufferings of the whites, and cruel only towards their implacable enemies. 'They are,' he adds, 'of all nations the most sociable and contented, and the least subject to diseases of any kind. They are intelligent and shrewd, considering their want of enlightenment; and, if more ignorant than the whites, they are less addicted to vice.' Their bravery and contempt of death were proverbial; and their veneration for the dead was carried to such a degree of enthusiasm, that they are known to have exposed themselves to every sort of danger, sooner than abandon their slain on the field of battle.

"But of all the unfounded notions that have obtained respecting the Caribs, the most absurd is that which represents them as strangers to the influence of love. Rochefort was the first that gave currency to this opinion, and every author, since his time, has adopted it without inquiry. Nothing, however, can be more ridiculous than such an idea. How, indeed, was it possible for a people, situated as were the Caribs, to be insensible to love? The climate, the state of nature in which they lived, their robust and muscular frame, their habitual melancholy—everything must have predisposed them for such a passion. It is certain that they permitted a plurality of wives; some had as many as five or six; and it may be safely affirmed that this custom must have arisen from their natural propensity for voluptuous indulgences. True, they treated their women with a degree of severity amounting, in some cases, to cruelty; but severity and insensibility are two distinct things. Insensibility would have excluded all idea of jealousy; and yet we know that they were greatly under the influence of the latter sentiment. Before the arrival of the Europeans the crime of adultery was unknown among them, and alike unknown was its concomitant, jealousy: but their intercourse with the whites soon brought both into fashion; and the severity shewn to the women, on the slightest suspicion of infidelity, is the best proof that, as a nation, they were no strangers to the influence of love. The probability is, that their want of courtesy to the sex has been mistaken for insensibility. If so, nothing could be more preposterous. Cordial unaffected courtesy to woman is a characteristic of the highest state of civilization. It is not to be met with, every day, even in countries that pride themselves on their social advancement. How unreasonable then to expect to find it in a nation of barbarians; and how unjust to pronounce its absence an indication of insensibility to Nature's first and deepest instinct!

"On the Carib women devolved the whole of their domestic and agricultural operations. Their principal occupation, out of doors, was the cultivation of their gardens, with which the men never interfered, deeming it beneath their dignity to stoop to such drudgery. Within doors, their time, when unemployed in painting or adorning their persons, was devoted to the manufacture of cotton hammocks and other household utensils. The women ground the maize, prepared the cassava, and gathered in the cotton; while their attention to the sick made them familiar with the properties and use of various plants, by means of which they often performed the most astonishing cures.

"The chief occupations of the males were fishing and the chase. When

not engaged in these pursuits, they were to be found indulging their natural turn for reverie, either on the summit of some jutting rock, or by the banks of some purling stream, dreaming away the vacant hours in contemplative musings on surrounding objects. They were unacquainted with the use of iron; sharp stones and wooden spades being their sole implements of agriculture. Of coined money they had no conception, although it would appear they had some notion of the value of gold, as they were in the habit of adorning their persons with bits of that metal. They possessed no laws, no civil organization, no police to regulate their internal affairs. Their proficiency in nautical science was confined to the managing of canoes and *pirogues*, and their skill in the art of war went no further than the expert use of their clubs and poisoned arrows.

“The Caribs acknowledged no authority nor distinction but that of their captains. These were chosen from amongst such as had distinguished themselves against the enemy; and they assumed the chief command in their warlike excursions, their councils, and deliberations. Whenever they were about to engage in a war, the captain convened them at the *karbet*, where, after indulging in their accustomed revelry, some aged woman stood forward, and incited them to battle and revenge by recalling the memory of their past exploits. The captain also harangued them, in his turn; and they then separated, having fixed the time and place for their rendezvous. Their natural enemies were the Arawaaks, a race of Indians who occupied the larger Antilles (Hayti, Cuba, Jamaica, and Porto-Rico), and with whom they were continually engaged in the fiercest warfare. As soon as the war was over, there was an end of the captain’s authority. In all other circumstances, they recognised neither superiority nor servitude, and exercised no rights but those which nature had conferred on all alike. If they occasionally piqued themselves on points of honour, they only did so in imitation of the whites, whom they observed to show respect and consideration to persons in authority; but, after all, there was no point of honour which they were not ready to give up for a knife, a piece of crystal, or a glass of burn-belly.*

“The inauguration of their sons, as captains or warriors, was attended with peculiar solemnity. Some time before, the young candidate procured a bird of prey, called the *mancefenil*, which he fed until the time of the ceremony. On the appointed day, the father invited to his house his oldest and most distinguished friends. He then placed his son upon a stool, and, after exhorting him to be brave in battle, and revengeful towards his enemies, he took the bird by the legs, and dashed out its brains against the head of the youth. During the operation, the slightest wincing or sign of uneasiness on the part of the aspirant, was looked upon as a mark of cowardice. The father then cut up the bird, and steeped it in water, together with a quantity of pimento; and, after scarifying the youth’s body all over, and rubbing it with the water, he gave him the heart of the *mancefenil* to eat. The young man was then placed in a cotton bed, suspended from the roof of the house, where he was suffered to remain till his strength became nearly exhausted. Some-

* Their name for brandy.

times the poor aspirant for military honours fell a victim to his sufferings ; but, if he passed unscathed through this ordeal, he was reckoned a valiant soldier.

“ The religion of the Caribs, like that of the Indians on the Continent, was a medley of ignorance and superstition. They believed in two genii or gods, the one beneficent, whom they never invoked, as he was supposed incapable of harming them ; the other maleficent, to whom they addressed their votive offerings and supplications, in order to avert the evils with which he might visit them. They also had certain sorcerers, named *boyés*, whose business it was to interpret the wishes and oracles of the gods.

“ Among their superstitious practices, there were some of an extravagant character. For instance, when an eclipse of the moon occurred, they fancied the genius of evil was devouring it ; and thereupon they commenced a wild sort of dance, in which both old and young, men and women, participated. This dance was performed with both feet joined, the dancer placing one hand on the crown of his head and the other behind his back, and uttering, from time to time, the most frightful and lugubrious cries. During the performance, one of the females sang some rude air, accompanying it with the noise of a calabash, containing a few pebbles, which she agitated with the hand.

“ Another superstitious practice was their carrying about, suspended from their necks, certain wooden images of the *maboyas*, or evil genii ; not by way of paying homage to them, but with the view of diminishing the amount of mischief which they were supposed to inflict. To these may be added their observance of fasts on particular occasions, viz., on a young girl attaining the age of puberty, or a boy that of adolescence ; on the death of a father or mother, a husband or wife ; whenever they killed any of their enemies in battle ; but chiefly on the birth of their first son. This was the most solemn of their fasts ; it lasted several days, and during that time they took neither food nor drink.

“ We must also reckon among their superstitious, their abstinence from turtle, the Mexican hog, and other animals, whose flesh is considered unclean by the Mosaic Law. They entertained other notions in common with the Jews, which gave rise to the opinion that they were descended from that nation.

“ They believed in the immortality of the soul ; but they held that each person had three souls, one in the heart, one in the head, and a third in the arm. The one in the heart went to heaven immediately after death, there to enjoy a state of happiness ; while those in the head and arm were transformed into *maboyas*, or evil spirits.

“ The savage state in which these islanders were discovered, while the inhabitants of the neighbouring continent were rapidly advancing in the arts of civilized life, may be traced to the operation of several causes. Their insular position compelled them to live in an isolated state, relying for the relief of their wants upon the scanty resources within their immediate reach. This evil was further aggravated by their circumscribed ideas of navigation, and their limited means of transport. Not only had they no regular intercourse with the mainland, but, except in time of war, their visits to each other, in the different islands, were very unfrequent. When to all this we add the fearful obstacles thrown in the

way of their social progress, by the physical convulsions of which we find so many traces in these islands, we shall cease to wonder at the savage state in which they lived, and the tardy development of their institutions.

"Such were the inhabitants of the Lesser Antilles at the period of their discovery by Columbus. The sudden appearance of the white man among them produced a marvellous effect upon their untutored minds. His dress and language, his huge "canoes," his fire-arms and cannon, everything was calculated to impress them with feelings of wonder and admiration. At first, they imagined that, their strange visitors had descended from heaven, and this idea was confirmed when they beheld them, as they fancied, direct the lightning and wield the thunderbolt. The whites, however, were not long in disenchanting them; and the deluded natives soon found, to their cost, that they had less to do with angels than with incarnate demons.

"When their first surprise had disappeared, the Caribs evinced every disposition to live in peace, and exchange offices of friendship and hospitality with the strangers; and, had they been treated with the slightest regard to humanity or justice, there is no doubt that they would have gradually amalgamated with the new settlers. Unfortunately, the character and habits of the early colonists were but ill-adapted to ensure such a result. Consisting, for the most part, of needy adventurers, who acknowledged no subjection to a parent state, their sole object was the acquisition of the precious metals, with which these islands were supposed to abound. The more lawless and irresponsible their condition, the less they appeared to sympathise with the unfortunate natives. The idea, too, of their superiority led them to treat the "savages" with contempt; while the latter, sensible of their anterior claims as possessors of the soil, looked with suspicion and jealousy upon the encroachments of the whites. In this way a spirit of hostility was engendered, and occasions were not wanting for its gratification on both sides. Private feuds were of frequent occurrence, and generally led to violence and bloodshed. The Europeans, trusting to the advantage of their fire-arms, mercilessly murdered the natives; and these, in their turn, rose *en masse*, and exterminated their assailants.

"A remarkable trait in the Carib character was their attachment to each other. Whenever they received intelligence of any projected expedition against those of their nation in a neighbouring island, they immediately abandoned family and home, and flew to their assistance. The lightness of their *pirogues*, and the dexterity with which they could propel them, enabled them to move about with the greatest rapidity. Next to the bow and arrow, their *pirogues* were their chief means of aggression or defence. With these they contrived to glide unperceived along the coast, and surprise the unsuspecting settlers; and by means of these, when assailed by an invading force, they often prevented the enemy from effecting a landing.

"This state of things lasted several years. As the Europeans continued to increase, the natives found their numbers gradually diminishing; and, being unable any longer to contend in open war with the invaders, they left them in possession of all the more fertile spots along the sea-coast. Some emigrated to the less frequented islands, where they found

shelter and protection among their friends; but the greater number, after being stripped of their trinkets and bits of gold, were forced to retire into the woods. A few attached themselves to the whites, not in the degrading condition of 'Helots,' but in such a relationship as left them in the full enjoyment of their personal freedom. Indeed, nothing could be more repugnant to the Carib mind than a state of actual servitude; and, sooner than purchase a connection with the whites at the price of their independence, they joyfully submitted to every sacrifice.

"Some attempts appear to have been made to induce the Caribs to enter into friendly relations with the settlers, but in vain. They had so often found words of peace on the white man's lips, and animosity in his heart, that they were unwilling to trust him; and if, in their turn, they breathed nothing but hatred and revenge, it was the fault of the settlers, who, by dint of persecution and cruelty, had converted a well-disposed and friendly nation into an implacable enemy. Their forcible ejection from the lands which they had peaceably enjoyed for ages was continually recurring to their minds; and incessant were their struggles to regain possession of them. In this way they carried on a petty warfare against the settlers; but, being unable to cope with their destructive fire-arms, they had recourse to cunning and deceit. Their principal tactic was to make incursions during the night among the settlements, and fall upon the inhabitants by surprise. If successful, they gave no quarter; if foiled, they withdrew to the fastnesses of the interior, and boldly maintained their ground against the enemy. The settlers, on the other hand, whose mistrust was excited by the restlessness of the Caribs, were not remiss in seeking for opportunities for retaliation. They would sometimes decoy them into the towns, under the pretence of adjusting some disputed point, negotiating some treaty of peace, and so forth; and when the suspicions of the Caribs became lulled by the effect of French brandy, the whites would suddenly rush upon them in armed bands, arrest them, throw them into prison, and, if they attempted to escape, shoot them down in the public streets. But the tactics of the Europeans did not stop here. Whenever they found themselves disengaged from their more serious occupations, some among them would propose, by way of pastime, to make an excursion into the Carib districts. Hundreds of white marauders would sally forth on these occasions; extermination *en masse* was the order of the day; and what powder and ball left unaccomplished, was secretly effected by 'burn-belly' and poison.

"Towards the middle of the seventeenth century, a better class of settlers had found a footing in the islands. They were less influenced by the *auri sacra fames* than their forerunners; and, in their industry and acquaintance with the useful arts, they brought with them a treasure of far greater value than any they could have discovered in the New World. The systematic persecution of the Caribs began to give way, and some attempts were made to reclaim them to Christianity. But in general the missionaries were more intent on flattering the prejudices of the whites than in devising schemes for the conversion of the natives; and very little progress appears to have been made in this respect. There were, however, some honourable exceptions among the clergy and had not the minds of the Caribs been early imbued with a deep-

rooted hatred of their oppressors, their natural mildness, intelligence, and docility might have been rendered instrumental in forwarding the work of their regeneration. But, in the name of human nature, what confidence could the poor Caribs have placed in their religious instructors, when they found them always the foremost in every expedition against them, encouraging the whites by their presence and example? What respect could they have shown for a religion whose most sacred emblem was constantly paraded before their eyes as the signal and guarantee for every atrocity? Bitterly, indeed, must they have felt the mockery of being harangued, in the name of a God of peace and justice, by a horde of lawless strangers, whose career among them had been marked, from first to last, by every species of cruelty and spoliation.

"The Governments of England and France appear to have been actuated, from time to time, by favourable views towards the Caribs; but their benevolent intentions were generally defeated by their agents on the spot, whom the colonists managed to attach to their interests. The few regulations that were enacted for their protection were seldom enforced; and the utmost benefit they derived therefrom was the allotment in their favour of certain districts, or tracts of lands, which the whites had not the means of cultivating. Yet, notwithstanding the numerous disadvantages with which they had to contend, they might have long continued in the undisturbed enjoyment of those allotments, but for a circumstance, which, from its frequent recurrence and its injurious effects upon the rising settlements, kept the whites in a continual state of jealousy and alarm. In the course of time the runaway slaves became very numerous; and, to elude the pursuit of their taskmasters, they naturally sought shelter among the Caribs. The latter, whether from sympathy, or humanity, or enmity to the whites, gave them every encouragement. They frequently turned their services to good account in their encounters with the common enemy; and to enable the blacks more effectually to escape detection, they painted them with arnatto, like themselves, and disguised them in the Carib costume. The protection thus afforded to the runaway slaves became a constant source of persecution on the part of the whites, and contributed more than any other circumstance to the ultimate extinction of the Caribs.

"At length, what between their private feuds among themselves—the conflicts they were induced to engage in, to support the pretensions of one white nation against another—their immoderate love of brandy—the poison and deleterious substances mixed therewith—their exposure in the woods to the serpents and venomous reptiles—and, lastly, their destruction by means of the fire-arms so mercilessly employed against them—it is no longer matter of surprise that this unfortunate race found their numbers gradually reduced to a mere cipher. About the beginning of the eighteenth century they ceased to have any existence as a people; and the only remnant of them at the present day is to be found in the settlement of Sandy Bay, formerly allotted to them in the island of Saint Vincent, and still occupied by about three hundred of their descendants.

"I remain, Sir,

"J. Y. Akerman, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

"Your obliged and humble servant,

"HENRY H. BREEN."

Thursday, February 23rd, 1854.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

Presents to the Society :—

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| From John Fenwick, Esq. F.S.A. | 1. Treasure Trove in Northumberland. 4to. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1851. |
| | 2. Slogans of the North of England. By Michael Aislalie Denham. 4to. Newcastle-on-Tyne. 1851. |
| From Joseph J. Howard, Esq. F.S.A. | Genealogia de Tristan. 2 vols. folio. Manuscript. 1782—9. |
| From the Athenæum Club. | Rules and List of Members for 1852—3. 12mo. London, 1853. |
| From the Geographical Society. | 1. Their Journal. Vol. XXIII. 8vo. London, 1853. |
| | 2. General Index to the second 10 volumes of the Journal. 8vo. London, 1853. |

The Announcement from the Council of the 14th inst. respecting the discontinuance of the Annual Dinner on the 23rd of April was read a second time from the Chair.

John Tattersall Auckland, Esq., the Rev. Dr. John Collingwood Bruce, Henry Glassford Potter, Esq., and William Harvey, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

Thomas Battam, Esq., John Timbs, Esq., and Robert Cradock Nichols, Esq. upon their respective ballots having been taken, were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

JOSEPH MAYER, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a variety of jewelled and other personal Ornaments of the Anglo-Saxon period, including a large and beautiful Fibula, engraved in Douglas's Nenian. The articles exhibited, all formed parts of the Collection of the Rev. Bryan Faussett, recently purchased by Mr. Mayer, from the executors of the late Dr. Godfrey Faussett.

DR. JOHN COLLINGWOOD BRUCE then read—

“ Some account of the Excavations made last Summer at the Housesteads Mile-castle.

“ Fortunately for the interests of antiquarian science, the largest and finest portion of the Roman Wall in the North of England stands upon the property of a gentleman (Mr. John Clayton) who knows how to appreciate the precious relic. Not only does he prevent all intentional dilapidation, but for several years past has been at much pains to explore and preserve its remains. In this work he is assisted by the farmers who occupy the land. His own labourers remove the rubbish which for ages has encumbered the wall and its garrison buildings; but

the farmers cart away the material that is thus thrown out. The squared stones are used for building purposes; the rubble is used in subsoil-draining; and the earthy matter forms an excellent top-dressing for the meadows. Every stone found *in situ* is left untouched. Thus, without injury to the farmer, nay, to his positive advantage, the warlike arrangements of the Romans are exposed to the view of the Antiquary.

"Borcovicus, the modern Housesteads, is situated about thirty miles westward of Newcastle. It is the seventh station on the Wall, and was garrisoned by the first cohort of the Tungrians. A stationary camp was placed upon the wall at distances averaging about four miles. Between these stations, and at the distance of a Roman mile from each other, *Castella* were planted. The *castellum* explored by Mr. Clayton, last summer, is a little to the west of the Housesteads station.

"An idea has generally been entertained that the Wall was, at the time of its erection, intended as the limit of the Roman empire in Britain. Until recently it was supposed that there were no apertures through it by which communication could be held with the country to the north. This is not the case. Housesteads station has a bold gateway on its north side, consisting of two portals, each eleven feet wide. Cawfields Mile-castle, about three miles to the west, has a gateway on its north side ten feet wide; and the fort explored last summer has one of similar size. There can be little doubt that every camp and every mile-castle along the line was similarly provided. This proves that the Wall was not a mere fence intended to exclude the barbarians, but a line of military operation.

"Like all the *castella* on the Wall, the Housesteads Castle is a parallelogram measuring from east to west fifty-eight feet, and from north to south fifty feet.

"The ground on which it stands is very uneven; the greater part of the area, however, dips rapidly to the south.

"The great Wall forms its northern side, and this, at the point where it is pierced for the gateway, is ten feet thick. The *Murus* is here higher than in any other part of its course from sea to sea, being at its junction with the west wall of the castle fourteen feet high; there is every appearance of its having been higher.

"The side-walls of the fort are eight feet thick. Its southern corners are rounded off externally, but not in the inside. The masonry of the great Wall and the castle is of the same character; the facing-stones are freestone, carefully squared; the interior consists of rubble firmly bound by mortar.

"There can be little doubt that unskilled labour was largely used in the construction of the Wall and its garrisons. This *Castellum* bears marks of the fact. In places where the dip of the ground is considerable, a portion of masonry carefully constructed, and having its bed parallel with the horizon, has been built at the lowest required level. Against this, as a buttress, the upper portions of the Wall have been made to lean, having the courses of masonry conformable with the inequalities of the ground.

"There can be little doubt that the *castella* were not roofed. Temporary lodgings for the soldiery were, however, erected within them. In the ruins of this building roofing-tiles and slates have been found as well

as the foundations of an interior wall, the roof of which no doubt leaned against the walls of the *castellum*. The carvings on Trajan's column at Rome represent buildings such as this is supposed to be. Hadrian, it will be remembered, accompanied Trajan upon the Dacian expedition.

"The gateways of the *castella* formed the boldest features of them; there was one on the north, and another on the south, each ten feet wide. In this fort there is evidence that the north gateway was spanned by an arch; the springers are *in situ*, and several *voussoirs* lie upon the ground. Each gateway has been closed by folding doors; the pivot-holes remain.

"As the excavation of the building proceeded its history was developed.

"The north gateway had been contracted in its dimensions; its width had been reduced to less than one half, and the threshold raised more than three feet. In consequence of these changes the arch had been dispensed with. The south gateway, though more ruinous than the other, bore marks of having been reduced to less than its original size.

"At the lowest level of the interior, and upon the solid rock, was a quantity of masons' chippings, amongst which an iron chisel was found. Over these, in the neighbourhood of the walls of the building, was a flooring of rough flags. Next followed a quantity of wood-ashes, apparently resulting from the burning of the temporary barracks skirting the inside of the fort, and a mass of stones, which had apparently been thrown down from above. After this followed a second floor, a second layer of ashes, and a second mass of *débris*. The masonry, and the coins and pottery found within the building, showed that the whole belonged to the Roman period. Amongst these remains may be noticed a *culter* and *securis*, precisely similar in form to those we see represented on Roman altars.

"There can be little doubt that the structure was originally raised in the time of Hadrian, for the fragment of a slab was found within the ruin bearing the name of the Second Legion, and of Hadrian's Proprætor in Britain, Aulus Platorius Nepos. An altar too was found near the place, dedicated to Jupiter by the same legion. At the foot of the cliff below the castle was discovered an altar inscribed—

D E O
C O C I D I O
V A B R I V S
V . S . L . M .

Probably the fort was first destroyed in the time of Commodus, who became sole emperor in the year 180. Dion tells us that the Caledonians then broke through the Wall, and some discoveries made about a year ago at the neighbouring station of Housesteads countenance the idea of the irruption having taken place between 181 and 183.

"The *castellum* may have been repaired by Severus on his return from his unsuccessful invasion of Scotland. The repairs must have been hastily made, for the rubbish resulting from the original ruin was not removed. The contraction of the gateways, as well as the inferior character of the masonry, indicate the decline of Rome's greatness.

"The second devastation may have occurred on the withdrawal of the Roman troops from Britain. After this period it never was repaired.

At the neighbouring station of Housesteads, however, the moss-trooper had fixed his abode, at a date subsequent to the Roman.

"An interesting discovery has recently been made in the vicinity of Housesteads. A circular ruin near the camp, but on the enemy's side of the wall, has been pronounced to be an amphitheatre. Certain it is that, in the neighbourhood of other Roman stations in Britain, such structures have been found, and that, in the representation of Trajan's campaign against the Dacians on the column of the Emperor, two of these buildings are to be seen. In our own army the necessity of providing for the amusement of the soldiers has been recognized,—may not the Romans have anticipated us in this, as in many other things?

"These facts, however unimportant in themselves, are communicated in the hope that everything bearing upon the early history of Britain may be thought instructive."

The Thanks of the Society were returned to Dr. C. Bruce for this Communication.

Thursday, March 2nd, 1854.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents were received for the Library, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

From the Author.	Board of Trade; Department of Science and Art; Introductory Lecture on the Museum of Ornamental Art of the Department. By J. C. Robinson, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1854.
From the British Archæological Association.	Their Journal. No. XXXVI. January, 1854. 8vo. London, 1854.
From the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society.	Annual Report for 1852-53. 8vo. Leeds, 1853.

George A. Carthew, Esq., Robert Cradock Nichols, Esq., and Charles Parker, Esq. were severally admitted Fellows of the Society.

John More Molyneux, Esq., Robert Ferguson, LL.D., the Rev. John Richardson Major, M.A., and Sir Robert Burdett, Baronet, were elected Fellows.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH exhibited to the Society two enamelled Plaques, of which he had recently become possessed, accompanied by the following Letter in illustration of them from F. W. Fairholt, Esq.

"11, Montpelier Square, Brompton,
"March 1st, 1854.

"SIR,

"I have been requested by Lord Londesborough to exhibit before the Society two enamelled plaques, of which he has recently become possessed. Of their history nothing certain is known, but they have evi-

dently been originally destined for the arcades of an altar-piece, like that formerly at Basle, and now in the Hotel Cluny, Paris, or else for the ends of a shrine. The holes by which they were secured are visible around the outer edges of each. The figures represent David and Solomon, both styled *propheta*, that designation being abbreviated somewhat curiously. The figures are of hammered copper, gilt, and affixed to the plaques by metal pins. The style of regal costume adopted is that of the artist's own day. It resembles in its details the effigies of Richard I. and John, with some slight modifications, which would lead me to suppose them to have been executed about the middle of the thirteenth century. The enamelling is executed in the old *champ-levé* process; the ground of the metal being cut out for its reception. The colours used are red, green, yellow, and deep blue; the latter predominating. As specimens of early art, in metal work as well as enamel, these plaques deserve considerable attention.

"I am, Sir, yours very truly,

"FREDERICK W. FAIRHOLT."

"To J. Y. Akerman, Esq.,
Sec. Soc. Antiquaries."

Mr. HENRY O'NEILL exhibited some Rubbings from Irish Crosses. Two were from Graigne-ne Managh, in the county of Kilkenny, the originals of which in granite are at present inserted in the wall of the National School-house at Graigne, but are said to have been brought from Ullard, a burial-ground about four miles from the town. Two of these Crosses were from the Termonfechon Cross in the county of Louth. The remainder selected from the crosses at Kilkispeen, in the county of Tipperary. The material of all these latter crosses was stated to be sandstone.

Dr. DIAMOND exhibited Photographs of Shakespeare's House at Stratford-upon-Avon, of Anne Hatherway's Cottage at Shotterley, of the Old Cross at Henley in Arden, and of the Old and New Mansions at Gilston in Hertfordshire.

CHARLES REID, Esq. exhibited the following articles of interest:—
1. A Celt-Mould, complete, in two pieces; 2. A Half-Mould; 3. Two Ring-purse Clasps; 4. One straight ditto.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, exhibited a specimen of the Old English Sack-pot or Pottle. One of a similar character found at Old Tabley in Cheshire is engraved in Marryat's History of Pottery and another was sold at Strawberry Hill. There is also one engraved in Mr. Halliwell's Shakespeare, vol. II. p. 410, from an example in the possession of M. Whincopp, Esq. of Woodbridge. The Old Tabley Hall specimen is lettered "Sack, 1659." Mr. Whincopp's "Sack, 1650." The one exhibited "Sack, 1641." It seemed evident from the way in which the glazing was chipped off at the handle and at the mouth that bottles of this kind were suspended by the handles, and were filled from the cask.

A Photograph of this article by Dr. Diamond was exhibited at the same time.

EDWARD PHILLIPS, Esq. exhibited a Cast from a silver Medal of King Charles the First, found lately at Branton near Coventry, the original of which was struck in Holland soon after the King's death. The date of 1649 was under the head.

Mr. Phillips also exhibited various Coins, together with a Dagger, recently found in the bed of Sherborne river at Coventry.

The Vice-President in the Chair then read to the meeting a Memoir by himself, entitled "Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Vere," a Letter addressed to W. Durrant Cooper, Esq. being in fact a continuation of the Communications respecting the Life and History of Sir Walter Raleigh, already printed in the 34th and 35th vols. of the *Archæologia*, in the latter of which this Memoir will also be found entire.

Thursday, March 9th, 1854.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were received :—

From the Institute of British Architects.	On the French and other methods of constructing Iron Floors; being a Discussion (in continuation). 4to. London, 20 Feb. 1854.
From the Author.	Architectural Studies in France. By the Rev. J. L. Petit, M A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1854.

The Rev. John Richardson Major, M A. and John Marriott Davenport, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited a bronze specimen of Ring-money, found during the progress of some excavations near the junction of Fleet Ditch with the Thames on the 14th February last. Ring-money of gold and silver, Mr. Hugo observed, is rarely found in England, and composed of bronze is still more uncommon.

The conclusion of the "Account of the Caribs or Aboriginal Inhabitants of the Lesser Antilles," by HENRY HOGART BREEN, Esq. already given entire in the Proceedings of February 16th, formed the next Communication.

A Note was read from Frederick Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. to the Secretary, giving an account of the discovery of Saxon and other remains at and near Mentmore, in the county of Buckingham. After shortly noticing the situation and history of the parish of Mentmore, Mr. Ouvry proceeded to state the result of an examination of a considerable number of Saxon interments. The skeletons were lying east and west, and the extensive signs of cremation which appeared on opening the ground in several places indicated that the place had been previously used as a Roman burying-ground.

The articles discovered and exhibited to the Society consisted of two iron Spear-heads, an iron Knife, a bronze cup-shaped Fibula, and a bronze Clasp. A coin of Constans, or Constantius, had also been found, and belonging to the mediæval period were the head of a Bird-bolt, and an iron instrument not improbably used in jousting on foot, to prevent the wearer from slipping.

Mr. Ouvry proceeded to notice the discovery in the adjoining parish of Wing of three interments, probably Saxon, but of which no accurate account had been preserved. Mr. Ouvry shortly noticed the remarkable church of Wing, and the connection of the Dormer family with the parish, and adverted to the mounds or tumuli existing there, one of them of considerable size. In the neighbouring parish of Linslade Mr. Ouvry noticed the recent discovery of a skeleton on the Leighton road, with an earthen vessel. From the fragments of this earthen vessel, which were exhibited to the Society, Mr. Ouvry concluded that the interment was Celtic.

Water-colour drawings of the Churches of Mentmore, Wing, and Linslade accompanied the Communication.

Tuesday, March 16th, 1854.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following presents to the Library were received :—

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| From the Imperial Academy,
Vienna. | 1. Sitzungsberichte der philosophisch-historische
classe. Band 10, heft 5, und Band 11, hefts
1 und 2. 8vo. Vienna, 1853.
2. Archiv für Kunde österreichischer geschichts-
quellen. 10 Band, 2 ^{te} hälfte, und 11 Band,
1 ^{te} und 2 ^{te} hälfte. 8vo. Vienna, 1853.
3. Notizenblattes, N ^o . 1—20. 8vo. Vienna,
1853. |
| From the Archæological Institute. | The Archæological Journal, N ^o . 40. 8vo.
London, 1854. |
| From the Institute of British
Architects. | An Account of the Louvre and Tuileries, from
their first erection to the present time. By
T. L. Donaldson. 4to. London, 1854. |

John Timbs, Esq. was admitted Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. Duncan Campbell, M.A., Henry Harrod, Esq., John Winter Jones, Esq. and George Grenville Pigott, Esq. were severally elected Fellows.

The following Letter from the Treasurer addressed to the President, laid before the Council of the Society on the 14th inst. was by their order read to the present Meeting, accompanied by a Resolution expressive of their thanks to Mr. Bruce for the great ability and untiring zeal with which, ever since he had held the office of Treasurer, he had applied himself to its duties.

5, Upper Gloucester Street, Dorset Square,
25th February, 1854.

"MY LORD,

"It has become so inconvenient to me any longer to devote the requisite time and attention to the duties of the Treasurership of the Society of Antiquaries, that I feel it necessary to request your Lordship to be good enough to abstain from proposing me for election on the 23rd April.

"If the Society were in any position of pecuniary uncertainty, I should not dream of retiring from the Treasurership, whatever might be the inconvenience to myself; but I am happy to be able to assure your Lordship that nothing can be more satisfactory than our present financial condition and prospects.

"The Society has greatly increased, and is still rapidly increasing, in numbers. The elections far out-number the deaths; retirements have almost ceased; and the new Fellows comprise men in every way competent to aid in the Society's proceedings, and to add to its honour and its usefulness.

"The invested fund, also, has considerably increased. I found it 5,100*l.* with a cash balance of 1,400*l.* I shall leave it 8,000*l.* with a cash balance of 700*l.*

"And, what is of still more importance, improvement in the finances has engendered a spirit of proper liberality in the Society's payments, which will make its effects manifest in our publications and in all our operations.

"With such unmistakeable indications of prosperity obvious to every one, I have no scruple in requesting to be permitted to resign an office which it has become inconvenient to me to hold.

"Gratifying as I deem our financial position, it is no less pleasing to myself individually to be able to retire upon terms of the most perfect cordiality towards every Member of the Society.

"To your Lordship I should be most ungrateful if I did not thank you most sincerely for the confidence and support with which you have uniformly favoured me; and to Lord Strangford, Admiral Smyth, Sir Henry Ellis, Mr. Akerman, and all the other gentlemen with whom I have had the honour to be associated in office, I am indebted for many kindnesses which I shall never cease to acknowledge.

"From the ranks of the Society I shall henceforth observe its proceedings with interest, and take part in them when it is in my power, ever retaining the warmest sense of the innumerable proofs of goodwill for which I am indebted to all the Fellows of the Society.

"I have the honour to be,

"My Lord,

"Your most faithful and very humble servant,

"JOHN BRUCE.

"The VISCOUNT MAHON, F.S.A.

"&c. &c. &c."

Sir HENRY ELLIS, *Director*, exhibited a Cast from the first Great Seal of Charles II. made for that monarch in his exile, bearing the date of 1652, in the upper part of the area on both sides. The original is

attached to a General Pardon granted to William Meredith, Esq. of Leeds Abbey, in the county of Kent. The date of the instrument, 7th January, 1660-1. It is evidently the Great Seal which the King was obliged to use upon his return to this country, till a new and more appropriate seal could be prepared. Sandford has an outline engraving of it, the impressions from which are not of very frequent occurrence.

HENRY CHISHOLM, Esq. of the Exchequer Bill Office, exhibited, by the hands of the Treasurer, an Impression of an ancient Seal preserved in that office, bearing the full-faced crowned head of a king between two keys; the legend, *Sigillū: officii. recepte: scaccariū: regis: in: Anglia.*

Mr. HENRY O'NEILL exhibited a Rubbing from the Cross of Tuam, in the county of Galway. The base of this cross was found buried under rubbish, in the market-place of the town, about thirty years ago; other portions, forming the shaft, have been since discovered; the fragments were put together, and were, in a united form, exhibited at the Industrial Exhibition of last year in Dublin. The material of this monument is silicious red sand-stone. Four inscriptions, or rather prayers, in the Irish character and language, appear partly upon the base, and partly on the shaft. The name of Turloch O'Connor appears in two of them. The last is interpreted in these words—“*A prayer for the successor of Jarleth for Aed O'Ossin, by whom was made this Cross.*”



PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. III.

1854.

No. 40.

Tuesday, March 23rd, 1854.

Sir. ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced:—

From the Editor.

The Topographer and Genealogist. Edited by
John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. Part 14.
8vo. London, 1854.

From the Imperial Academy at
Vienna.

Sitzungsberichte der Philosophisch-historische
Classe. Band 11. Heft 3. 8vo. Vienna, 1853.

John More Molyneux, Esq., John Winter Jones, Esq., and Samuel Wood, Esq., were admitted Fellows.

The Letter of John Bruce, Esq. resigning the office of Treasurer, and the resolution of Council thereon, having been again read, it was moved by Edward Hawkins, Esq., and seconded by W. Durrant Cooper, Esq.

“That the Society concur with the Council in expressing their regret at the loss which they have severally experienced by the retirement of John Bruce, Esq. from the office of their Treasurer; and that they desire to acknowledge with their best thanks the eminent services which he has rendered to the Society in the discharge of the duties which have been confided to him.”

The motion was unanimously carried.

The ballots for Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart. and for Richard Redmond Caton, Esq. having been severally taken, they were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

JOHN EVANS, Esq. in a Letter to the Secretary, communicated an Account of the Presents received, and the Expenses incurred, at the Wedding of the daughter of Mr. (afterwards Sir William) More, of Loseley, in 1567; transcribed from one of the unpublished Loseley MSS. in the possession of John More Molyneux, Esq. of Loseley.

This Communication will be printed entire in the next volume of the *Archæologia*.

The Secretary then read a Communication made through him to the Society by M. Frederick Troyon, of Bel Air, entitled "Colline de Sacrifices de Chavannes sur le Veyron," of which the following is an Abstract :—

The Sacrificial Hill of Chavannes sur le Veyron.

The inhabitants of Chavannes have preserved an ancient tradition that a pagan people sacrificed to their gods in old times upon La Motte du Châtelard, situated near that village, on the edge of a precipice, at the base of which is the torrent of the Veyron. Until within these few years past might be seen in the place, said to have been the scene of these sacrifices, an artificial hill, 22 décimètres in height, and 114 in diameter at its base. It was surrounded by two fosses forming concentric circles, 35 décimètres wide, and 10 deep. These fosses were separated from each other by a space 40 décimètres wide, and slightly raised above the surrounding soil.

The brothers Bettens, desirous of bringing under culture this part of their domain, have thrown into the fosses the earth forming the hill ; and this being effected by vertical cuttings has enabled me to examine its interior minutely. The area of the hill at its base was covered with a bed of cinders and charcoal from 8 to 10 centimètres in thickness, upon which rested a bed of bouldered flints and clayey earth, and these beds alternated to the top of the hill. It should, however, be observed that the beds of cinders and charcoal disposed in seven or eight irregular stages were not of the same depth and continuity as those of the base. The upper layers were often broken, and sometimes separated by cavities, the more surprising as the earth which formed the external support was not sustained by any solid body. It is probable that some decomposable matter caused the formation of these voids, which are otherwise difficult to explain satisfactorily. The vertical cuttings through the hill exposed the composition of the different layers, of which the colour varied on different points from black to grey, and red, according as there was an accumulation of charcoal, of cinders, or of burnt earth. These fire-hearths were separated by beds of argillaceous earth of from two to three décimètres in thickness, very compact, while the summit of the hill was covered with vegetable earth two décimètres deep.

In the midst of cinders and charcoal were found some objects in metal, and a considerable quantity of bones of animals, fractured and thrown together pell-mell. No perfect skeleton was found amongst them. It will not be without interest if we review a certain number of these bones, collected at random, and as they were turned up by the spades of the labourers. Four hundred and ninety-seven bones, taken thus at random, were those of horses, cows, heifers, sheep, pigs, dogs, deer, falcons, and other birds. Many fragments, yet undetermined, may no doubt be assigned to other species ; but it is important to state that not a single trace of human bones was brought to light. Of these 497 fragments, 273 belonged to animals of great size, such as the horse and the cow, and 224 to smaller kinds. In the whole number there are but three bones which have passed the fire ; all the others, although collected from the beds of cinders and charcoal, bear no trace of calcination. On the other hand their perfect preservation is owing to the substances by which

they were surrounded. Only 35 bones are entire, and these are all small pieces, such as the calcaneum, the metatarses, and the phalanges. The broken bones, 263 in number, belong to animals of all sizes; the femur, the tibia, the humerus, &c. are often cloven lengthways. Not a single rib is perfect. The crania, scapulæ, &c. had been similarly fractured by the blows of stones or hammers. Of 197 bones, all bore marks more or less deep made by cutting instruments, such as axes and swords. The horns were cut off at their roots. In fact, all the bones seemed to bear marks of incision. Among these osseous remains those of the horse were rare, those of the heifer in considerable numbers, but the greater portion consisted of the bones of pigs.

The antiquities discovered in the hill appeared to be disposed without order in the several beds of cinders and charcoal already described. The arms consist solely of the iron socket of a spear, and three arrow-heads of the same metal, the points of the latter being of a quadrangular form; five horseshoes of primitive workmanship were also found. (The exact form of these horse-shoes will be seen by the drawing.) A horse's bit was also discovered, of a size which might lead to the inference that it was destined for the mouth of a horse of a large race; but the fact that at the present day in the East very large bits are used for horses of small size, leaves us in doubt on this point.

Two objects in iron in the form of a Greek cross were also discovered. They had probably composed part of the trappings of a horse; but, for whatever purpose designed, they can scarcely be regarded as the symbols of Christianity. Three spurs of iron, slightly differing in size, were found. They were armed with quadrangular points resembling arrow-heads, and in construction are similar to the spur discovered by me in the cemetery of Bel Air. A bronze spur, in form like those found in the hill of Chavannes, was discovered in a Bavarian tumulus of the age of bronze, deposited with bracelets, daggers, and celts.

There were also found in the hill of Châtelard, a ring, a chisel, a key, and other objects, all of iron; not a single object in bronze was brought to light.

The pottery discovered in this mound is represented in the drawing, Numbers 6 and 8. It consists of baked clay, of coarse fabric and reddish hue, studded with small siliceous fragments, and in its composition resembles that of a more primitive age. It remains only to mention the fragment of a large shell (*Strombus giganteus*), a native of the Indian seas.

If we consider the construction of the hill of Chavannes, the diversity of animals whose remains were found therein, the great number of bones, fractured or incised, and the character of the various objects discovered, we shall not err in the conclusion that it was raised by a people strangers to the Christian faith. On the other hand, the absence of any portion of the human skeleton, or of any traces of sepulture, will not permit us to recognize in this hill merely a variety of tumulus. We cannot venture to affirm that human sacrifices have not been offered on this hill—that the bodies of men have not been consumed upon it; but, if it had been destined for sepulchral use, human ashes would have been found within it either in urns or in cavities made for their reception. Nothing of the kind however having been observed, notwith-

standing the most careful examination during the excavations, we are led to admit that the ancient popular tradition which regarded the *Motte du Châtelard* as a place of sacrifice, an opinion corroborated by many analogous facts, was well founded.

Pausanias speaks of an altar of Olympian Jupiter, formed of the ashes of victims burnt in honour of that god, and which had reached a height of 22 décimètres. Apollo, also, had a similar altar at Thebes, and Juno had one, formed in the same manner, at Samos. It is to be regretted that we have not a more detailed description of these monuments, but it is certain that they could not have been raised to such a height except by a succession of sacrifices, the remains of the pile mingled with the ashes of the victims serving to increase, as well as to consolidate, the bulk of the mound. Altars of this kind would assume the form of mounds like that under notice, from successive sacrifices. This description of cinerary hills anterior to the best times of Greece is not found amongst the Romans. In the north of Asia, and in the provinces of the north-west of Russia, however, there exist many hills, sometimes very elevated, which exhibit evidence of a sacred appliance bearing traces of fire on their summits.

Excavations in these hills might enable us to ascertain whether their interior construction resembles that of the *Motte du Châtelard*. Artificial hills in Bohemia, the earth of which is mixed with cinders, animal bones, and fragments of utensils, to the exclusion of all trace of sepulture, present more certain affinities. Near Schochwitz, in a district watered by the Saale, a mound contained simply the remains of animals; and in the environs of Bayreuth, in Bavaria, two hills sixteen décimètres in height, covered a mass of burnt earth without trace of human bones or of cinerary urns. In the countries occupied by the Slaves, there still remain many inclosures of earth, in the interior of which the ground is raised by beds of cinders and of charcoal, the debris of religious ceremonies, of which the remembrance is preserved in many popular songs of Russia. Although hills of the description of that of Chavannes have not yet been observed, at least to my knowledge, in the West of Europe and in the Scandinavian countries, we are yet warranted, especially after the examples mentioned by Pausanias, in assuming the existence of similar consecrated places in other parts of Europe.

We may form an idea of the sacrifices celebrated on the *Motte du Châtelard* from the details observed. A circular inclosure, constructed on the verge of the precipice at the foot of which runs the Veyrou, was surrounded by a double foss, destined perhaps to restrain the crowd who assisted at these rites. Within the consecrated area rose the pile, as we may conclude from the action of fire on the reddened earth and the calcined stones of the mound. The carbonized bones, and those which bear no traces of having passed the fire, recal the practice of reserving one part of the victim for the sacred repast, while the remainder was committed to the flames.

The depth of the beds of cinders and of charcoal, and the small number of calcined bones, afford us an idea of the size of the pile, while the quantity of fractured bones attest the magnitude of the sacrifices. The chief domestic animals were immolated, as well as the stag, birds, and the falcon, in those days especially dear to the hunter,

since the ancient heroes of the North of Germany were represented advancing after death towards the unknown world with this bird on the left hand. The heifer and the hog, of which the remains are most numerous, appear to have been specially devoted to the gods as propitiatory offerings. The warrior cast his lance and his arrows on the consecrated area; the knight his spur; the artisan the instrument of his profession; and others the objects to which they attached the most value.

In such sacred repasts, the practice of breaking the bones of the victim appears referable to remote antiquity, if we may judge by the ordinance of the Passover among the Jews, which forbade the breaking of the bones, a prohibition the reason of which we should fail to comprehend if the usage to the contrary had not been established. The incisions observable on the bones, of which we have already spoken, demonstrate that the animal had been carved or divided, as in our own day.

As to the spot where these repasts were celebrated, we are left simply to conjecture, but it is not impossible that the space between the two fosses was reserved for this ceremony.

After these sacrifices and offerings, after the repast and the extinction of the fire, the cinders were levelled and spread, and then covered with stones and earth in order that that which had been offered to the gods should not be profaned or dispersed. Each successive sacrifice added a new layer to the mound. It may be remarked that the first sacrifice in this place would appear to have been by far the most considerable, since the first layer of ashes at the bottom of the mound is the greatest, while the superior layers present less solid masses. We may suppose, therefore, from these evidences, that the first ceremony involved the consecration of the spot.

If we review the antiquities observable in the Swiss-Romande, and at the same time the historical notices relative to this country, the hill of Chavannes will appear at first sight as not referable to the Helveto-Burgundian period, which extends from the fifth to the ninth century of our era. Christianity had many adherents on the borders of Lake Lemman in the time of Irenæus; and the Burgundians had already received the rite of baptism, when they established themselves in Western Helvetia at the commencement of the fifth century. The antiquities which we find in their sepulchres are of a description so different from those of Chavannes, that we must suppose the latter, if contemporary, to belong in reality to a stranger tribe, of which our annals make no mention. The difference is not less great if we refer to the Roman dominion in Helvetia, an epoch, the religious worship of which affords no parallel. Even when many gods of the vanquished were associated with those of the victors, the Druids were not the less pursued, massacred, or compelled to secrete themselves, and could not therefore have presided at these public sacrifices; nor would the Roman priests have presided at them. If we ascend to an age anterior to the conquest of Gaul by Cæsar, the presence of iron, and the absence of arms of bronze, refers us nearly to the period of the emigration of the Helvetians. The ancient custom described by Pausanias, namely, the adding to the mound the ashes of the victims, was common, as we have seen among divers people, and at different epochs. The Gauls, according to Strabo, sacrificed men, and every description of animal, which they cast into the flames.

The pottery found in the hill of Chavannes (pl. i. fig. 8) is similar to that discovered in the Celtic sepulchres. As to the arrow-points, heads of the same form are found in Roman ruins in Switzerland, but they are also similar to those of the middle ages. We might doubt that the spur, although known to the Greeks and Romans, was also in use by the barbarians, if one of the same form as that discovered at Chavannes, had not been found in a tumulus in Bavaria with divers cutting instruments of the age of bronze. On the other hand, nothing authorises us to conclude that the Gauls knew the art of shoeing horses, although we have no positive assurance to that effect in the silence of ancient authors. It may be remarked how often the existence of ancient usages, not mentioned by historians, is proved by antiquarian investigation, while a great number of arms and instruments, of which the form is only known by descriptions, have never been discovered in the earth.

It is obvious that the antiquities discovered in the hill of Chavannes have a character very different to those of the sepulchres of Switzerland previous to the Roman occupation, while they are not without analogies with those discovered at an age posterior. On the other hand, if the description of sacrifices here noticed were common to the Gauls, it is surprising that we have not remarked a certain number of analogies in the countries which they occupied.

We find them, however, among the Slaves and the Wends, who penetrated in the fifth century into the north of Germany, and occupied the country as far as Bavaria. The cinerary urns of the Wends, as well as the places consecrated by them to religious worship, contain a great number of objects in iron, and their sanctuaries constantly present the same layers of cinders, charcoal, and broken remains; but it should be added that the rare fragments of fictile vases of Chavannes have no resemblance to the handsome and abundant black pottery of the Wends.

Notwithstanding this exceptional contrast, many objects discovered in the Motte du Châtelard are precisely similar in form to the antiquities of Russia, and of that part of Germany once occupied by the Wends. The ornaments represented in the drawing (plates i. and ii. figs. 9 and 5) are common to the cemeteries of Livonia. Fig. 9 is also like the central portion of an ornament found near Wurzburg in Bavaria, in a spot dedicated to sacrificial purposes, containing a quantity of charcoal, the bones of bears, of ruminants, pigs, dogs, and birds, with a key, arrow heads, fragments of tiles, glass, and pottery, under which were also fifty clay vases of a square form.

The peculiarity of the spurs found in the hill of Chavannes does not consist in the length of the stalk, and the absence of the rowel, but in the form of the sharp point with which it is furnished. We find similar spurs in the graves of the Wends in the north of Germany, and sometimes in their cinerary urns very massive pricks of spurs in iron of conical form adapted to an arc of bronze. A horseshoe has been discovered in Bavaria, with the heads of spears and of arrows, in a tumulus in the environs of Aufsee, the construction of which, notwithstanding the interments which it contained, strikingly resembles that of the hill of Chavannes; deposits of urns, bones, charcoal, and cinders, alternated with layers of stones and burnt earth, so as to form several stages from the surface of the soil to the summit of the tumulus. The arrow-points and spear-heads resemble

those discovered at Minsk in Russia, as well as some of the Anglo-Saxon period discovered in England.

On due consideration of the analogies here cited, it will be more natural to refer the erection of the *Motte du Châtelard* to some tribe of Slavonic origin than to usages derived from ancient Greece, as described by Pausanias. If the construction of this hill was anterior to our era, we could scarcely comprehend how the popular tradition of pagan sacrifices in this spot has survived the successive changes to which Helvetia has been subject, while at an epoch posterior the recollection of similar ceremonies might be indelibly impressed on the popular mind.

The antiquities of Chavannes being of a description very different from those of the Helveto-Burgundians, and presenting incontestible analogies with those of the Slaves, we are led to conclude that this locality was once occupied by a horde perhaps detached from the Wends settled beyond the Rhine, unless they formed part of the Hungarian bands which desolated *La petite Bourgogne* in the tenth century, at the same time as the Saracens. Western Helvetia was subjected to many invasions from the fifth to the tenth century; and it is not impossible that new facts may enable us to determine with more precision the period to which we may refer the usages here described on the borders of the *Leman*. Although the number of successive sacrifices celebrated at the hill of Chavannes indicate that the horde whose existence it reveals had occupied the spot for some time, the absence of Slave denominations, so common in the countries of Germany once occupied by the Wends, leads us to the inference that their stay was but temporary, a supposition which the rarity of these sacrificial hills between the Alps and the Jura seems to confirm. It is probable, however, that to the same people must be attributed certain other constructions found at no great distance, and a rapid description of which will serve to characterise the monuments of the Slaves.

In the territory of Gollion, one league to the south-east of Chavannes, are three earthworks of different descriptions, but all of a character common to the Wends. One of them, called the *Fort of Brichy*, consists of a hill in the form of a truncated cone, 10 décimètres in height, 120 in diameter at its base, and 75 at its summit. It is surrounded by a circular foss, 15 décimètres wide, and 5 deep. The platform by which it is terminated is sunk in a concavity 4 décimètres in depth. This gives it exactly the appearance of the *Hradischje*, or *Erdburg*, of Russia and Germany. Not far from Brichy may be seen in the *Bois de Châtelard*, on the edge of a deep ravine, a great round hill, 23 décimètres in height, and 1200 in circumference, surmounted by a flat terrace. It is surrounded at its base on the side opposite to the ravine by a foss, 24 décimètres wide, and 7 deep. Excavations in this hill have demonstrated that its formation is natural, but it is equally evident that the regularity of its form, its terrace, and the foss are the work of man. Some foundations in masonry have also been discovered. It was on such high places that the pagan Slaves raised their wooden temples, the Christian Slaves their churches, and the knights their castles.

Between these two points is the plateau of *Bovez*, separated from the precipice towards which it suddenly terminates, by an intrenchment

which describes the moiety of an oval, and of which the extremities rest on the borders of the ravine. This embankment of earth is 222 décimètres long and 10 high, and three wide at its summit. The inclosure, separated from the plateau by the intrenchment, is of an oval form, open towards the precipice. This construction, although its proportions are very inferior, reminds the spectator of the famous sanctuary in the Isle of Rügen, known by the name of *Herthaburg*. The latter is open towards the lake Hertba, in the same manner that the terrace of Bovex overlooks the precipice which it commands.

Another monument, although of a very different description, may be discussed with the preceding, as serving to establish in the west of Europe some of those facts which have not yet been sufficiently observed.

Between the town of Geneva, and the mountain Salève, a little eminence of glacial formation bears on its summit a bouldered stone 10 centimètres in length by 4 in breadth, and 5 in height. It is known in the country by the name of the *Pierre aux Dames*. The vertical surface of the block facing the south bears a bas-relief rudely sculptured, representing four women standing, full-faced, and all in the same attitude. They are clothed in a sort of tunic, bound at the waist with a broad girdle, which partly disappears under the fore arms, the hands resting in front of the body. We might assume this attitude to be one of devotion but for the cylindrical object held in the hand of each. This sculpture in granite has no resemblance to those which have been observed on some druidical monuments, but it bears a close analogy to a figure represented on a metal bowl found in Russia, in a tumulus in the Government of Orenbourg, preserved in the collection of the Prince Gagarine. These figures recall the *Baba*, statues of very rude execution placed on hills as the *Pierre aux Dames*, and which may be seen in great numbers on the borders of the Jenissèi, the Irtisch, the Samara, and the Sea of Azof, from whence they spread through the south of Russia to Moscow. Their characteristic traits consist of the Mongol type, but especially in the mysterious cylindrical body held in the hand, an object which has alternately been explained as a cup, a purse, or a sacred volume.

Ammianus Marcellinus has mentioned the existence of these statues on the shores of the Euxine, and compared their figures to those of the Huns. Ruysbock mentions them in the 13th century, and Pallas assigns to them a Mongolian origin. Nevertheless it is remarkable that they are not found in the north of European Russia nor in the parts of Germany occupied by the Wends. If the *Pierre aux Dames* of Geneva is, as it appears to be, a reproduction of the *Baba* of the East, we may assume that this rude sculpture is a memorial of the invasion of the Huns or of some other people of Mongolian origin.

There exist many similarly isolated facts, the elucidation of which is the more difficult when they are not found to be accompanied by analogies which may lead us to assign them to a common origin. The same customs have often been common among different people; the reproduction of forms identical in countries widely separated from each other does not necessarily indicate either the same paternity or corresponding epochs. If the human idea is manifested analogously, independently of time and place, we ought also to remember that a certain class of facts

are referable to one common origin. To determine with certainty an isolated fact, we ought to assure ourselves not only as to the countries to which such facts respond generally, but also as to those in which they do not exist.

Notwithstanding the lacunæ of science in this respect, the formation of the hill of Chavannes may be regarded as foreign to the usages of the chief countries of the west of Europe as well as to the manners of the Scandinavian population. Its situation near the earthworks of Gollion, representing a group of divers elements common to the monuments of the Wends, authorizes us—until the revelation of contradictory facts—to regard this sacrificial hill as the work of a Slavonic horde, which for some time sojourned in a portion of Western Helvetia.

FREDERIC TROYON.

Bel-Air près Lausanne, Janvier, 1854.

Thursday, March 30th, 1854.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were received :

From the Author.	Remains of Pagan Saxoudom. By J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Sec. S.A. Part 9. 4to. London, 1854.
From the Institute of British Architects.	On the Drainage of Houses and Streets in the Metropolis. By W. A. Boulnois. 4to. London, 1854.
From the Author.	London Shadows; a Glance at the "Houses" of the Thousands. By George Godwin, F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1854.
From Frederic Ouvry, Esq.	1. Rules of Augustine in Dutch. A manuscript of the 15th century, 12mo. (23 leaves.) 2. The Analysis of all the Epistles of the New Testament. By John Dale, M.A. 16mo. Oxford, 1652.*

* This volume has the autographs of M. Lort and Thos. Astle.

George Grenville Pigott, Esq. and Richard Redmond Caton, Esq. were admitted Fellows of the Society.

Grantham Robert Dodd, Esq. was elected Fellow.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. exhibited a long-handled Mall or Mallet, the head of hard wood, shod with iron, and of a peculiar form, used for striking the Ball, which was also of hard wood, through an iron hoop in playing the ancient game of Pall Mall, from which the so-called street takes its name, that having been the site where it was originally played. This instrument, with several others, was found in the roof of the house inhabited by the late B. L. Vulliamy, Esq. clockmaker to the Crown, whose family had resided in Pall Mall in the reign of George II. and continued so to do till the period of his death, a few months ago, having held that appointment during the whole time.

Mr. Morgan also exhibited a fine Bason of early Chinese Claisonné enamel, richly ornamented within and without. The foundation seemed to be a thin plate of copper, the various coloured enamels which formed the pattern being separated by thin upright bands of brass, the edges of which when newly finished had been gilded. This object was remarkable for the double coating of enamel on so thin a substance of copper, which had so perfectly preserved its shape during the manufacture, and seems to show great skill in the art and management of enamels for ornamental purposes by the Chinese at a remote period. The vessel had evidently been much used, as appears by the wear at the bottom of the interior.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited a Celtic Armilla of bronze, recently found during the excavations in Bucklersbury in the City.

Dr. AUGUSTUS GUEST communicated an account which he had received from Mr. C. H. Purday, accompanying a drawing on a reduced scale of a Fresco discovered on the north-east pier of the centre tower of Carlisle Cathedral. This painting is supposed by Dr. Guest to illustrate an incident in the life of St. Cuthbert, as related by the venerable Bede, where he describes the manner in which the death of St. Aidan was revealed to the holy man, whilst tending his flocks upon the distant hills.

Dr. Guest also, by the favour of L. J. Mackintosh, Esq. exhibited a Memorial Ring of Charles I. bearing an enamel portrait of the King, and an inscription at the back recording the day of his execution.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Esq. read "Additional Remarks on the Hide of Land, and on some ancient Manorial Customs in Oxfordshire;" in a Letter addressed to Admiral Smyth, V.P.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., V.P., communicated the following Note, accompanying fifteen Broad-sides (one a duplicate) presented by him to the Society.

"The Broad-sides I here beg leave to present to our Society (to be placed, if it be thought fit, among other pieces of the same class, but not precisely of the same character, in our library) have lately been rescued from destruction, on the pulling down of an old mansion in Berkshire. They were there made the decorations of the kitchen and servants' hall. The dates of them are not very remote, but some of the wood-cuts, especially that of 'the Tree of Fortune,' are considerably older than the time when they were printed, having been handed down from typographer to typographer, and used with comparatively modern letter-press. They were obviously intended to pass under no very refined or critical eyes; but they are curious relics, addressed to the lower orders, and they serve to show the sort of art and literature which amused the inhabitants of cottages and kitchens, a century or a century and a half ago. In this light alone, they are to be looked upon as of any value; and, as in the noble collection of ballads and broad-sides now in a course of arrangement by our friend and fellow Mr. Lemon, nothing of the kind and of the period exists, I hope that they will be deemed a useful and, if on the score of completeness alone, a not worthless addition.

" They are fifteen in number ; and, although I have elsewhere occasionally seen two or three on the walls of the dwellings of our peasantry, I never found so many together, and most of those I now present, though all my life on the hunt for such curiosities, I have never seen at all. The colouring, in our eyes a tawdry blemish, was evidently meant to render the performances more attractive : in the instance of one or two of them the publisher takes credit for having had them ' cut, printed, *painted*, and sold in Bow churchyard,' as if the daubing with red, blue, and yellow were to be regarded as a specimen of skill. It will be remarked that several carry on their backs the evidence of mural exhibition. With the permission of the Society I will say a word or two upon each of these popular productions.

" 1. The earliest in point of date professes to have been ' printed in the year 1534,' and if this were the fact it would carry it back to a period anterior to the date of any extant printed ballad, for the oldest known belongs to the year 1540. However this date, as may be supposed, is a mere fiction ; it is not even a reprint of an older composition ; but being upon the double subject of clergy-extortion in the shape of tithe-pigs, and of monkish immorality in the shape of a young girl introduced clandestinely into a convent, we are told, in addition to the false assertion as to the date, that it was ' when the Pope's authority in England was abrogated by King Henry the Eighth.' Of this there is a duplicate, but without the imprint.

" 2. The wood-cut, with its prose historical explanation, which I shall take second, represents ' King Charles the First making his escape from Hampton Court,' and this again professes to have been ' cut, printed, painted, and sold in Bow Church-yard,' without the name of the publisher. It is obviously a most rude representation, copied from some well-known picture.

" 3. The third is an impersonation of four parts of the day by four female figures, Morning, Noon, Afternoon, and Night ; and some comparatively recent owner has written upon it the words ' Preserved for its antiquity.' There are verses under each lady, but the name of the printer and publisher has been cut away.

" 4. The next is entitled " The Countryman's Looking-glass, or a lively Representation of the Twelve Months in the Year, &c.' in as many wood-cuts of the coarsest description ; but so much more ancient than the time when the performance was ' printed and sold in Aldermay Church-yard,' that nearly every engraving is perforated by worms, which had attacked the old box-wood or pear-tree employed by the artist.

" 5. The figures of Darby and Joan, smoking and drinking, occupy the fifth production, the title being ' Damon's Advice to Cloe, or Darby and Joan.' Both Damon's advice and Cloe's answer are in verse, but here again the imprint has been removed by an irreverent pair of scissars, in order, perhaps, that the broadside might fit the place on the wall where it was destined to be pasted.

" 6. In number six we have two representations relating to a well-known public character of huge dimensions, of whom most of us have heard,—Mr. Edward Bright, the predecessor of another corpulent hero nearer our own day, Mr. Daniel Lambert. One wood-cut represents Mr. Bright, and the other the decision of a wager as to the number

of men who could be buttoned in his waistcoat. He was born in 1721 and died in 1750, so that the date of this publication was something more than 100 years ago.

"7. The dresses of the thirteen figures in the wood-cut next to be mentioned show that this part of the performance cannot be less than two centuries old: the accompanying letter-press, in verse, is of course more modern. It is called 'The Tree of Fortune,' the blind goddess sitting aloft among the branches, and showering her gifts, good and bad, upon those below, who are anxiously waiting for them.

"8, 9. Eight and nine may be taken together: they present us with the figures of a Welsh Lady and Gentleman, Mrs. Winnifred Shones, and Mr. Shon-ap-Morgan, both mounted upon goats. The whole is a harmless and humorous satire upon the antiquity of pedigrees and other peculiarities among our ancient Britons, and they were clearly companion pieces.

"10. Manhood and Old Age are depicted (if the word may here be allowed) on No. 10, with the usual accompaniments. In the first several young men and women are engaged in various sports and pleasures; and in the second old folks are employed in pursuits becoming their age, excepting in one instance, where the advances of a decrepit lover are rejected with some scorn by a smartly attired damsel. This is numbered as print 189 (and some are even higher), shewing the vast variety of such pieces which, probably, the same publisher had issued.

"11. Seven distinct songs are printed upon No. 11, and some of them, especially that entitled 'Advice to Cloe,' are far from contemptible. The woodcuts are of a Scottish lad and lassie, and of an English man and maiden. The bagpipe in the former may be emblematical, and certainly the young woman seems anything but coy and reluctant.

"12. This is intended as a contrast, in two separate engravings: the first is called 'Amorous Strephon's suit to his coy Kate,' and the second 'The favour obtained and kind Kate slighted.' It contains a moral lesson on the facility with which young women yield to importunity, and on the natural and inevitable consequences, and it is enforced by some tolerable lines.

"13. The portrait of the gipsey king, Bamfield Moore Carew, descended, it is said, from the Carews of Anthony in Cornwall, one of whom wrote our earliest county history, ornaments the thirteenth of our broadsides: it is accompanied by a detailed narrative of the adventures of the hero, who was born at the close of the sixteenth century, and the account of the events of whose life has appeared in many shapes, and has always been popular. He holds a book in his hand, not now, I believe, known, entitled 'The Laws of the Beggars.'

"14. The last subject is the history of our first parents, who are seen conversing with Raphael, the messenger of heaven. According to Milton, Raphael narrates to Adam and Eve the process of creation, and this portion of the seventh book of *Paradise Lost* is inserted in the side margins, and at the bottom of the page.

"Nobody will suppose for a moment that I produce these Broad-sides for any other purpose than to illustrate the nature and character of our

popular literature at the period when they were published ; and it is something to establish, as is done by the last engraving, that so important a portion of Milton's greatest work was thus rendered familiar to the least educated classes of society. I hope that no objection will be offered to the handing of the whole over to Mr. Lemon, in order that they may be added to the rest of our even now matchless collection.

"Maidenhead, 15th March, 1854."

Thursday, April 6th, 1854.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following presents to the Library were announced :—

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| From the Minister of Public In-
struction, France. | Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France. |
| | 1. Archives administratives et législatives de la ville de Rheims. Table Générale des Matières. Par M. L. Avenel. 4to. Paris, 1853. |
| | 2. Lettres, instructions diplomatiques, et papiers d'état du Cardinal de Richelieu. Par M. Avenel. Tome 1 ^{er} , 1608—24. 4to. Paris, 1853. |
| | 3. Cartulaire de l'Abbaye de Savigny. Par Aug. Bernard. 1 ^{re} Partie. Cartulaire de Savigny et 2 ^e Partie Cartulaire d'Ainay, Tables, etc. 2 vols. 4to. Paris, 1853. |
| From the Editor. | The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. IX., April. 8vo. London, 1854. |

JOHN HENRY PARKER, Esq. one of the Auditors appointed by the Society to audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending 31 December, 1853, then reported that he had examined the said Accounts with the other Auditors appointed, and had found the same to be just and true. He then read the following Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements.

"We, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from the 1st day of January, 1853, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said Accounts, with the vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract :—

<i>Receipts.</i>		£	s.	d.
1853.				
Balance of the last audited Account up to 31st Dec. 1852	- - - -	592	1	9½
By a payment of £8 8 in discharge of Old Arrears	- - - -	£8	8	0
By a payment of £4 on account of Subscription for 1849	- - - -	4	0	0
By 2 Subscriptions at £4 4, due at Christmas, 1850	- - - -	8	8	0
By 35 Subscriptions at £4 4, due at Christmas, 1851	- - - -	147	0	0
By 87 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st January, 1852	- - - -	172	4	0
By 213 Subscriptions, and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st January, 1853	- - - -	441	0	0
By 1 Subscription, due 1st January, 1854	- - - -	2	2	0
		783	2	0
By Admission Fees of 72 Members	- - - -	378	0	0
By Compositions received from 13 Members	- - - -	341	5	0
By two half-years' dividends on the Stock standing in the name of the Society, in the 3 per Cent. Consols	- - - -	216	15	4
By Sale of Published Works	- - - -	73	14	10
By further Sum from the Committee for erecting Seats on the 18th November, 1852	- - - -	0	15	0
		£2,385	13	11½
Stock in the Three per Cent. Consols on the 31st day of December, 1853	- - - -	£7,617	18	1

<i>Disbursements.</i>		£	s.	d.
1853.				
To Printers and Artists, and in the Publications of the Society	- - - -	536	10	5
For Binding	- - - -	39	16	4
For Taxes	- - - -	21	18	7
For Salaries	- - - -	407	18	4
For Stationery	- - - -	11	2	6
For Tradesmen's Bills for Lighting the Meeting and Coffee Rooms, Repairs, and other House expenses	- - - -	123	4	9
For Coffee, with payments for making and attendance	- - - -	30	8	4
For Petty Cash Expenses for the whole year, being principally Postage of the Nos. of the Proceedings	- - - -	49	18	8
For Purchase of £350 8s. 1d. 3 per Cent. Consols, with Commission	- - - -	350	0	0
For Insurance	- - - -	20	4	0
For Books, subscribed for by the Society	- - - -	10	11	0
For the Compilation of a Catalogue of the Society's Library of Printed Books	- - - -	61	5	0
For Expenses of Excavations at Harnham	- - - -	20	14	0
For Balance in the Hands of the Bankers on 1st Jan. 1854.	£702 2 0			
In Cash	- - - -	0	0	0½
		702	2	0½
		£2,385	13	11½

Witness our hands this 14th day of March, 1854,

RICHARD FORD.
JOHN HENRY PARKER.
R. C. NEVILLE.
R. FORRETT.

This Report was ordered to be received, and the thanks of the Society to be returned to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his approved services.

The Balloting List for the New Council was announced from the Chair.

The Rev. Dr. J. Henthorn Todd, Henry Harrod, Esq. the Rev. D. Campbell, W. Batchelor Diamond, Esq. and Dr. Mackay, lately elected, were severally admitted Fellows.

The recommendatory Testimonials of M Antoine Charma and of the Abbé Cochet having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Honorary Members.

The Ballot was also taken for Henry Robinson, Esq. who was declared duly elected a Fellow.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited a Roman spoon and "ligula," recently discovered in Bucklersbury, in the city.

JOHN ADEY REPTON, Esq. in a Note to Sir Henry Ellis, Director, communicated a Drawing consisting of Examples of Saxon, Norman, and other arches, made by himself about forty years ago, accompanied

by observations on their different styles, their dates, and peculiar characteristics.

Dr. AUGUSTUS GUEST communicated the following interesting Letter, which he had just received from Naples, describing the results of the recent investigation made by Signor Bonucci upon the site of the ancient Canusium in Apulia.

“ Naples, March 13, 1854.

“ Canosa, the ancient Canusium, is the site of a city of Greek origin, some twenty miles from the shores of the Adriatic, in the kingdom of Naples. At present a few farm-houses only occupy a spot which 400 years before the Christian era was the abode of a warlike people who had brought the arts and civilization of the East to the Italian peninsula. The Necropolis of this once important city is now attracting much attention, from the interesting monuments of art there discovered.

“ The Princes Bisignano and S. Georgio, directors of the Museum and curators of all public antiquarian treasures, have employed M. Bonucci, director of the excavations at Herculaneum, to proceed to Canosa and prosecute his labours, commenced in 1847, when a royal tomb was discovered of singular magnificence, full of objects of Greek art.

“ M. Bonucci has just made his first Report, from which it appears that the Necropolis of Canosa is some miles in extent. Three or four feet below the surface of the earth, at every pass, tombs are found composed of one or more rooms, built of tufo rock. The more important are faced at the entrance with columns painted in vivid colours, as we see the buildings of Pompeii. The masonry is so good and solid as in almost every instance to have kept out the earth and rain for so many hundred years.

“ Generally speaking, one or two skeletons are found in the principal apartment of each tomb, sometimes clad in armour. On other occasions, amongst the remains of the dead, are found gold, silver, and bronze ornaments, whilst in nearly all these funeral mansions are discovered vases of many forms and sizes, painted or enriched with bassi-relievi, illustrative of that poetical faith which proved so highly instrumental in the production of Greek art.

“ The interiors of the tombs are sometimes decorated with fresco paintings which display warriors and battles, or are simply illuminated with borders and panel-painting of a simple and pure style of decoration. M. Bonucci has indicated about a hundred of these tombs, and of those already opened the complete furniture of a Greek death-chamber has rewarded his labours, but in no instance have any coins been found, which is remarkable, as amongst the pagan tributes to the dead, money was generally deposited in the grave, as necessary to the soul in its journey to the happy isles.

“ There are three distinct classes of tombs—

- I. Those of the poor ;
- II. Those belonging to the richer or middle class ;
- III. Those of persons of distinction ;

each being indicated by the comparative size and importance of the vases, &c., found therein.

“ The most remarkable of the tombs discovered within the last few days is one occurring at the north of Canosa, near the ancient gates of the city on the river Organto. The tomb in question is formed of two rooms, and was the grave of a warrior in a complete suit of bronze armour. Scattered about were many pateræ and tazzi, amongst which occurred five vases of extraordinary dimensions (more than six feet high) with beautiful drawings. On one is represented *The Rape of Europa* ; on another, *Medea extricating Jason* ; on a third, *The Liberation of Andromeda* ; on a fourth, *The Death of Patroclus*, the friend of Achilles.

“ By far the most remarkable of this group of vases is one representing an historical event. Darius, King of Persia, is seen surrounded by his satraps. On either side are Greece and Asia, above whom the genius of discord waves a torch. A figure of Persia (the names of the personification are written in Greek) is looking reproachfully on Darius. Round about are many female figures offering tributes to a male personage of distinction. Such may represent the various states contributing to the war which was to have followed the defeat at Marathon, amid the preparations for which Darius died, B. C. 485.

“ The art-excellence of this vase is remarkable. The drawing of the figures displays much sculptural grandeur, and the border decorations are admirably harmonious and simple.

“ The whole of the treasures are already in possession of the authorities, and after restoration will be open to the public in the Royal Museum of Naples. M Bonucci is commissioned to proceed with the excavations, and no doubt an unusual amount of archæological wealth will be brought to light, interesting equally the antiquary and historian.

“ His Royal Highness the Prince of Syracuse is still carrying on his excavations at Cumæ, and has discovered some vases remarkable for their elegant forms. Round the neck of these vessels are simple gold wreaths of flowers, which tell admirably on the black polished surface. The smaller objects consist of gold ornaments, carved ivory, and some curious Greek glass.

“ Professor Aloe is employed in reporting his discovery of Hebrew catacombs lately found at Venosa, the birthplace of Horace. It would appear that a colony of Jews (probably flying from persecution) settled at Venosa, and buried their dead in the volcanic deposits of sandstone, which are easily excavated and have been used throughout Italy in all ages by the ancients for similar purposes. The Hebrew inscriptions, when published, will no doubt throw much light on the subject.”

Thanks were severally ordered to be returned for these communications.

Notice was then given from the Chair, that the Anniversary Meeting of the Society would be held on Monday the 24th of April, and that, on account of Passion and Easter weeks, the ordinary meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday the 4th of May.

Monday, April 24th, 1854.

Anniversary.

SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS, BART. V.P. and subsequently the VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The Society meeting this day in pursuance of the Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers of the Society for the year ensuing, the Clauses in the Statutes prescribing the method of proceeding in the Anniversary Elections were read. After which John Henry Parker, Esq. and W. J. Thoms, Esq. were nominated by the Vice-President, and appointed Scrutators.

The ballot then opened, one of the Scrutators receiving the votes, and the Secretary marking the names of the Members as they gave in their Lists.

During the ballot the following address was delivered by the President:—

“GENTLEMEN,

“I beg leave to announce to you that the number of our Fellows deceased during the last year, that is, from the 5th of April, 1853, to the 5th of April, 1854, amounts to twenty. Their names are as follows:—

John Beames, Esq.
 John Bidwell, Esq.
 The Earl Brownlow, D.C.L. F.R.S.
 Rev. Thomas Butler, D.D. Dean of Peterborough.
 Rev. William B. Collyer, D.D.
 James Dodsley Cuff, Esq.
 The Earl of Dartmouth, D.C.L. F.R.S.
 Rev. William Henry Dixon, M.A.
 Thomas Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, Esq.
 John Fardell, Esq.
 Sir Everard Home, Bart. R.N. F.R.S.
 Thomas Mee Lowndes, Esq.
 John Hugh Smyth Pigott, Esq.
 Thomas Ponton, Esq.
 Thomas Saunders, Esq.
 Seth William Stevenson, Esq.
 Charles Stokes, Esq. F.R.S.
 Rev. Charles Turner.
 Charles Baring Wall, Esq. M.P.
 Augustus Warren, Esq.

“Within the same period one gentleman has withdrawn from the Society, namely, the Rev. William Henry Jones, M.A.

“Of these gentlemen, the contributor of chief importance to the Society's publications was the venerable Dean of Peterborough, well known throughout his long career as a most accomplished scholar, and during four-and-twenty years the efficient and unwearied Head Master of Harrow School. His ‘Account of the Traces of a Roman Villa, discovered in 1840, at Gayton, near Northampton,’ appeared in the 30th volume of the *Archæologia* (pp. 125-131).

"Sir Everard Home, an officer as you are aware of high professional eminence, exhibited in 1840 a ground-plan of Odiham Castle, in Hampshire, accompanied by an outline of the interior, expanded from the angles of the octagon which form its shape, engraved in our 29th volume (p. 390). A short Communication was also sent by him from Sydney, in the beginning of last year, accompanied by two drawings of a remarkable erection in coral rock at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands; which with the description of a curious cave in the Island of Vavau will appear in the Appendix to the volume of the *Archæologia* which will be soon forthcoming.

"John Bidwell, Esq. at different times brought various articles of discovery to the Society's notice: the most remarkable of which were some vases of Greek fabrication, found at Bengazi, in Barbary, a place supposed to occupy the site of the Berenice of the Ptolemies. One of them, bearing the potter's name inscribed upon the neck, is now deposited in the British Museum.

"Seth William Stevenson, Esq. in 1847, exhibited and gave the Society a description of a carved Ivory Casket in his possession, of the fourteenth century; one of the most splendid specimens known of mediæval art of that period. His account of it will be found in the Society's Proceedings, and in the Appendix to the 32nd volume of the *Archæologia*.

"Charles Stokes, Esq. as long ago as 1816, exhibited to the Society two Bracelets of Gold, of considerable weight, found in a field at Little Amwell, in Hertfordshire. (*Archæol.* Vol. XVIII. p. 446). And in 1845 he exhibited two figures of rude and grotesque design, brought from Greece by Capt. Graves, discovered, one in a tomb in the neighbourhood of Naxos, the other in the small Island of Nusa, now called Skinousa, to the southward of Naxos. They were of the description of figures known to the classical antiquary by the name of 'Sigillaria,' a brief notice of which may be found in Walpole's *Memoirs* relative to Turkey.

"Within the same period—from the 5th of April, 1853, to the 5th of April, 1854—the following gentlemen, seventy-five in number, have been elected Fellows:—

William Francis Ainsworth, Esq.
John Tattersall Auckland, Esq.
Thomas Battam, Esq.
Samuel Birch, Esq.
William Boyne, Esq.
Henry Hegart Breen, Esq.
John Brent, Esq.
Rev. Theodore Alois Buckley.
Sir Robert Burdett, Bart.
Rev. Duncan Campbell.
William George Carter, Esq.
George Alfred Carthew, Esq.
Richard Redmond Caton, Esq.
John Marriott Davenport, Esq.
Philip John Darrell, Esq.
Matthew Dawes, Esq.
William Batchelor Diamond, Esq.
Richard Davis, Esq.
Rev. Robert Rashleigh Duke.
Grantham Robert Dodd, Esq.
Robert Ferguson, LL.D.

Augustus Woollaston Franks, Esq.
Rev. Joseph Goodall.
Henry Hill, Esq.
George Octavius Hopton, Esq.
William Chapman Harnett, Esq.
Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq.
Henry Harrod, Esq.
Herbert Ingram, Esq.
James James, Esq.
Augustus Stafford Jerningham, Esq.
Joseph Joseph, Esq.
John Winter Jones, Esq.
Sir Norton Joseph Knatchbull, Bart.
Rev. Thomas King.
Frederic Collings Lukis, Esq. M.D.
Frederic Corbin Lukis, Esq.
Rev. Ralph Lindsay Loughborough.
Samuel Lucas, Esq.
Coryndon Henry Luxmoore, Esq.
Henry Mogford, Esq.
Joseph Samuel Mackie, Esq.

Francis Graham Moon, Esq.
 James Middleton, Esq.
 Patrick Macintyre, Esq.
 Hugh Edmonstone Montgomerie, Esq.
 George James John Mair, Esq.
 John Martin, Esq.
 Thomas Mackinlay, Esq.
 Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq.
 Kenneth Robert Mackenzie, Esq.
 James More Molyneux, Esq.
 Rev. John Richardson Major.
 Dr. Henry J. B. Nicholson.
 Robert Cradock Nichols, Esq.
 Rev. Octavius Freire Owen.
 Richard Kyrke Penson, Esq.
 Lewis Powell, Esq. M.D. (London)
 John Loughborough Pearson, Esq.

Thomas Love Parry, Esq.
 Henry Glasford Potter, Esq.
 Charles Parker, Esq.
 George Grenville Pigott, Esq.
 Henry Robinson, Esq.
 Samuel Weller Singer, Esq.
 Rev. Edward Trollope.
 Samuel Tymms, Esq.
 The Lord Talbot de Malahide.
 John Timbs, Esq.
 Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart.
 George Henry Virtue, Esq.
 Bernard Bolingbroke Woodward, Esq.
 Matthew Digby Wyatt, Esq.
 Rev. George Wallace.
 John Richard Walbran, Esq.

“During the same period the following nine gentlemen have been added to our list of Honorary Members :—

Herr Joseph Arneth.
 Herr Edouard Gerhard.
 The Abbate Fusco.
 Le Comte Léon de Laborde.
 M. Prosper Mérimée.

M. Bror Emil Hildebrand.
 Jared Sparks, Esq.
 M. Antoine Charma.
 M. L'Abbé Cochet.

“You will not fail, gentlemen, to notice, from these Lists, how much the elections have exceeded in number the losses to our Society from deaths or from withdrawals. The year before the last was the earliest in which I was enabled to make that observation; but in the last, of which the accounts are now before us, the proportion is still far greater and more favourable to us.

“On these circumstances, and on the flourishing state of our finances, as more fully shown in the recent Report of the Auditors, I felt disposed to offer you my cordial congratulations. But—if I may here apply to our small affairs the language appertaining to a more important assembly, and a wider sphere of finances—I really cannot wish you joy of your well-replenished Treasury, since, at the same time, you are to lose your Chancellor of the Exchequer. The services of Mr. Bruce have been of the highest value to us; rendered, as they have been at all times, with no common ability and energy, and prompted by the warmest zeal for our welfare and prosperity. It is impossible that any public duty could have been better or more faithfully fulfilled, and the only point in Mr. Bruce's retirement to which we can look back without pain is, that it has not arisen from any misunderstanding, or displeasure with any thing, or with any person in the Society, but solely from finding the other calls upon his leisure-time much increased, and no longer consistent with the functions which he has hitherto so actively discharged.

“I have also on this occasion to regret, as I do most sincerely, the conclusion under the new statutes of the term of the Vice-Presidency of Sir Robert Inglis. On him, as on my senior coadjutor in my present office, I felt that I could at all times securely rely, whenever there was judicious counsel to be given, or active aid to be afforded. His zeal, which so often brought him to his post among us, even amidst the numerous calls to another place of a prominent Parliamentary career—his accomplishments so highly qualifying him to take part in and direct

our common aim—and his never-failing courtesy of manner and benevolence of mind—have been, I may venture to say, appreciated as they ought to be among us. The expressions of regret at his retirement, as publicly made in this room some weeks ago, and as in other forms more privately brought before me, have been so many and so strong, that I am persuaded I shall best consult both the wishes and the interests of this Society, if at an early period, which the Statutes will enable me to do, I endeavour to prevail upon him to resume an official share in the conduct of our affairs.

“The new Statutes to which just now I incidentally alluded have been by far the most important of our transactions during the past year. Prepared in the first instance by a Committee appointed for that object, they were afterwards no less carefully considered by the Council; and, when officially laid before you for adoption or rejection, no more than four black balls appeared against them. The rule upon this subject which I laid down to myself for my own guidance was, that, while on the one hand I would cheerfully support and promote any such new modelling of the statutes, however complete and entire, as the Committee might propose and the best friends of the Society advise, so on the other hand I would not be a party to any change, however slight, in our Royal Charter of Incorporation. Were we to depart from that charter, we should, as I conceive, be leaving our more especial vantage-ground as derived both from antiquity and from the sanction of the Sovereign; and had, therefore, any such renunciation been proposed to me or to the Council, which, as I am bound to explain, it never was, I should have considered it my duty, as your President, to make a stand to the utmost of my power, upon the other side of the question.

“There is no part of the new system from which I should venture to anticipate greater benefit and advantage to us than from the discouragement which it gives to irregular discussions. The recommendation of the Revising Committee, in which recommendation the Council cordially concurred, was, that extraordinary motions should be referred to the Anniversary, or, if needful, to extraordinary meetings, but that the ordinary meetings of the Society should be devoted to its ordinary business. The discussions that take place on such occasions must always be understood as limited to the subjects of the papers read, or of the exhibitions shown in the course of the same evening.

“It will, as heretofore, continue to be my duty at such times, as it will be the duty of whatever officer may in my place occupy this chair, to interpose whenever any attempt may be made either to deviate into extraneous or personal matters, or to revive the discussions of a former evening. But it is on yourselves, gentlemen, it is on your own good feeling and co-operation, far more than on Rules and Officers, that our good order must depend: and it is on that good feeling and co-operation that on these points, as on every other, I shall feel that I have reason to rely.”

The President having concluded his Address, on the motion of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., seconded by John Payne Collier, Esq., the thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to the President for his Address, with the request that he would allow it to be printed and circulated in the usual manner.

On the motion of Admiral Smyth, seconded by W. Durrant Cooper, Esq., a special vote of the Society's most cordial thanks was given to John Bruce, Esq., for his able and strenuous services while filling the office of Treasurer.

At the close of the ballot the lists were examined by the Scrutators, when the following Members were found to have the unanimous vote of the Meeting for filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary, for the ensuing year:—

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

The Viscount Mahon, *President*.
 Samuel, Lord Bishop of Oxford, *V.P.*
 John Payne Collier, Esq. *V.P.*
 Admiral W. H. Smyth, *V.P.*
 Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. *Director*.
 Viscount Strangford.
 John Bruce, Esq.
 Richard Ford, Esq. *Auditor*.
 John Henry Parker, Esq. *Auditor*.
 Edward Hawkins, Esq.
 John Brodribb Bergne, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Frederic Ouvry, Esq. *Treasurer*.
 Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville, *Auditor*.
 Robert Porrett, Esq. *Auditor*.
 William Durrant Cooper, Esq.
 Frederick William Fairholt, Esq.
 Edward Foss, Esq.
 Rev. Thomas Hugo, *M.A.*
 Colonel Mure, *M.P.*
 William Tite, Esq.
 Thomas Wright, Esq.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. *Secretary*.

After this announcement the thanks of the Society were returned to the Scrutators.

Notice was then given from the Chair that the next Meeting of the Society would take place on Thursday, the 4th of May.

Thursday, May 4th, 1854.

ADMIRAL SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The Presents to the Library, received during the Easter Recess, were announced from the Donation Book:—

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| From the Author. | La Normandie Souterraine, ou Notices sur des Cimetières Romains et des Cimetières Francs explorés en Normandie. Par M. L'Abbé Cochet. 8vo. Rouen, 1854. |
| From the Author. | Stevens's American Bibliographer. Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. I. 8vo. Chiswick, 1854. |
| From the Author. | Notices of Northumbrian Castles, Churches, and Antiquities. Third Series. By William Sidney Gibson, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1854. |
| From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. | Their Transactions for the year 1852. Vol. II. Part I. 8vo. Dublin, 1853. |
| From the Camden Society. | Letters of Lady Brilliana Harley, with Introduction and Notes, by Thomas Taylor Lewis, A.M. 4to. London, 1854. |

- From the Society of Antiquaries of the West of France (L'Ouest) Bulletins. 4^{me} Trimestre de 1852, et 1^{er}, 2^{me}, 3^{me}, and 4^{me} Trimestres de 1853. 8vo. Poitiers, 1852-3.
- From the Institute of British Architects. On the Drainage of Buildings and Streets in the Metropolis. By W. A. Boulnois. 4to. London, 1854.
- From the Royal University of Christiania.
1. Kong Olaf Tryggvesöns Saga. Udgiven af P. A. Munch. 8vo. Christiania, 1853.
 2. Saga Olafs Konungs ens Helga. Udgivet af P. A. Munch & C. R. Unger. 8vo. Christiania, 1853.
 3. Det Kongelige Norske Frederiks Universitets Aarsberetning for 1851. 8vo. Christiania, 1853.

The following Document was read from the Chair:—

I, PHILIP HENRY VISCOUNT MAHON, *President of the Society of Antiquaries*, do by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the Letters Patent, hereby nominate the VISCOUNT STRANGFORD, G.C.B. being one of the modern and present Council of the said Society, to be one of the Vice-Presidents or Deputies to me, the President of the said Society, with full power and authority to him in my absence to supply my place as President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society and the business of the same, which I by virtue of my office might do if I myself were actually present, according to the true intent and meaning of His Majesty's Letters Patent. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-ninth of April, in the year of our Lord 1854.

Witness

(Signed)

MAHON.

(Signed) JOHN LANE.

Frederic Dixon Hartland, Esq. was elected Fellow of the Society.

The ABBÉ COCHET, Honorary Member of the Society, presented, through J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary, a string of Beads found on the neck of a woman in the Frank Cemetery of Aubin sur Scie. The style of these Beads led the Abbé to suppose that they belong to the later Merovingian period—rather to the age of Charlemagne than to that of Clovis.

K. R. H. MACKENZIE, Esq. exhibited to the Society a Jug of brown earthenware found at Ardleigh, near Colchester. It was said to have contained a small number of coins, but of which no record has been preserved, together with a deed which was exhibited, of the reign of Henry Vth.

The SECRETARY then read a Report of further Excavations, prosecuted by him at the expense of the Society, at Harnham Hill, during the Easter Recess, the result of which was the discovery of four more graves; one containing the bodies of a woman and child, with two dish-shaped fibulæ, a number of amber beads, a pair of bronze tweezers, a silver armilla, and two iron knives; besides a bronze girdle ornament in the shape of a lion's head full-faced. Another skeleton had, with it, an iron spear-head, the umbo of a shield, and a shallow circular flat-bottomed dish at the head, formed of wood and covered with bronze.

The Secretary also read a second Note on the opening by him of four ancient British Barrows in South Wilts. One of these Barrows contained a skeleton, with the fragments of a large urn of the usual description, which had apparently been disturbed at some distant period. Three of these Barrows were situated near Winterslow Hut, but the fourth is on the Down just within the Deer-Leap of Clarendon. This last is seventy feet wide, but on cutting a trench from the base to the middle a heap of calcined human bones was alone discovered.

These two last Communications have just appeared in full in the XXXVth Volume of *Archæologia*, pp. 475-479; and pp. 480-483.

W. D. SAULL, Esq. then read a Note by himself, addressed to the President, describing the present state of the Castle of Berkhamstead; and inviting Members of the Society to accompany him in an inspection of the ruins of that ancient edifice.

Thursday, May 11th, 1854.

ADMIRAL W. H. SMYTH, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced:—

From the Author.	Collectanea Antiqua. Vol. III. Part 3. 8vo. London, 1854.
From the Suffolk Institute of Archæology.	Their Proceedings. Vol. II. No. 1. 8vo. Bury St. Edmund's, 1854.

A Minute of Council of 9th May was read, regarding the admission of visitors to the ordinary meetings of the Society, namely, that inconvenience having arisen from the present mode of admitting visitors, the following new regulations respecting them be adopted; be read from the Chair at the two next successive Meetings of the Society; and be inserted in the Visitors' Book; and also suspended in the room:—

“That each Fellow, personally present at the meeting, be at liberty to introduce a Visitor at once into the Meeting-room.

“That the name of every Visitor be entered in a book, as heretofore, by the Fellow introducing him, and that such names be announced from the Chair, but that no question shall be put to the Meeting to sanction their admission.”

R. REDMOND CATON, Esq. exhibited a Bronze penannular Ring, found while digging for the foundation of a House at Lincoln.

RICHARD CULL, Esq. exhibited and presented to the Society Engravings of two objects of antiquity; one, a bronze Vessel in the form of a pail, found in the year 1828 below the surface of the soil upon Caslyr Hill, near Cambra, a small town of the Tyrol to the north of Trento, on the rim of which were four Etruscan Inscriptions,—two in the inner, and two on the outer edge. The other object was a small

Statuette of an armed and galeated figure standing on a base, the edge of which was also inscribed with Etruscan characters. Both these objects are preserved in the Museum at Trento. In a letter which accompanied this exhibition, Mr. Cull observed, that Etruscan antiquities were likely to be found in the locality mentioned, since the people of the Rhætian Alps were, according to Livy (lib. v. c. 33), of Etruscan origin.

The Rev THOMAS HUGO exhibited a bronze Statuette of Hercules, found in Caannon-street, London, at the point of its junction with St. Paul's Church.

The Secretary then read "Notices of a Drawing belonging to the Society of Antiquaries, being a copy of a Picture in the Collection of the Marquis of Salisbury at Hatfield House, representing a Fête on Horsey-down, in Southwark; and of a Plan of Horsey-down in 1544, belonging to the Governors of St. Olave's and St. John's Grammar-School, in a Letter from G. R. CORNER, Esq. F.S.A."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several communications.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. III.

1854.

No. 41.

Thursday, May 18th, 1854.

The **VISCOUNT MAHON**, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Society's Library were announced:—

From the British Archæological Association.	Their Journal. No. 37. April. 8vo. London, 1854.
From the Camden Society.	Roll of the Household Expenses of Bishop Swinfield; A.D. 1289-90. Edited by the Rev. John Webb, M.A., F.S.A. 4to. London, 1854.
From Francis Benthall, Esq.	The Triumph Royal: an Account of the Achievements of the Princes of the House of Nassau. 8vo. London, 1692.
From the Author.	Sur le Succin, et sur les Druides de la Grande Bretagne, et les Chênes de Mambré, cités dans les livres conservés en Chine; opuscules de M. le Chevalier de Paravey. 8vo. Bordeaux, 1854.

Frederic Dickson Hartland, Esq. and Richard Frankum, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

WILLIAM WANSEY, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an interesting Collection of Etruscan Vases and other vessels in pottery and glass, procured during his stay at Naples in the winter of 1852-3. These objects are said to have come principally from the Tombs at Cumæ, in which such extensive excavations have been made by His Royal Highness the Count of Syracuse. Mr. Wansey also laid upon the table two numbers of a Publication entitled "*Monumenti Antichi posseduti da sua Altezza Reale il Conte di Siracusa, descritti a publicati da Giuseppe Fiorelli.*" Fol. Napoli, 1853; containing an account of the earliest results of the Excavations undertaken at Cumæ toward the close of the year 1852.

K. R. H. MACKENZIE, Esq. exhibited several small objects of ancient Art; namely, a human Hand in Egyptian basalt; a small figure of a Satyr found in Calabria; and a portion of a statuette of Cinquecento work in silver.

The SECRETARY then read the following Extract of a Letter dated Bel-air, 6 May, 1854, addressed to him by Monsieur Frederic Troyon.

"You have probably heard of an important discovery made a few weeks since at Molen on the margin of the lake of Zurich. The subsidence of the waters of the lake has exposed to view some ancient habitations, within which are calcined stones, charcoal, and animal bones. A great number of utensils have been discovered, in stone, and the debris of pottery, accompanied by a single object in metal, namely, a bronze ring.

"I have just received from M. Muller, of Nidau, the description of a similar discovery on the borders of the lake of Bienné, in the canton of Berne; but, instead of instruments of stone, there have been found celts, knives, sickles, a sword, and other objects, all in *bronze*.

"It appears certain from these discoveries that the water-levels of some of our lakes have been sensibly raised since the period to which the primitive habitations thus exposed may be referred.

"The formation of a railroad in the environs of Lausanne has led to the discovery of the skeleton of a woman interred 5 feet deep from the surface of the ground, without any appearance of a tumulus. The skeleton placed on the bare earth. On the finger was a bronze ring, and on the arms bronze bracelets. It is worthy of remark that all the sepultures of the age of bronze in the Canton de Vaud are found under the surface of the soil without any trace of tumulus, and that these graves differ in no material respect from those of the Merovingian period, while in German Switzerland the graves of the same epoch are tumular. If I mistake not, you have some analogous facts in England.

"We have found in the remains of the Hill of Chavannes a Roman key and a fragment of Roman pottery, which ought to connect it with the Roman period; but not earlier than the fifth or seventh century of our era."

Another communication was made by the SECRETARY in a "Note upon the Angon described by Agathias, introductory of some Remarks and drawings of that weapon, of which specimens are preserved in the museums of Worms, Wiesbaden, Darmstadt, and Mayence." This communication will be printed entire in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Society a Translated Extract of a Report to the Government of Guatemala, from the Corregidor of the District of Peten, in Central America, which had been kindly furnished to his Lordship by Frederick Chatfield, Esq. H. M. Chargé d'Affaires in Central America. This Report contained an Account of a Visit made in 1848 to the ruined City of Tikal, the remains of which were described, as were also several statues in stone and wood, of which copies, taken by M. Lara, who accompanied the Expedition, were exhibited. The Report was signed, THE CORREGIDOR MODESTO MEUDEN.

The especial Thanks of the Society were voted to the President, and to Mr. Chatfield, for this Communication.

Thursday, May 25th, 1854.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced :

From the Author.

1. Mémoire sur l'origine des peuples du plateau de Bogota.
2. L'Amérique, sous le nom de pays de Fou-sang a-t-elle été connue en Asie des le 5^e siècle de notre ère ?
3. Sur divers sujets relatifs à l'histoire des végétaux. Par M. le Chevalier de Paravey. 8vo. Paris, 1835, 1844, 1854.

From the Archæological Institute. Their Journal, No. 41, March. 8vo. London, 1854.

From the Institute of Architects. On the open spaces of our Metropolis. By S. Angell. 4to. London, 1854.

CHARLES CHATFIELD, Esq. presented, through the President, the Drawings taken in the ruined City of Tikal, in Central America, exhibited at the last Meeting. Thanks were directed to be returned for this Donation.

The Report of the Finance Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Society from the 1st day of January, 1854, to the 24th of April following, was read to the Meeting, and thanks were given to the Auditors for their trouble.

“ We, the Finance Committee, appointed to audit the Accounts of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from the 1st day of January, 1854, to the 24th day of April following, being the day of the late Treasurer's resignation, having examined the said Accounts, with the vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract :—

Receipts

<i>Receipts.</i>		£	s.	d.
1854.				
Balance of the last audited Account up to 31st December, 1853		702	2	0½
By 7 Subscriptions at £4 4, due at Christmas, 1851	£29 8 0			
By 10 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st January, 1852	19 14 0			
By 24 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st January, 1853	44 2 0			
By 121 Subscriptions at £2 2, due 1st January, 1854, and a Payment of 16s. on account	254 18 0			
		348	2	0
By Admission Fees of 39 Members	204 15 0			
By Compositions from 6 Members	157 10 0			
By a half-year's dividend on the Stock standing in the name of the Society, in the 3 per Cent. Consols	110 18 9			
By Sale of Published Works	16 11 10			
		£1,539	19	7½
Stock in the Three per Cent. Consols on the 24th day of April, 1854		£8,050	5	10

<i>Disbursements.</i>		£	s.	d.
1854.				
To Printers and Artists, and in the Publications of the Society	75 15 9			
For Bookbinding	29 7 4			
Tor Taxes	8 1 8			
For Salaries	162 4 2			
For Stationery	7 3 6			
For Tradesmen's Bills for Repairs and other House expenses	34 15 3			
For Petty Cash to 24th April	12 10 7			
For Purchase of £432 7s. 9d. 3 per Cent. Consols, with Commission	400 0 0			
For Insurance	20 4 0			
For Duty on Foreign Books presented to the Society	1 0 0			
For Books subscribed for by the Society	7 14 0			
For Transcripts, Paper, &c. for the Arrangement and Cataloguing of the Society's Collection of Proclamations and Broad-sides placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee	9 7 6			
For Expenses of further Excavations at Harnham	15 0 0			
Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer on 24th April, 1854	756 15 10½			
		£1,539	19	7½

Witness our hands this 19th
day of May, 1854,

FREDERIC OUVRY.
WM. DURRANT COOPER.

The SECRETARY, with the kind permission of Edward C. Brodie, Esq. of Salisbury, exhibited a very numerous Collection of objects discovered in that city during the progress of excavations for the new sewers. They consisted of: 1. Knives of various descriptions; 2. Sheers; 3. Spoons; 4. Padlocks; 5. Keys; 6. Weapons; 7. Buckles; 8. Pilgrims' signs; 9. Rings, and some other objects, the use of which had not been ascertained. The knives appeared to range from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, and were doubtless for personal use; but others seemed to be the implements of curriers or cordwainers. The keys were of various forms, but the latch-keys were the most remarkable objects. Their age might be questioned, but for the circumstance of their having been found with other keys at least as old as the fifteenth century. The pilgrims' signs were in lead, and their devices differed from examples hitherto met with; one represented St. Michael, but without his characteristic arms; another a sun within a crescent; and a third, the bust of a man within a pulpit or font, surmounted by a square frame or border inscribed HONORI; above the whole, the sun rising out of clouds.

The Secretary then read a Memoir by SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq. F.S.A. "On a Vase representing an Adventure of Persens." This communication will hereafter appear entire in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, June 1st, 1854.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced :—

From the Architectural and Archæological Society of the county of Bucks.	Their Records. Part 1. 8vo. Aylesbury, 1854.
From the Associated Architectural Societies.	Reports and Papers. 1852-53 (end of vol. 2.). 8vo. London, 1853.
From the Institute of Architects.	On Drainage in the Metropolis (a discussion in continuation). 4to. London, 1854.
From Colonel Mure, M.P.	Caldwell Papers. Part 1st, part 2nd, vol. 1, and part 2nd, vol. 2. 4to. Glasgow, 1854.

Augustus Stafford Jerningham, Esq. lately elected, was admitted Fellow.

The SECRETARY presented as a contribution to the Society's Collections a copper-plate Broadside containing the Verses prefixed to the Eikon Basiliké, and also the frontispiece usually inserted in the various editions of that work, probably produced as a Memorial at the time of the Restoration of King Charles the Second.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited a Roman Fibula recently found in Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

Mr. HENRY O'NEILL exhibited several rubbings from one of the numerous Crosses at Monasterboice, in the county of Louth. The inscription borne on which was translated—

"A Prayer for Murdoch, by whom was made this Cross."

William Michael Wylie, Esq. F.S.A. communicated an Account of a further discovery of relics in the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Fairford, in the following Letter to the Secretary :—

"U. University Club, May 31, 1854.

"My dear Sir,

"I am glad to be able to submit a few more things from the Saxon Cemetery at Fairford to the inspection of the Society.

"Unfortunately I have not been able to attend the late excavations, which, however, do not appear to have been attended with any very great success.

"I am much inclined to think the most important part of the Cemetery—at least such part as may lie in accessible ground—has now been examined.

"In these recent excavations about twenty-five graves have been

found. Their position appears to have been much as I usually found them before, in regular order north and south, with the heads towards the south.

"The greater part of the relics found are now on the table; the remainder being merely a few things of similar types, with a large Sword and Umbo of a Shield. These last relics are not in good preservation, and, as they closely resemble the fine specimens I have before exhibited here from the same spot, I have not now produced them. The Sword was lying by the left side of a skeleton. It is singular how rarely this weapon occurs in Saxon interments. At Fairford the graves that have been opened, exceeding about a hundred and fifty in number, have only furnished three Swords. At Harnham, I think, none whatever have occurred. It is certain that the simple "missilia" of Tacitus long remained the favourite national weapons of the Saxons. We never meet in their graves with the axe, the dagger, or barbed arrow common to the Frankish tribes; and the rare appearance of the sword itself would lead us to suspect it to have been merely the weapon of chieftains. Yet the Saxons of Fairford were no unwarlike tribe. At least the presence of not less than twelve umbones in a hundred and fifty graves, including very many of women and children, would give a very tolerable average of the warrior caste in a small population.

"In the large and perfect iron head of a Dart you will not fail to observe the same intentional depression of one of its sides, for the purpose of producing a rotatory motion when hurled, that you were the first to notice on the occasion of your Harnham discoveries.

"The larger indented Bead of yellow glass, ornamented with coloured pastes, seems to merit notice. With this exception, the Beads found on this occasion only seem duplicates of the more common varieties of plain coloured glass, terræ cottæ, and amber which we met with before.

"You will notice the pieces of Samian and other ware. A quantity of these fragments have been met with, as usual. They are always dissimilar in fabric, and as manifestly they do not form parts of vessels broken and thrown into the graves on the occasion of the interment, we can only suppose their presence here to indicate some Pagan funeral rite. The constant presence of these "Shards" in graves certainly justifies such an indication.

"Of the accompanying Fibulæ, that with the crenellated border, and one bearing circular stamps, are of types I have not before noticed. On the oxidation of another will be seen the impress of linen, probably the shroud of its owner.

"I can offer no explanation of the two ornamented plates of thin bronze, and circlet of the same metal, found together. They would seem to have formed a sort of locket.

"It seems strange that twenty-five graves should not have afforded more relics. I am informed, however, that the great proportion of graves contained no relic whatever beyond fragments of pottery, and such I have often met with myself in former excavations.

"Believe me, sincerely yours,

"W. M. WYLIE."

"To J. Y. AKERMAN, Sec. S. A."

W. J. THOMS, Esq. F.S.A. by permission of the present proprietor, Mr. Walmisley, exhibited a Miniature of Sir Philip Sydney, painted by Isaac Oliver. It was purchased by the late Mr. William Capon, so well known as an antiquarian draftsman, at the sale at Addiscombe House, the seat of the first Earl of Liverpool, when it was said to have formed one of several curious articles which had been transferred from the Palace of Nonsuch to Addiscombe.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, Esq. F.S.A. then read a further Description of the Churches of France, illustrated by the exhibition of numerous drawings of remarkable examples, in continuation of his papers on the same subject already printed in the *Archæologia*. At the close,

Notice was given that, on account of the Whitsun Holidays, the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday, June 15th.

Thursday, June 15th, 1854.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced:—

From the Author.

1. *Denkmale der baukunst des mittelalters in Sachsen. 1ste und 2te Abtheilungen, 2ter Band. Von L. Puttrich, Doctor der rechte. Folio, Leipzig, 1844-50.*
2. *Systematische Darstellung der entwicklung der baukunst in der Obersächsischen landern, vom X bis XV jahrhundert, Von L. Puttrich. Folio, Leipzig, 1852.*

From the Institute of Architects.

List of Members and Report of Council. 4to. London, 1854.

From the Author.

1. *Mémoire sur la découverte très-ancienne en Asie et dans l'Indo-Perse de la poudre à canon et des armes à feu. Par M. de Paravey. 8vo. Paris, 1850.*
2. *Du pays primitif du ver à soie et de la première civilization. Par M. de Paravey. 8vo. Paris, 1851.*

From the Author.

Some Account of the Grocers' Company of the City of London. By J. B. Heath, F.S.A. Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1854.

From the Author.

Three Handbooks descriptive of the Greek, Roman, and Pompeian Courts of the Crystal Palace. By George Scharf, Jun. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1854.

From the Royal Society.

1. *Philosophical Transactions, Parts 2 and 3. 1853. 4to. Lond. 1853.*
2. *Proceedings. No. 21 of Vol. VI. to No. 3 of Vol. VII. 8vo. London, 1853-54.*

By order of a Council, held 13 June, the following Memorial, ad-

dressed to Lord Palmerston, was read to the Meeting, together with the Reply to it which his Lordship had ordered to be returned.

“ To the Right Honble. Henry John Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B. Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

“ The Memorial of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

“ Your Memorialists beg to call your Lordship's attention to the following extract from a Report lately presented by Mr. Hayward to the City Commission of Sewers, as stated in the Morning Chronicle of the 26th January, 1854 : ‘ The churchyards being now for the most part permanently closed, the inspectors have been relieved from the labour attending their supervision. As it is not likely that their surface will be ever again much disturbed, it is greatly to be desired that the parochial authorities would immediately take measures for diminishing the chance of injurious emanations from them, and the means which will effect this can at the same time be made to redeem them from their present desolate and neglected appearance. Where the churchyards are small, and are surrounded closely with buildings, and have been but rarely opened for interments for several years past, paving their whole surface with flagstones is the best course that can be adopted. Where they are large and more open, they should be well drained, have their surfaces covered with fresh mould, and be laid out with walks, and either be planted with hardy shrubs and trees or be turfed over their whole surface. None of the churchyards are so extensive as to cost very great sums to effect this, and if done well the subsequent annual expenses would be trifling. Such measures have already been taken with regard to several of them, and they afford an example worthy of being immediately followed by the remainder, and I have no doubt that a recommendation of your Honble. Court to this effect would be immediately complied with.’

“ Besides the particular case of the City churchyards, your Memorialists would desire to bring before your Lordship the general question of the preservation of existing monuments in churches and churchyards, with reference to which they beg to submit the following facts :

“ A Bill is proposed to be brought before Parliament by the North Metropolitan Railway Company, by which it is sought to obtain for the Company the power of purchasing several churchyards adjoining their line, but no provision is made for preserving monumental inscriptions.

“ The churchyard of St. Clement Danes, in Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, has been aliened to King's College Hospital. It is at present used as a place for the deposit of building materials, and it is stated that some tombstones have already disappeared.

“ When the church in Threadneedle Street was removed for the formation of approaches to the New Royal Exchange, although some of the more interesting monuments (such as that of Miles Coverdale) were removed to other churches, no authentic record was taken (as your Memorialists believe) of the greater part of the slabs and engraved stones.

“ In St. Pancras burial ground many of the Inscriptions published by Lysons as existing are no longer to be found ; several were destroyed on the recent restoration of the church.

“ Your Memorialists can scarcely overstate the importance of these records as evidences of title and in the tracing of pedigrees ; and it is to

be feared that if they are destroyed not only a great amount of valuable evidence will be lost, but facilities will be given for manufacturing inscriptions and assumed copies of lost stones; and, as in a recent peerage case, for the actual production of forged stones. Your Memorialists submit the whole subject to your Lordship's consideration, and they especially desire to refer to your Lordship's judgment whether a careful and accurate record of all monumental inscriptions should not be made under the sanction of Government, and such record be made evidence; and also whether all such monuments should not, as far as possible, be preserved. And they submit to your Lordship that the preservation of a record of inscriptions might be efficiently carried out, without involving (comparatively speaking) a large expense, through the office of the Registrar General.

"And your Memorialists will ever pray."

The following was the reply:—

"Whitehall, 15 May, 1854.

"SIR,

"I have laid your letter of the 10th instant before Viscount Palmerston: and I am to inform you that his Lordship does not see how he can interfere in respect to the sepulchral memorials in graveyards.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

"H. WADDINGTON.

"The Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries,
Somerset House."

Dr. Frederic Collings Lukis was admitted Fellow.

The ballots having been severally taken, Signor Bonucci, of Naples, was declared duly elected a Foreign Member; and Major-General Edward Perry Buckley, M.P., James A. Hammersley, Esq., and Charles Edward Davis, Esq., Fellows of the Society.

E. J. COOPER, Esq. of Mackrea Castle, Ireland, exhibited a bronze and a silver fibula, the latter of very large size, of the "Arbutus pattern," of which a fine example was lately exhibited to the Society by Lord Londesborough.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited several specimens of Celtic armillæ, stated to have been recently discovered in Bucklersbury, accompanied by the following letter to the President on the subject of frauds committed by the labourers engaged in excavations in the city, who represent the relics they offer for sale as discovered by them during their operations.

"London, 15th June, 1854.

"MY LORD,

"I feel much pleasure in offering for the inspection of your Lordship and the Society the accompanying five Celtic armillæ, said to have been found in Bucklersbury, City, in the course of some excavations for the formation of sewers during the months of April and May last.

"I entertain no doubt whatever that they were actually discovered in the locality above stated; not because they were asserted to be so by the persons who offered them for sale, but from the single fact that I bought them, rare and beautiful as they are, at a price considerably less than that for which they could have been obtained from a dealer for the purpose of selling again.

"In connexion with this subject, I desire, especially at this our last meeting before the long vacation (in the course of which many excavations will in all probability be made), to call your Lordship's attention, and that of the Fellows in general, to the shameless frauds which are daily perpetrated on those gentlemen whose desire to possess a collection of London antiquities is greater than their judgment in the discrimination and selection of the specimens submitted to their notice. Not that I assert, or wish in the slightest degree to insinuate, that these specimens are fictitious or of modern manufacture. On the contrary, they are for the most part genuine, and frequently beautiful. But I am sorry that it is my painful duty to add, without hesitation, that the locality attached to these specimens is generally as fictitious as their real antiquity is unquestionable. The temptation of high prices induces a large body of workmen employed in our City excavations to offer for sale a great quantity of objects, especially of the Roman and mediæval periods, to which, cognizant of the taste of their patrons, they knowingly and designedly attribute a false locality. To such an extent has this deceit been practised, that I am informed by a respectable dealer that he knows a source from whence a couple of workmen succeeded, not long since, in purchasing a sackful of fragments of Roman lamps and other specimens of fictile manufacture previously brought from Italy, a portion of which were daily placed in the mud of the excavations, and sold each evening as the result of the day's labour. And I have myself, within the last six months, identified at least two dozen articles of various kinds in metal, glass, and earthenware, in some cases offered for sale, and in others actually purchased, with specimens which I had previously known as portions of collections formed abroad.

"I desire respectfully to call your Lordship's attention to this state of things, and to suggest one mode at least by which it may in some measure be ameliorated.

"As long as gentlemen allow themselves to give high prices for antiquities thus offered, so long will the market for them continue, and temptation to offer them be prolonged. It would be well if they remembered that the demand of a high price is a *prima facie* evidence against the fact that the specimen was actually found by the person offering it for sale.

"I would, therefore, suggest that no further encouragement be afforded to these deccits by the temptation of high prices, and that such prices only be given as the various objects would fetch in the estimation of a dealer. And I feel quite certain, from several instances of the most flagrant description to which my attention has lately been directed, and the occurrence of which has induced me to trouble your Lordship with this communication, that, if collectors of London antiquities will allow themselves to act upon the suggestion thus humbly offered to them, they will not only effect a very considerable saving of their time and their

money, but will also escape much subsequent annoyance and irremediable mortification.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's obliged and faithful servant,

"THOMAS HUGO.

"The Viscount MAHON,
Pres. Soc. Antiq. &c."

KENNETH R. H. MACKENZIE, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Byzantine crystal Vase purchased by him at Constantinople, and since mounted as a beaker by a French artist.

W. B. DICKINSON, Esq. exhibited a fine example of an Anglo-Saxon bronze Fibula discovered in a gravel field near Warwick, with the remains of a human skeleton.

CHARLES WARNE, Esq. exhibited and presented to the Society a Model in plaster of the Roman Amphitheatre at Dorchester in Dorsetshire, upon a scale of one inch in 30 feet.

HUGH EDMONDSTONE MONTGOMERIE, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an original Letter of the date of 4th Sept. 1688, of which the following is a transcript; it appears to have been a Circular from the Administration which then ruled Scotland under James II. to the Lord Lieutenant or "Sheriff-Principal" of each shire. It was evidently issued in anticipation of the expedition of the Prince of Orange, and was probably the last instance of a general "Wapenshaw," or armed muster by order of the Government. It is signed by the Earl of Perth, then Chancellor of the Scottish kingdom.

For the Right Honble. the Earl of Linlithgow, Lord Justice General, Shirreff prin^l of the Shire of Stirling. For His Majesty's special service.

My Lord,

His Majesty has, for reasons best known to himself, ordered that all heritors and their tenants and servants shall be in readiness to attend his Majesty's service whenever any occasion offers. And in order thereto you are to cause the respective Ministers within each parish of your Shire of Stirling, intimate, upon a Lord's Day in the forenoon after divine service, that all heritors, wadsetters, and liferenters within the said Shire, or the factors or chamberlains of such as are minors and cannot attend, to meet at the head burgh of the Shire upon Tuesday the eighteenth instant, bringing with them their best horses and arms. And that you cause send an exact account to the Clerk of Council of the numbers that did meet and how they were armed, and of the absents. Signed in name and by warrant of his Majesty's Privy Council, by

My Lord, your Lordship's most humble servant,

(Signed) PERTH, Cancell.

Edinburgh, fourth September, 1688.

J. p. d.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, Esq. exhibited two Rubbings in further illustration of the Paper read by him at the last Meeting: one of a Consecration Cross with the Monogram in the Church of St. Caprais at Ayen, in the form usually called the labarum of Constantine. This form is common in Churches in the South of France. The other a second Inscription at Moissac recording the construction of the Church in 1063, This inscription is very perfect and curious, in inclosed letters.

JOSIAH GOODWIN, Esq. of Exeter, in a Letter to the Secretary, communicated the following Account of the discovery of a considerable number of Skeletons at Cowick near that city, upon a spot supposed to have been an ancient cemetery.

“Notes on a supposed Cemetery at Cowick, near Exeter.

“DEAR MR. AKERMAN,

“I had recently the pleasure of announcing the fact of the discovery of a number of skeletons in the Cowick fields contiguous to the city of Exeter. At the same time I expressed my belief that they indicated the existence of a cemetery once dedicated to purposes of Christian burial. In reply you were pleased to express a wish that I would carefully watch the progress of the excavations, and communicate the results, with a view to further illustration. This of itself would have been sufficient to ensure my earnest and anxious co-operation; but in the interim the Executive Committee of your Society put themselves in communication with the Rev. Dr. Oliver, whose elaborate researches have thrown so much light on the conventual and monastic institutions of this diocese, and by the learned courtesy of that gentleman and Pitman Jones, Esq. I have been stimulated in my endeavours to prosecute the investigation with as much of care and accuracy as the circumstances of the case would allow. At the outset permit me to observe that the excavations are far from complete; they have been carried on with much irregularity and a total absence of system. The facts I now communicate must therefore be regarded in the light of a reply to your Letters to Dr. Oliver and myself, and a desire that your Society may not separate for the season without some assurance that the subject has received a patient investigation.

“Nearly 40 years ago it became desirable to alter and improve a road in the parish of St. Thomas, and by permission of the owner of Cowick Grove, now known as one of the Cowick fields, the authorities, in order to obtain a supply of stones and gravel, proceeded to excavate a small area of the field presenting a surface slightly more elevated than the adjacent ground. In the progress of the works many human bones and several fragments of encaustic tiles were found; but nothing of greater interest presented itself, although the late John Jones, of Franklyn, Esq. was unremitting in his observations and inquiries, as his diary testifies. Thus the matter dropped; and nothing more was heard of the subject until the spring of the present year, when, in consequence of further demands for road materials, the excavations were resumed and fresh discoveries of skeletons were made.

“Knowing that important results very frequently flow from causes apparently trivial, I at once proceeded to the spot, and satisfied my mind that several instances of Christian interment had taken place, with obvious regularity and care. I also found on examining the general surface of the field, that an area, measuring some thirty or forty paces by fifteen or twenty, was slightly tumular in its character, being raised to the height of two feet, or thereabouts, by artificial means. On my very first visit, I found several fragments of encaustic tiles, apparently belonging to the fourteenth century, and my expectations were thereby raised to a higher pitch than subsequent investigations have justified. As only one man has been employed at a time, and his work has been frequently suspended

for several days, the excavations have proceeded at a tardy pace; but I am pleased to say that the labourer has evinced a very laudable desire to rescue anything found from the hands of indiscriminate distribution, and as far as the excavations have proceeded nothing has been left untried and unexplored.

"The skeletons are very numerous, and the interments appear to have been of two classes, one more superficial and less orderly than the other. The interments of the earlier date, for such I take those on the lower level to be, appear to consist for the most part of adult skeletons, carefully deposited, due east and west, on a compact bed of gravel, and surrounded in several instances by large coffin nails, but without the slightest vestige of wood or any other relic of contemporaneous date. Over several of these was found a regular layer of masonry, consisting of rough stone and concrete, affording presumptive evidence that the interment took place with due regard to decency and regularity.

"The second or superficial class of interments exhibits great irregularity, amounting to positive confusion, and leading in many instances to the inference that the bones have been rather removed from a former site and thrown in promiscuously than buried with the rites of Christian sepulture. But, even among these, several exceptions to the general rule have been discovered; and in one special instance large nails and fragments of wood, blackened rather than charred, were found in immediate proximity. In this second class of interments the bodies or bones appear to have been covered in by a confused mass of rubble, intermingled with fragments of plaster superficially coloured, encaustic tiles uniformly broken when any decoration existed on the surface, two small fragments of stained glass, and the broken capital of a column, so mutilated as to render the era extremely doubtful. Over the vestiges of the coffin, to which reference has been made, was also found a solitary specimen of the ordinary Nuremburg token.

"On the occasion of the first discovery of skeletons, forty years ago, Dr. Oliver was led to conclude that they indicated the site of an impromptu burial ground, in which the victims of the plague among the Dutch prisoners, in 1664, 5, 6, were hastily interred, in order to prevent the spread of contagion in the neighbourhood. That opinion, I believe, has not been shaken by anything that has since occurred; but with regard to the series of interments on the lower level, I venture to submit that they indicate the existence of a cemetery of earlier date than the reign of Charles II. A brief glance at the history of Cowick Priory will materially assist the investigation. From Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon Exoniensis*, &c. pp. 153—6, we learn that the priory, which was dedicated to St. Andrew, stood in the parish of St. Thomas, between the river Exe and the Okehampton road. The community here settled was originally a filiation from the celebrated Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, and its first endowment was probably earlier than the reign of Henry II.

"Until October 15, 1261, the inhabitants had no parish priest to officiate for them, but used to attend divine service in the name of the conventual church of St. Andrew. At this time the increasing population requiring the constant superintendence of a clergyman, the prior and monks of Cowick presented one Henry for institution to Bishop Bronescombe, who readily consented; and, in consideration of the slender

income of the monastery, and the noble hospitality exercised by the community, 'fructuum ipsius ecclesiæ tenuitate et monachorum ipsorum, qui in eo loco ingentem exercent hospitalitatem,' &c. the Bishop merely required of the prior to provide a decent manse for the vicar, with a salary of five marks per annum. In a chapel dedicated to S. Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, situated on the western extremity of Exebridge, the vicar for the time being continued for a century and a half to perform all parochial functions, *with the exception of burial*; for all interments in this interval were confined to the cemetery of St. Michael's chapel, lying just without the priory gate. The chapel of St. Thomas, with the bridge itself, having been swept away by an inundation at the commencement of the fifteenth century, John Bourgeanyll, then prior of Cowick, gave and granted a sufficient spot of ground in Pirihay for the erection of a church, with an adjoining cemetery. It is described (Stafford's Register,* v. ii. fol. 287), as being a central situation, and distant from the river.

Such was the origin of the church of St. Thomas, consecrated on the 4th of October, 1412. If, therefore, we bear in mind that the inundations of the river Exe were of a violent and destructive character, it is not at all improbable that pending the erection of the new church, and the consecration of the cemetery, a temporary cemetery may have been resorted to in the Cowick fields; and a knowledge of such a temporary cemetery having existed may have induced the authorities in the time of Charles II. to resort to it for the burial of the Dutch prisoners who had died of the plague.

"So general was the impression, forty years ago, that the ground had been appropriated to this purpose, that the medical men were averse to the prosecution of inquiries, for fear that vestiges of contagion might still linger among the *membra disjecta* so strangely brought to light again, after the lapse of nearly half a century.

"I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, &c.

"JOSIAH GOODWIN.

"To J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. F.S.A."

WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.S.A. then read a Description of the Roman Tessellated Pavement recently discovered on the site of the Excise Office, in Broad-street, City. This communication will be hereafter printed at length in the *Archæologia*. It was accompanied by

1. A Plan of London and its vicinity north of the Thames, taken from the Ordnance Survey; indicating the several Roman Roads, with the sites upon which one or two Roman Pavements have been discovered.

2. A Plan of the Buildings of the Excise Office, shewing the site and comparative dimensions of the Roman Pavement discovered in February, 1854.

3. A Plan of the Roman Pavement itself; followed by

4. A Drawing of the Level of the Pavement as it lay in Broad-street and Bishopsgate-street.

* *Monasticon*, pp. 155, 6.

Thursday, November 16th, 1854.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the Meeting of June 17th were read, and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Society's Library and to the Museum, since that Meeting, were announced from the Donation Book, and Thanks for them were directed to be returned:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| From the Author. | The Faussett Collection of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities. (From "Collectanea Antiqua," Vol. III.) 8vo. London, 1854. |
| From the Editor. | The Topographer and Genealogist. Edited by J. G. Nichols, F.S.A. Parts 15 and 16. 8vo. London, 1854. |
| From the Institute of Architects. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On recent discoveries at Fountains Abbey. 4to. London, 1854. 2. Architecture represented in Pictures. By H. Twining. 4to. London, 1854. 3. The influence of some external agents on the durability of building materials. By G. R. Burnell, C.E. 4to. London, 1854. 4. The Topography and Antiquities of Constantinople. By the Rev. R. Burgess. 4to. London, 1854. |
| From the Imperial Academy, Vienna. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Denkschriften der Philosophisch-historischen Classe. Band 5. Folio, Vienna, 1854. 2. Register zuden erssen 10 Bänden der Sitzungsberichte. 8vo. Vienna, 1854. 3. Sitzungsberichte. Band 11, hefte 4 and 5, and Band 12, heft 1, 2, 3, and 4. 8vo. Vienna, 1853-4. 4. Archiv. 12ter Band, 1 and 2 heft. 8vo. Vienna, 1854. 5. Notizenblatt. Nos. 21-24 (1853), and Nos. 1-17 (1854). 8vo. Vienna, 1853-4. |
| From the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne. | Archæologia Æliana. Vol. IV. Parts 1, 2, and 3. 4to. Newcastle-on-Tyne. 1846-54. |
| From the Editor. | Catalogue of Pictures, Books, &c. contained in the Cottonian Library, Plymouth. Compiled by Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A. 8vo. Plymouth, 1853. |
| From the Lord Londesborough. | Miscellanea Graphica: a collection of ancient, mediæval, and renaissance remains; in the possession of Lord Londesborough. Illustrated by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. No. 1. Folio. London, 1854. |
| From the Royal Agricultural Society. | Their Journal. Vol. XV. Part 1. 8vo. London, 1854. |
| From Octavius Morgan, Esq. F.S.A. | Notes on the Architecture and History of Caldicot Castle, Monmouthshire. By Octavius Morgan and Thomas Wakeman. Printed for the Caerleon Antiquarian Association. 8vo. Newport, 1854. |
| From the Council of University College, London. | Calendar of the College for the Session 1853-4. 8vo. London, 1854. |

- From the Royal Asiatic Society. 1. Their Journal. Vol. XVI. Part 1. 8vo. London, 1854.
2. Descriptive Catalogue of the Historical Manuscripts in Arabic and Persian in the Library of the Asiatic Society. By W. H. Morley, M.R.A.S. 8vo. London, 1854.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Their Proceedings. -Vol. I. Part 2. 4to. Edinburgh, 1854.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy. 1. Mémoires. 2^{me} Série. Tome 3. 8vo. Paris, 1854.
2. Bulletins. Année 1853, No. 4. Année 1854, Nos. 1 and 2. 8vo. Amiens, 1853-4.
- From the Archæological Institute. The Archæological Journal. No. 42. June. 8vo. London, 1854.
- From the Editor. The Journal of Sacred Literature. No. 12. July. 8vo. London, 1854.
- From C. R. Smith, Esq. F.S.A. Notes on Gold Plates discovered in the South of Ireland. By T. Crofton Croker, Esq. F.S.A. (From Collectanea Antiqua, Vol. III.) 8vo. London, 1854.
- From the Royal Geographical Society. 1. Address delivered 22d May, 1854. By the Earl of Ellesmere. 8vo. London, 1854.
2. Accessions to the Library of the Society to May, 1853. 8vo. London, 1854.
- From the Author. 1. Suggestions on the Ancient Britons. 2nd and 3rd parts. By G. D. Barber, A.M. 8vo. London, 1854.
2. Specimens of Welsh Archæology. (From the above.) 8vo. London, 1854.
- From his Majesty the King of Prussia. Denkmaler aus Agypten und Athiopien. Abtheilung 1, blattes 54, 56, 61, 62, 88, 90, 107, 117, 119, 122, 124, 125, 127, 128, 130, 132, 133, 134, 140, and Abtheilung 3, blattes 173-242. Von R. Lepsius. Folio. Berlin.
- From the Author. 1. Über den volksstamm der Achæer. Eine akademische abhandlung gelesen am 28 Februar, 1854.
2. Über griechenlands volkstämme und stammgottheiten. Eine akademische abandlung gelesen am 16 Juni, 1853. Both by Eduard Gerhard. 4to. Berlin, 1854.
- From the Author. Notes on the Nimbus. By Gilbert J. French. 8vo. Bolton, 1854.
- From the Author. The Claim to the Foreshores of the Sea Coast and Tidal Rivers in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, by Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, examined and considered. By J. W. Pycroft, Esq. F.S.A. 4to. London, 1854.
- From the Institute of France. 1. Mémoires de l'Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. Tome 20^{me}. 4to. Paris, 1854.
2. Mémoires présentés par divers savants à l'Académie.
2^{me} série. Antiquités de la France. Tome 3. 4to. Paris, 1854.
1^{er} série. Sujets divers d'érudition. Tome 4. 4to. Paris, 1854.

- From the Academy of Inscriptions, Belgium.
1. *Mémoires couronnés et Mémoires des savants étrangers*. Tome 25. 4to. Bruxelles, 1854.
 2. *Bulletins*. Tome xx. p. 3, and xxi. p. 1. 8vo. Brussels, 1853-4.
 3. *Annexe aux Bulletins*. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1854.
 4. *Annuaire*. 20^{me} année. 12mo. Bruxelles, 1854.
- From the Committee of the Salford Museum and Library.
- Their Sixth Annual Report. 8vo. Salford, 1854.
- From the Author.
- Sur les Fouilles Pratiques a Jort pendant les années 1852-3. Rapport par M. A. Charma. 8vo. Paris, 1854.
- From the Royal Institution.
1. *Notices of the Meetings*. Part 4. Nov. 1853, to July, 1854. 8vo. London, 1854.
 2. *List of Members and Report for 1853*. 8vo. London, 1854.
- From the Author.
- Afbildninger fra det kongelige museum for Nordiske Oldsager i Kjöbenhavn. Ordnete og forklarede af J. J. A. Worsaae. 8vo. Kjöbenhavn, 1854.
- From the Author.
- Remains of Pagan Saxondom. Parts 10, 11, and 12. 4to. London, 1854.
- From the Smithsonian Institution.
1. *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*. Vol. VI. 4to. Washington, 1854.
 2. *Seventh Annual Report*. 8vo. Washington, 1853.
 3. *List of Foreign Institutions in correspondence with the Smithsonian Institution*. 8vo. Washington, 1854.
- From the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
1. *Transactions*. Vol. X. Part 3. 4to. Philadelphia, 1853.
 2. *Proceedings*. Nos. 49 and 50. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1853.
- From the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
- Proceedings. Vol. III. Pages 1 to 104. 8vo. 1852-54.
- From James Heywood, Esq. M.P.
- Cambridge University Transactions during the Puritan Controversies of the 16th and 17th centuries. Collected by James Heywood, M.P. and Thomas Wright, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1854.
- From the Author.
- A Lecture on Anglo-Saxon Antiquities illustrative of the Faussett Collection. By Thomas Wright, M.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1854.
- From John Twemlow, Esq. through J. J. Howard, Esq. F.S.A.
- A Collection of engraved Portraits, Views, Arms, &c. relating to the Twemlow Family: 27 in number.
- From the Editor.
- The Travels of Marco Polo. The translation of Marsden revised, with a Selection of his Notes. Edited by Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1854.
- From Joseph Mayer, Esq. F.S.A.
- A Bronze Commemoration Medal, struck on the occasion of the Opening of St. George's Hall, Liverpool: 1½ in. diam. J. Mayer, del. Allen and Moore, fec.

ROBERT COLE, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society a Proclamation of Queen Anne, ordering a public Thanksgiving for the Victory of Blenheim.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited a stone Celt of large size found in September last in the Thames.

J. C. ROBINSON, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a bronze utensil supposed to be a Celtic or Gallo-Roman Mirror, lately acquired by him in Paris; but the locality, where found, unknown.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a bronze Dagger-sheath recently found in the bed of the Thames. Several sheaths, Mr. Franks observed, of the same form as the specimen exhibited, have been found in this country. One of them, found in the river Isis, is preserved in the British Museum. It was discovered with the circular bronze Shield in the same Collection, engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. p. 298. A portion of a similar sheath preserved in the museum of Mr. Roach Smith, was found in the Thames. A third specimen, found in Ireland, is in the possession of Mr. Wakeman of Dublin. The present specimen is peculiarly interesting from the remains of leather inside it, by which it appears to have been lined with that material. There do not appear to be any remains of the blade, which may have been made of bronze or iron. It is likely to have been dropped by a soldier in some skirmish, who would be using his dagger at the time. Mr. Franks would feel disposed to ascribe these objects to the later Celtic population of these islands. The discovery of similar objects in Ireland appears to preclude all idea of a Roman origin.

EDWARD FOSS, Esq. F.S.A. then read a Paper "On the Origin of the Title and Office of Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer;" contained in a Letter addressed to Lord Viscount Strangford, V.P. adverting to his Lordship's descent from a Chief Justice in the reign of Henry VII. (Sir John Fineux), and to his possession of that judge's serjeant's ring, with the first known instance of a posy inscribed on it.

Mr. Foss commenced by remarking that, though the history of most of our ancient titles and offices could be traced with tolerable certainty, there were some with no known account of their origin, the holders of which pleaded their extreme antiquity as an excuse for neglecting the investigation. The Office of Cursitor Baron, for instance, is generally reputed to be as old as the Exchequer itself, and with some semblance of probability; because, as the duties now entrusted to him were certainly performed by some officer from the most distant period, it is not unnaturally presumed that both officers bore the same title. But if this were so, Mr. Foss asks, how is it that the name of Cursitor Baron is never mentioned for more than five centuries after the institution of the Exchequer; that it never occurs in any ancient record; that it is not alluded to by Madox in his elaborate History of the Court; and that no subsequent publication till the reign of James I. contains any notice of the name? This universal silence, therefore, must induce an inquirer to doubt the existence of such an officer, and to endeavour to discover the period when, and the reasons for which, he was created.

Mr. Foss then states that the principal duty of the Cursitor Baron was, till a recent Act of Parliament, the examination of the accounts of all the sheriffs, &c. in England, and that this duty was performed till the reign of James I. by one of the regular Barons of the Exchequer. He next proceeds to give a summary of the history of the court from the reign of Henry III., showing that during that and all the subsequent reigns the Barons (except the Chief Baron, who was an educated lawyer) held an inferior rank to the judges of the two other courts; that they did not go the circuits; that the rings given them by the serjeants were of less value; that Fortescue, who wrote in the time of Henry VI., does not mention them as judges; and that in fact they were generally selected, not from lawyers, but from the minor officers of the Exchequer, for long service or their peculiar aptness in the affairs of the revenue.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, however, the business of the Exchequer had so materially increased, and so many civil causes unconnected with the revenue had been introduced into the Court by means of the writ of *Quo minus*, that it became necessary to assist the bench with a little more legal learning; and consequently a serjeant-at-law was selected, and he received a special patent for the first time giving him the same rank and dignity as the judges of the two other Benches.

The future vacancies were in like manner filled up by lawyers, so that at the end of Elizabeth's reign there was only one Baron left who had been bred up in the Exchequer and was acquainted with the mode of accounting. On his retirement eighteen months afterwards, in October 1604, his place was supplied by another lawyer—thus filling the bench with men of legal education, and altogether ignorant of the formal details of the Revenue. After one attempt by the last appointed legal Baron to audit the accounts, another officer was found indispensable for the performance of these formal duties; and Nowell Sotherton was appointed a Baron in 1606, whom Mr. Foss conceives to have been the first who was called by the title of Cursitor Baron, and to have been appointed solely for that purpose.

It was not however till the nomination of his successor, Thomas Cæsar, in May 1610, that the first mention is made of the Title. This occurs in the Inner Temple books, where an order appears noticing Cæsar's election as "Puisne Baron, or Baron Cursitor," and declaring that he is "not to be attended to Westminster by any but the officers of the Exchequer, forasmuch as none but such as are of the coif ought to be attended by the officers of the House;" and yet giving him a certain precedence at the bench table. The last order is repeated in October following in regard to another John Sotherton, who succeeded Cæsar as Puisne Baron. Neither Nowell Sotherton, nor Thomas Cæsar, nor John Sotherton the younger, are ever mentioned as joining in the judicial business of the court; and Mr. Foss quotes several public records with their names placed in such an order of precedence as plainly shows that they held a rank considerably inferior to that of the regular Barons.

The title of Cursitor Baron was evidently adopted in imitation of the Cursitors in Chancery, who prepared the writs *of course*, as the Baron Cursitor was solely employed in transacting the formal business of his court.

Mr. Foss concluded by reading some entertaining extracts from a real

or pretended speech by a Cursitor Baron to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, printed in 1659, the allusions in which greatly corroborated his view of the position held by this officer.

Thursday, November 23rd, 1854.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM HENRY SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced, and the Society's thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors:—

From Henry Bourne, Esq.	An engraving of a Brass on the pavement of the south Chapel of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate; Cleghorn del. 1854.
From the Author.	Inscriptions tracées à la pointe sur les murs des maisons de Pompéi. Par François Lenormant. 8vo. Paris, 1854.
From the Archæological Institute of Rome.	1. Monumenti Inediti. Vol. V. Plates 49—60. Folio. Rome, 1853. 2. Annali dell' Instituto. Vol. X. New Series. 8vo. Rome, 1853. 3. Bulletino per l'anno 1853. 8vo. Rome, 1853.
From the Archæological Institute.	The Archæological Journal, No. 43. 8vo. London, 1854.
From the Spalding Club.	Fasti Aberdonenses, Selections from the Records of the University and King's College of Aberdeen, 1494—1854. 4to. Aberdeen, 1854.

Dr. DIAMOND, F.S.A. the Society's Honorary Photographer, presented to the Society the following subjects photographed by himself:—

1. The Seal of the Order of the Garter, by Thomas Simon.
2. Badges of Pelham and Queen Katharine, on the Wall of Wartling Church, Sussex.
3. New Gate, Winchelsea, Sussex.
4. Land Gate, Winchelsea, Sussex.
5. Strand Gate, Winchelsea.
6. Hever Castle, Kent.
7. The Cromlech at Plas Newydd, Anglesea.
8. The Duke of Sutherland's Monument at Holyrood.
9. The interior of the Abbey, Edinburgh.
10. The Ruins of the Room in which Mary Queen of Scots was born, at Linlithgow.
11. Ruins of the Castle at Saint Andrew.
12. Gateway at Saint Andrew.

HUGH EDMONSTONE MONTGOMERIE, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society the original of King James the Second's Letter to the Sheriff Principal of Stirling, exhibited by him at the Meeting of the 15th June.

W. H. SPILLER, Esq. exhibited a Glass Cup found many years since in an Anglo-Saxon grave at Coombe, near Sandwich.

W. H. BARCHAM, Esq. exhibited a very fine example of a Sword with the hilt in a fair state of preservation. It was found, as is supposed, in the same grave as the foregoing, with the remains of a bronze bowl. The whole, it is said, were covered with a coarse cloth, portions of which may be seen still adhering to the edge of the bowl. This cloth is shewn by the microscope to be woollen. Fragments of a fibula set with garnet, and a few beads, were found at the same time.

J. G. BAYFIELD, Esq. by the hands of B. B. Woodward, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a votive figure of Lucina in terra cotta, and a small vase of the same material, both brought recently from Cyprus.

JOHN SPOTTISWOODE, Esq. of *Spottiswoode*, exhibited, by the hands of W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A. a Drawing of a bronze Sword and Spear-head.

The bronze Sword, which is quite entire, was found, together with the bronze Spear-head, in May last, in Corsbie Moss, near Corsbie Tower, an old border tower formerly belonging to the Cranstouns, in the parish of Legerwood, in the county of Berwick, about three and a half miles south of Spottiswoode. They were discovered in the peat-moss, within a foot or two of the surface, by two men engaged in deepening a drain. Both these objects are perfect. The Sword had, when found, a scabbard, apparently of metal, but so much corroded as to fall in pieces on removal.

J. WALLIS PYCROFT, Esq. F.S.A. in the following letter to Sir Henry Ellis, Director, communicated some remarks in illustration of a Manuscript, which he exhibited to the Meeting, on the "Exchequer Court," originally written in 1572, and in one portion bearing particularly upon the Memoir read at the last Meeting by Mr. Foss upon the Office of Cursitor Baron :—

"New Square, Lincoln's Inn, 23rd Nov. 1854.

"Dear Sir Henry,

"Pursuant to my promise of Thursday evening last, I beg herewith to place in your hands a MS. on the Exchequer Court, to which I made allusion after the reading of Mr. Foss's very interesting paper on the Office of Cursitor Baron. The MS. in question is doubtless a transcript, made 29 January, 1600, of an earlier work written in 1572.

"The title is as follows :—

'The Exchequer Court.

'A View and comparative Declaration of the Auntient Course holden in the Receipt of yor Maj^{ties} Exchequer before the time of Henry 7th your highness most noble Grandfather, And his most worthy and memorable Reformation thereof, and of the declination from

the same of late time to the p'judice of your highness in your Royall Estate. And of

'The Offices and Officers' names of the Exchequer at Westminster, and of whose guilt they be. A° D'ni 1572.'

Then follows a Latin dedication to the Queen [Elisabeth], by Vincent Skynner, who in folio 7 appears to have held the office of Contra Talliar, in the Lord Treasurer's gift, and thus was fully qualified to give a full description of this the most antient of our Courts and its usages :—

At folio 10, the Office and Authority of the Chief Baron is fully described; and in the ensuing folio, amongst the duties attached to his office, is that of swearing of the Mayor and Sheriffs of London. The Second Baron, and his duties, amongst others that of swearing the Mayor and Escheators of London; and in the same folio is likewise described the duties of the third Baron; after which is a description of the office of the fourth Baron, which I transcribe at full length, as bearing particularly upon the Paper read by Mr. Foss :—

'The fourth Baron. } *Is always a Cursiter* of the Court, and hath been chosen of some one of the clarkes of both the Remembrancer's Office or of the Clarke of the Pipe's Office; he taketh the oath every Simon and Jude's day of the two Attorneys the new Lo: Mayor then putteth in *ad recipiend' mandat. Curie*, and likewise of the deputie Escheator and Gauger of the late Lo: Mayor, Escheator, and Gauger of London, that they shall make a true accompt of the same office, and aske noe petition or allowance but that is good and true.

'Swearing of High Sheriffs. Escheators. } 'He if he be p'sent in Court at days of p'fixion he taketh y^e oath of all High Sheriffs, their under Sheriffs or Attorneys, and of all Escheators, that they shall make a true account of the said offices, and aske no petition or allowance but that as is good and true.

'He taketh the oath of all Collectors, Comptrollers, Surveyors, and Searchers of all the Custom Houses in England, that they have made true entries in their Bookes, without any concealments, or leaving out any p'cell of wards or merchandises to the Queen's hindrance or pre-judice.

'He taketh, before the Court commonly begin to sitt, or when it hath little to doe, or my Lord Chief Baron is absent, the opposells of the Sheriffs of their Summons that come in and are sworne to accompt as before, which is nothing but opposing of every Sheriff what he will say to every Summons in his Summones that is written to him out of the Pipe; who upon the said opposells answereth to such summes as he will pay and charge himselfe with *Tot*, as confessing soe much due or received. And to the other somes he will answer *O nisi*, as confessing *oneratur nisi exoneret*. And soe the said Baron goeth on this manner of wise questioning and askeing every Sheriff what he sayeth to every summe in his summons, until he have gone through with every one of the same.

'He informeth the Bench and the Q^s. learned Councill from time to time, both in Court and out of Court, what the course of the Court of Exchequer is. And stayeth the residue of the Barons and the Q:

Learned Councill from ordering any thing they goe about contrary to the said course, for y^e preservation of the same. And to save the Q^s p^rogative and benefit, which the course of the court most commonly maintaineth and respecteth.

‘ He taketh declaration of the ingrossed accompts of the Receavo^{rs} of the late Augmentation revenue of the County of Yorke, John Jenkins Roe of Oxon and Berks, Robert Peter Roe of Bucks and Bedd, William Fitz Wills.

‘ He likewise, as the other Barons, examineth the L^re and casteth up the sumes of such Sheriffs forreign accompts, Escheators collectors accompts of Customes, Subsidies, and Fifteens, as are brought unto by any of the Auditors of the Court, and causeth his name and the Auditor’s name that ingrosseth it to be sett with the addition of Auditor and Cl^ricus as aforesaid.

‘ He taketh the Bayles of all Sheriffs, Baylies of lib^tyes, and Escheators that kept not their days of prefektions but come into the Court by Attachments, which is nothing else but wth Sureties to be sworne to accompt and their cesseth* the Fynes of all such Baylies *pro libertate rehabenda* and of such escheators for their contempt which be very small and never above v^s but rather under as xii^d ii^s xl^s and as for the Sheriffs fyue it is over v^h, a day for his 4 next day after his day of p^rfixion that he faileth to come in and be sworne to his accompts.’

At folio five, commences a statement of “ The Offices, and Officers’ names, of the Exchequer, at Westminster, and of whose gift they be. Anno Dⁿⁱ 1572.”

‘ Of the Queen’s }	The fourth Baron. Mr. Lord.	1599.
Guift. }	and ever a Cursitor.	Mr. Sotherton.

It will thus appear that at the compilation of the MS. in question the office of Cursitor Baron was filled by Mr. Lord, and that in 1599 his successor was Mr. Sotherton.

I have much pleasure in also exhibiting to the Society of Antiquaries another MS. on the same subject, author unknown, of which I have not at present seen another copy. Both MSS. appear to be unknown either to *Madox*, *Gilbert*, *Hale*, or *Vernon*.

Much additional information on this subject is to be met with in “ Notes of Materials for the History of Public Departments, collected in 1846, Fol. by F. S. Thomas, Secretary of the Public Record Office,” as also in a more recent work, by the same gentleman, entitled, “ The Ancient Exchequer of England, the Treasury, and Origin of the Present Management of the Exchequer and Treasury of Ireland. 8vo. Lond. 1848.”

“ I have the honour to be,

“ Dear Sir Henry,

“ Yours very truly,

“ J. W. PYCROFT.

“ To the Director of
The Society of Antiquaries.”

* For assesseth.

The SECRETARY then read "Notes of Antiquarian Researches, by himself, in the Summer and Autumn of the present Year, in the Counties of Middlesex, Kent, Wilts, and Hants."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. III.

1854-5.

No. 42.

Thursday, November 30th, 1854.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced, and the Society's thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

From the Editor.

The Royal Gallery of Art. Edited by S. C. Hall, Esq. F.S.A. Part I. Fol. Lond. 1854.

From the Author.

Historical Notices of the Royal and Archbishopial Mints and Coinages at York. By Robert Davies, F.S.A. 8vo. York, 1854.

W. M. WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited the iron heads of two weapons, obtained by him from the Abbé Schmidt, of Treves: accompanied by the following letter addressed to the Secretary:—

“Nov. 27, 1854.

“MY DEAR SIR,

“When at Treves this last summer I obtained the accompanying iron weapons from the well-known antiquary, the Abbé Schmidt, curé de St. Paulines, who has a number of them in his possession, brought to him at various times by the peasantry. The Abbé could give me no further account of them, and was in doubt himself as to the period to which they properly belong. Such iron heads are common enough in the various museums and collections along the Rhine and Moselle, where they are usually considered mediæval; in fact, in this belief, they may be seen fitted on to short arrow-shafts, to show that they were cross-bow bolts, for which purpose I presume them to have been too weighty. In the absence of any certain information I am myself disposed to consider these weapons as the heads of spiculæ of the last Roman or the Frankish period, but beg to submit the point to the more experienced judgment of our Fellows. In support of the opinion I have advanced, I may state that I have never met with these iron heads but in the vicinity of the Moselle and the Rhine, which is in favour of a Riparian origin. Further, I noticed one of them at Spires, in a find from an indubitably Frankish grave.

"They also partake greatly of the character of No. 3 in the inclosed sketch of weapons in the Treves Museum, and which is clearly the head of a dart. Such specimens abound in this museum. Nos. 1 and 2, which are the head of a spear, with ferule end of staff, might easily have been assumed to be mediæval from their configuration. They may be late Roman, but they were found in a grave in the usual position of a Frankish interment.

"As a proof of the great difficulty of deciding on these matters, and the importance of seeing the objects in situ, I may state that Herr Lindenschmit assured me that, during some excavations in a Roman station, he lately met with some weapons which, under other circumstances, he should decidedly have assumed to be mediæval.

"Believe me, truly yours,

"W. M. WYLIE."

"J. Y. Akerman, Esq."

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A., exhibited a laten Crucifix of the fourteenth century, accompanied by the following Letter to Sir HENRY ELLIS, *Director*:—

"57, Bishopsgate Street Within,
"Nov. 28, 1854.

"DEAR SIR HENRY,

"I have much pleasure in sending for exhibition to the Society of Antiquaries a laten Crucifix of the fourteenth century. It was found by the sexton, in the churchyard of Walton-le-dale, near Preston, Lancashire, as he was digging a grave a few yards distant from the south-east corner of the chancel, in June, 1853. He took it immediately to the incumbent, my friend, the Rev. John Brooks, M.A., who kindly presented it to me in July last.

"The church of Walton-le-dale possesses a chancel of early perpendicular work, and a tower of similar character at the west end. The nave was rebuilt a few years ago, in the miserable taste which distinguished the architects of that period. The situation is exquisitely beautiful, as the church occupies a wooded ridge of considerable elevation, descending steeply on one side to the river Ribble, and on the other towards the Darwen, which unite their waters about half a mile below.

"The churchyard from which my interesting relic was exhumed possesses a romantic interest as a scene of the incantations of the wizard Edmund Kelley, whose connection with Dr. John Dee, the famous warden of Manchester College, is well known. Weever, in his *Ancient Funerall Monuments*, thus relates the circumstance. I should premise that the church of Walton-le-dale is still known in the neighbourhood by the name of Law Church, though the appellation is rapidly becoming obsolete. Weever says:—

"This diabolically questioning of the dead, for the knowledge of future accidents, was put in practise by the foresaid Kelley; who, upon a certaine nighte, in the Parke of Walton in le dale, in the county of Lancaster, with one Paul Waring, (his fellow-companion in such deeds of darknesse,) invocated some one of the infernall regiment, to know certaine passages in the life, as also what might bee knowne by the devil's foresight, of the manner and time of the death, of a noble young gentleman, as then in his wardship. The blacke ceremonies of that night being ended, Kelley demanded of one of the gentleman's servants what coise was the last buried in Law Churchyard, a Church thereunto adjoyning, who told him of a poore man that was

buried there but the same day. Hee and the said Waring intreated this foresaid servant to go with them to the grave of the man so lately interred, which hee did; and withall did helpe them to digge up the carcase of the poore caitiffe, whom by their incantations they made him (or rather some evill spirit through his organs) to speake, who delivered strange predictions concerning the said gentleman. I was told thus much by the said servingman, a secondarie actor in that dismall abhorrid businesse: and divers gentlemen, and others, are now living in Lancashire, to whom he hath related this story. And the gentleman himselfe (whose memorie I am bound to honour) told me, a little before his death, of this conjuration by Kelley; as he had it by relation from his said servant and tenant; onely some circumstances excepted, which he thought not fitting to come to his master's knowledge."—Weever's Ancient Funerall Monuments, fol. Lond. 1631, pp. 45, 46.

"Believe me, dear Sir Henry,

"Sir Henry Ellis, K.H.
&c. &c. &c."

"Very truly yours,

"THOMAS HUGO."

THOMAS JENNER SELLS, Esq., of Guildford, exhibited through W. A. Franks, Esq., a Carib Idol, or Amulet, of Jade, found in a gully of the river Minho, Clarendon, Jamaica, at the beginning of the present century.

LEWIS LOYD, Esq., of Wickham Park, exhibited to the Society a quantity of Fragments of Bronze Celtic Implements and Weapons, together with some lumps of bronze, found a few days since in the township of Shirley, near Croydon, about one foot under the sod.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. Secretary, acquainted the Society that he had received a note, a short time since, from M. Troyon, who informed him that M. de Ropp, a Livonian baron, in a recent letter, states that there exists a tradition in Poland, according to which a Krak (*i.e.* the chief of a band) invaded Switzerland, and sojourned for a time at the foot of the Jura. It would be curious, M. Troyon observes, if the Hill of Sacrifice of Chavannes can be identified with this invasion. M. Troyon added that he had committed an error in his communication on the hill in question (*Archæologia*, vol. xxxv. p. 406), in rendering *Cernetz* as *roche noir*, as the word simply signifies *noir*.

The SECRETARY then read a Communication from GEORGE R. CORNER. Esq. F.S.A. addressed to Admiral Smyth, V.P. containing an Account of fresh Excavations on the Site of a Roman Villa at Keston, near Bromley, Kent; together with some Remarks upon the Land-Limits appended to a Charter of Æthilbert, King of Wessex, anno 862, giving lands in that district to Dryghtwald his Minister.

Mr. Corner's Paper was illustrated by the following Drawings, executed by F. W. Fairholt, Esq. F.S.A.:—

1. View of Keston Church.
2. Sketch of the "Keston Marke" on the Communion Table.
3. View of Foundations.
4. Plan of ditto.
5. Perspective View of the Angle of the Wall showing the bonding Tiles.
6. View of the Field in which the Foundations were discovered.

Mr. Corner's Communication will be given in full in the First Part of the 36th Volume of *Archæologia*, in progress of preparation.

Thursday, December 7th, 1854.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM HENRY SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Society were announced :—

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| From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. | A Miscellaneous Collection of Engraved Portraits, 177 in number. |
| From the Institute of British Architects. | Extracts from a Paper on the Application of the Harmonic Law to Architectural Design. Illustrated by a Gothic Elevation. By D. R. Hay, F.R.S.E. 4to. London, 1854. |
| From the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society. | Their Transactions. Vol. III. Part 1, and Vol. V. Part 1. 4to. Exeter, 1847-54. |

Llewellyn Jewitt, Esq. lately elected, was admitted Fellow.

The Certificate of Mons^r. F. Troyon of Bel Air, near Lausanne, as an Honorary Member, having been suspended the usual time, the ballot was taken, when M. Troyon was declared unanimously elected.

The ballots were also taken for the following gentlemen, who were severally declared duly elected Fellows of the Society : namely,—The Rev. Arnold Jones, Sir Gilbert J. Heathcote, Bart. M.P., The Venerable Archdeacon Harrison, The Rev. Hugh Jones, D.D., Richard Whitbourn, Esq., Henry Huffam, Esq., John Harland, Esq., Charles Bosworth Thurston, Esq. B.A.

Mr. GRIMSLEY of Oxford exhibited specimens of Bricks recently made by him from ancient tiles for "Joggling," so as to form a straight arch or floor. Also of a hollow Brick after the Roman fashion. These bricks are made from the Oxford clay, and can be turned out by Mr. Grimsley's machine at the rate of twenty a minute. It is believed that this revival may be turned to useful practical account.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. then read a Paper, addressed to Peter Cunningham, Esq. F.S.A. on the remarkable historical and biographical contents of a MS. volume, the property of Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart. It is an original account in detail of the domestic and state expenses of Henry VIII. in the twenty-ninth, thirtieth, and thirty-first years of his reign; and it contains numerous items, illustrating especially the important topics of the divorce of that king from Katharine of Arragon, and of the fall of Cardinal Wolsey. The particulars thus obtained are quite new; but, as the Communication will be printed entire in the *Archæologia*, it is unnecessary to dwell upon them here.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

Thursday, December 14th, 1854.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM HENRY SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The Venerable Archdeacon Harrison, Charles Bosworth Thurston, Esq., and Charles Edward Davis, Esq. lately elected, were admitted Fellows.

The Certificate of Leone Levi, Esq. having been suspended the usual time, was balloted for, when that gentleman was duly elected Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited a stone Celt, found in dredging the bed of the Thames in July last, about a hundred yards below Hampton Bridge, and exactly opposite to Hampton Court Palace. The material is a remarkably fine grey flint, almost approaching to chalcodony. This celt measures 6 inches in length, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches at its greatest width.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, Esq. F.S.A. in continuation of his former Communications, read some Notes on the Mediæval Architecture of the city of Toulouse, especially the church of St. Sernin. His object was to show, by a concise description of the buildings, that their architectural character agrees with the historical evidence of their dates; the large and fine church of St. Sernin being chiefly of the eleventh century. The capitals in this church are elaborately carved, and serve to prove, in connection with the cloister at Moissac, that there was a school of sculptors in the south of France in the eleventh century, very much in advance of any that existed in other parts of Europe at the same period. This school appears to have been indigenous, and to have derived its skill originally from copying the Roman remains which abounded in this district, rather than from the importation of Byzantine sculptors, as has been supposed. These notes were illustrated by a number of drawings by Mr. G. Bouet, who accompanied Mr. Parker in his tour. They will appear in the 36th Volume of the *Archæologia*.

The Secretary then read an "Account of the Convent of English Nuns, formerly settled at Louvain, in South Brabant," in a Letter addressed to the President, by SIR HENRY ELLIS, Director: This Communication will also appear entire in the 36th Volume of *Archæologia*.

Thursday, December 21st, 1854.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and the Thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned:—

From the Author.

Lettre sur quelques Medailles Houlagonides, par W. H. Scott, D.M. (Extrait de la Revue Archéologique, 11^e année.) 8vo. Paris, 1854.

From the Author.

A Treatise on Hannibal's Passage of the Alps. By Robert Ellis, B.D. 8vo. Cambridge, 1853.

From the Ossianic Society.

Their Transactions for the year 1853. Vol. I.—Battle of Gabhra. 8vo. Dublin, 1854.

Joseph Barnard Davis, Esq. Richard Whitbourn, Esq. and Leone Levi, Esq., lately elected, were severally admitted Fellows.

The certificate of Thomas Edward Twisden, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, the Ballot was taken upon it, whereupon he was declared duly elected Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. presented to the Society several Casts of Inscriptions in the Beauchamp Tower, in the Tower of London, accompanied by the following Letter to the President.

“ 57, Bishopsgate Street Within,
20th Dec. 1854.

“ MY LORD,

“ I feel much pleasure in offering to the Society of Antiquaries, should your Lordship consider them to be worth its acceptance, the accompanying Casts of Inscriptions in the Beauchamp Tower of the Tower of London.

“ The Beauchamp Tower is a work of the fourteenth century, and for several hundred years was used as a state prison. It derived its name from Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who was imprisoned there in 1397, previous to his banishment to the Isle of Man. It eventually shared the same fate as most other portions of the fortress, being surrounded with mean buildings, and its distinctive characteristics both externally and internally almost obliterated. It still, however, was an object of special interest to visitors, from the inscriptions which covered its walls, memorials of long days of bitter captivity endured by some of the noblest and bravest of England's sons. The various alterations which the place had undergone, especially in the adaptation of it to the purposes of a mess-room for the officers of the garrison, altogether concealed a considerable number of these, and whitewash did its worst to render still more of them obscure, and even illegible. In the year 1853 the Beauchamp Tower was very judiciously and effectively restored, and its original features well exhibited, under the direction of Anthony Salvin, Esq. F.S.A. The mortar and whitewash were carefully removed from the inscriptions, which retain the finish and sharpness that they possessed when their makers left them either for the scaffold and the block or the sweets of restored liberty.

“ The Casts which I now offer are those of inscriptions almost if not wholly illegible for some time previous to the late restoration.

“ No. 1 is a device in the form of a shield, bearing the following inscription in old Italian, ‘ Dispoi . che . vole . la . fortuna . che . la . mea . speranza . va . al . ven . to . pianger . ho . volio . el . tempo . perdudo . e . semper . stel . me . tristo . e . discontêto . Willm. Tyrrel, 1541.’ ‘ Since Fortune will have it that my hope should go to the wind, I wish to bewail the time past. My star is ever sad and unpropitious.’

“ Of this William Tyrrel nothing is known. There were two letters written by a William Tyrrel in 1534, and dated at Malta, addressed to the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in London. But we do not know sufficient of his subsequent history to identify him with the prisoner who left this melancholy memorial.

“ No. 2 contains the name of ‘ Henrye Cockyn, 1574.’ He was a confidential agent of the Bishop of Ross, the Scottish Ambassador, during the confinement of Mary Queen of Scots in this country. He may have been employed by the Bishop in carrying messages and letters between

the conspirators in favour of the captive Queen ; as, immediately after the departure of the Bishop in 1573, Cockyn was apprehended and committed to the Tower, where he left this mark of his involuntary presence.

"Below his name is the inscription 'Edwarde Smalley,' (No. 3.) It occurs again in another part of the room ; but we know nothing either of his date or his offence.

No 4. is a device by George Gyfford, consisting of a crest, a hand grasping three flowers, and a shield bearing the arms of Gyfford, Argent, ten torteauxes, in lines of 4, 3, 2, and 1. On the sides are the initials of his name, 'G. G.,' with the date 1586; and underneath are the words 'Mala conscientia facit ut tuta timeantur. G. Gyfford.' 'An evil conscience makes even security dreadful.'

"George Gyfford was a gentleman pensioner of Queen Elizabeth, and was accused of conspiring to kill her Majesty, and of having received a large sum of money from the Duke of Guise for the prosecution of that design.

"No. 5 is an anonymous inscription. It runs 'An'o d'ni 1568. Mens. Ap. 23. J. H. S. No hope is hard or vayne that happ doth us attayne.' +

"Immediately below is a device (No. 6) consisting of a recumbent skeleton, with the name 'Thomas Rooper, 1570,' and the inscription 'Per passage penible passons à port plaisant.'

"I know nothing of this prisoner. He may have been a relative of the son-in-law of Sir Thomas More, and, being a Romanist, have suffered for his religious opinions.

"No. 7, and last, is a portion of an inscription by Charles Bailly. This man, a native of Flanders, was sent over to England, in 1571, with letters in cypher respecting the conspiracy formed in favour of the Queen of Scots by divers of the English and Scotch nobility. He was seized at Dover, and committed to the Tower, where he has left many interesting memorials of his captivity ; the tone, however, of some of them is so full of despondency as to be almost unmanly. I do not think that his imprisonment was of long duration, as none of his inscriptions bear a date later than the year 1571 ; and he was so industrious a workman that, had he occupied this chamber for a longer period, we should have been certain to find it recorded on the walls.

"The inscription is a memorial of one of his more hopeful days ; and with it I may appropriately close what I fear is a very unentertaining communication. It runs 'Tout vien a point, guy peult attendre.' 'Everything comes to an end for him who can wait.'

"I have the honour to be,

"My Lord,

"Your Lordship's obliged and obedient Servant,

"The Lord Viscount Mahon."

"THOMAS HUGO."

The SECRETARY, by the kind permission of Edward C. Brodie, Esq. of Salisbury, exhibited several objects, in addition to those exhibited by him in the last session, found during the works for drainage in that city. Among these were a small Ampulla in lead, with the arms of Mortimer, and an object in bronze, to which are attached two escutcheons, one bearing the arms of Montacute. On this last,

The following Observations by WESTON S. WALFORD, Esq. F.S.A. in a Letter to the Director, were read by him to the Meeting.

"DEAR SIR HENRY,

"Middle Temple, Dec. 20, 1854.

"Permit me to address to you a few Observations on a small object found at Salisbury, and exhibited at our last meeting by Mr. E. C. Brodie. I am induced to do so in consequence of having discovered, I believe, the noble family, if not the individual, to whom it belonged. It consists (see woodcut No. 1) of a small copper ball, about one inch in diameter, with four slender projecting pieces of the same metal, about one and a half inches in length, attached to the sides of it, round a hole a quarter of an inch in diameter, and originally diverging like the feathers of a shuttlecock, though now partially bent inwards; to the ends of two of these are appended, by a loose hinge-joint, two lozenge escutcheons of arms, about one inch and a quarter long, one escutcheon to each; and the other two should seem to have had escutcheons also, though they have disappeared. The sides of the lozenges are slightly concave, an unusual form. The ball is hollow, and opposite the hole is a small portion (quarter of an inch) of a tube of like diameter as the hole, showing signs of a fracture, as if torn from its attachment. Held with the escutcheons downwards, the object has the appearance of a mutilated copper tassel; but, for want of a communication between the tubular portion and the ball, a cord could not have passed through it.

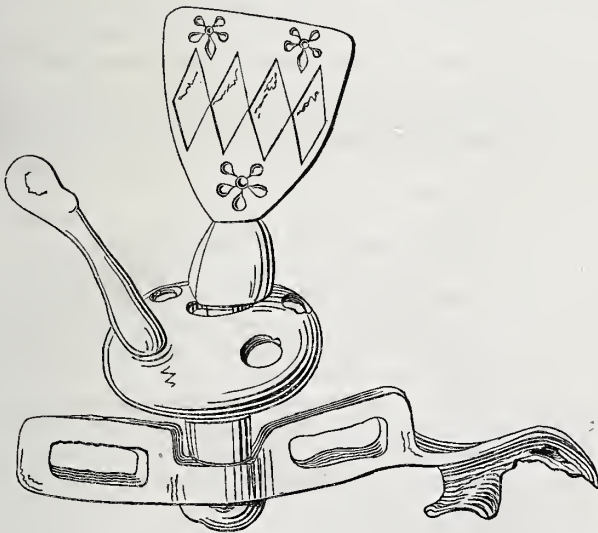
On examining the escutcheons I found on one the arms of Montacute, and on the other those of Grandison; and the date of the object, judging from its own evidence, can hardly be much later than the early part of the 15th century. The arms were enameled, and the copper had perhaps been silvered, or more probably gilt, though no unquestionable trace of either process now remains. The arms of Montacute at that period were *Arg.* 3 fusils conjoined in fess *gu.*; those of Grandison, *Paly arg.* and *az.* on a bend *gu.* 3 eagles displayed *or.* A considerable portion of the azure enamel exists; but in both escutcheons the gules has disappeared, and been replaced by a dull apple-green, merely superficial; a change not uncommon where an enamel red has been upon copper, and attributable probably to a carbonate or protoxide of copper having been formed on the sunken surface after the removal of the enamel.

"It occurred to me that this relic, now so rude and unattractive, had once been an ornament of some kind belonging to a descendant from a marriage of a Montacute with an heiress of Grandison. I was thus led to investigate whether such a marriage had taken place in the 14th century; and I found that William Montacute, the first Earl of Salisbury of that family, and one of the distinguished companions in arms of Edward III., married Katharine, daughter of William Lord Grandison. She was not one of his coheiresses, it is true, though often so called; but, what is for my purpose virtually the same thing, on the death of her nephew, Thomas Grandison, without issue in 1375, her son, she being dead, became, as representing her, one of her father's coheirs. This accords very well with the arms just mentioned, as both coats are undifferenced, and are therefore to be referred to the respective heads of those houses.

Mr. Franks has called my attention to an object of a similar kind in the National Collection, of which a woodcut is given (No. 2). That is also imperfect; and the only escutcheon remaining on it is one, larger than these, attached to a piece of metal in the hole between the four projecting pieces.



No. 1.



No. 2.

“ It is highly probable, therefore, that a larger escutcheon than the others once occupied the centre in the object exhibited, and was affixed to a piece of copper that was inserted into the hole I have mentioned. If so, that was undoubtedly the principal coat, and the four coats about it were subordinate; such, most likely, as the bearer of the principal one might in later times have quartered.

“ In tracing the descent of the carldom in the Montacute family, we find the two eldest branches ended in an heiress, named Alice, that about 1424 married Richard Neville, who became Earl of Salisbury, first apparently in her right, and afterwards by creation or confirmation. This Alice would, according to modern usage, have been entitled to quarter two coats in addition to those of Montacute and Grandison; for her great-grandmother, the wife of Sir John Montacute, was the heiress of Monthermer, and her mother a sister and coheir of Edmund Holand, Earl of Kent. It is therefore not improbable that the missing escutcheons bore respectively the arms of Monthermer and Holand. It is to be observed that the escutcheons are lozenge-shaped; and, though that form of shield had not then become exclusively appropriated to females, examples of it are most commonly referable to ladies. The form, therefore, of the escutcheons, though not conclusive on the point, does certainly favour the opinion that the relic is to be referred to a lady; and if so, for no one does it seem so likely to have been made as for the Alice Countess of Salisbury just mentioned.

“ If such were the case, there was, we may reasonably suppose, in the middle of the four other escutcheons, one of her arms according to the heraldry of that age, which would have been Neville and Montacute impaled; for then impaled arms were generally the coat of the wife, and not of the husband and wife as in modern practice.

“ Her father, Thomas Earl of Salisbury, well known as a distinguished commander in the war with France, was killed at the siege of Orleans in 1428. She was then about 22 years of age, and had issue a son and heir apparent, who was afterwards the famous Earl of Warwick and Salisbury that gained the soubriquet of the King-maker. Her mother had died before her father, and he took for his second wife the daughter of Thomas Chaucer, who is generally believed to have been a granddaughter of the poet.

“ If I have succeeded in showing a high degree of probability that this object belonged to a descendant of William Montacute, the first Earl of Salisbury of that family, and possibly to the Countess Alice herself, it will I trust be a sufficient apology for the tedious details that have been stated. The inquiry, What has been its use, or to what class of ornament is it to be referred? is more difficult to answer. That it was a personal ornament seems out of the question. There are in the British Museum several small enameled escutcheons which are supposed to have ornamented horse furniture. Whatever may have been the purpose of this object, it is evident, I think, that its position was with the projecting pieces upwards; the reverse of what most persons would at first assign to it. I was led to this conclusion on observing that if those pieces were downwards the arms on the escutcheons would be out of sight, as they are then on the inner side of the lozenges; whereas if they were upwards, the escutcheons would fall over and exhibit the arms. The example in the British Museum confirms this view of it most convincingly, for the escutcheon remaining on that is, and was, no doubt, originally, fixed with its base towards the ball. The centre escutcheon, therefore, of this may be assumed to have stood in the same position. Such being the case, if it were attached to any horse furniture, I can hardly conceive a place that it was more fitted to occupy than the top of

the head. There are, however, difficulties in assigning that situation to it, for the example in the British Museum is attached to a piece of brass, which appears ill-adapted to a headstall; and, beside an unsuitableness in form, it had been firmly riveted at one end to some hard substance, from which it seems not to have been detached without violence enough to bend it; and at the other end there was never any provision for rivets. I must, therefore, leave its purpose unascertained. If other examples could be compared, something might probably be discovered that would explain it. Such is the advantage derivable from relics being brought together; and I may add, in conclusion, that it is desirable this object should be obtained for the National Collection, to be placed by the side of the one already there, seeing how much one of them serves to make the other intelligible.

"I remain,

"Yours very truly,

"W. S. WALFORD.

"Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. &c."

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq. F.S.A. in a Note to the Secretary, communicated an Account by Mr. Thomas Gill, of Easingwold, of the discovery of the site of a Roman Villa at Oulston, Yorkshire, accompanied by Drawings of tessellated Pavements found in the apartments, upon the scale of the original.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

Notice was given from the Chair, that in consequence of the Christmas Holidays the Society's Meetings were adjourned to Thursday the 11th of January.

Thursday, 11th January, 1855.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

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| From the Author. | Remains of Pagan Saxondom. Edited by J. Y. Akerman, Sec. S.A. Part 13. 4to. London, 1854. |
| From the Institute of Architects. | 1. On the Architectural Splendour of the city of Beejapore. By James Fergusson.
2. Papers. Session 1853-54.
On the Great Dome of Sultan Muhammed's Tomb at Beejapore (a discussion).
All 4to. London, 1854. |
| From the Author. | A brief Memoir of Edward Wedlake Brayley, F.S.A. By John Britton. 12mo. London. 1855. |
| From the Editor. | The Athenæum for 1854. 4to. London, 1854. |
| From the Editor. | The Literary Gazette for 1854. 4to. London, 1854. |

From the Editor.	The Builder. Vol. 12. Folio. London, 1854.
From the Editor.	The Art-Journal for 1854. 4to. London, 1854.
From the Editor.	The Gentleman's Magazine. January to June, and July to December. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1854.
From the Editor.	Notes and Queries. Vols. 9 and 10. 4to. London, 1854.
From the Society of Arts.	Their Journal for the year 1854. 8vo. London, 1854.
From the Photographic Society.	Their Journal. Nos. 12 to 25. 8vo. London, 1854.
From the Publisher.	The National Miscellany. January to December. 8vo. London, 1854.
From the Editor.	The Civil Engineer and Architects' Journal for 1854. 4to. London, 1854.
From the Editor.	The Royal Gallery of Art. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Part 2. Folio. London, 1855.
From the Editor.	The Monthly Journal of Medicine. January, 1855. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1855.
From the Author.	Chronological Memoir of certain Members of the Byam Family. By Edward S. Byam. 8vo. Ryde, 1854.
From the Art Union of London.	18th Annual Report of the Council. 8vo. London, 1854.
From H. Harrod, Esq. F.S.A.	Papers of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. Vol. 4. Parts 1, 2, and 3. 8vo. Norwich, 1852-55.
From J. Harland, Esq. F.S.A.	1. Ancient Charters and other Muniments of the borough of Clithero. By J. Harland. 4to. Manchester, 1851. 2. Autobiography of William Stout, of Lancaster. Edited by J. Harland. 8vo. London, &c. 1851. 3. Historical Account of Salley Abbey, Yorkshire. Edited by J. Harland. 8vo. London, 1853.
From J. O. Halliwell, Esq. F.S.A.	The Hunting Notes for the Horn. A broadside.
From W. P. Griffith, Esq. F.S.A.	Drawings of a Gold Idol from the Lake of Guativate. W. P. Griffith del.

John Harland, Esq. was admitted Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited various fragments of Horse Furniture of the fourteenth century, discovered in December last in some excavations in the Fleet Ditch.

The SECRETARY exhibited a Ring of solid gold, engraved with the arms of Gratwick, Or, three harts, each charged with a fret of the field. Crest, an ostrich's head or; in his beak a horse-shoe argent. This coat was granted 1st May, in the fifth year of the reign of King James I. (anno 1607), to Sir William Gratwick, of Ulverston, in the county of Lancaster, who married Margery, daughter of William Lee, of Durham, in the parish of South Mims, Herts. The issue of this marriage was William Gratwick, of Fortington, co. Sussex. This ring

was found by a man bathing near Seaford in Sussex, in the summer of the past year. Its workmanship is not later than the reign of Charles I.

W. PETTIT GRIFFITH, Esq. presented to the Society three Drawings of a Gold Idol, formerly exhibited at one of its meetings, but since consigned to the crucible; accompanied by the following Letter to the Secretary:—

“London, 9, St. John’s Square,
“January 9, 1855.

“DEAR SIR,

“On the 20th of June, 1844, I exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries* a Gold Idol, which formerly belonged to the collection of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. It was found near the margin of the sacred Lake of Guatavite, which is on the summit of a ridge of mountains about eight leagues from Santa Fé de Bogota, the capital of the republic of Columbia. The gold idol was found near the margin of the lake, and was presented to James Hamilton, Esq. by General Santander, Vice-President of Columbia. The memorandum which accompanied the exhibition of the idol will be found printed in extenso in the Appendix to Vol. XXXI. of the *Archæologia*.

“After the demise of the Duke of Sussex, this idol was sold, and in the year 1844 the possessor of the idol again offered it for sale; but, in consequence of his not meeting with a purchaser, he consigned it to the melting-pot. The idol was of solid gold, very pure, and was valued at twelve guineas.

“At the time when the gold image was lent to me, I made three drawings of it; these accompany this letter, and are numbered 1, 2, and 3. Fig. 1 represents, perspective, the front of the idol; fig. 2, its back; and fig. 3, its side. These drawings are of the real size of the image, and are accurately delineated; even each coil of the gold I counted and measured. Similar gold idols have been found, and supposed to have been Peruvian, but not so large as the one under notice.

“As the original idol has been destroyed, and no other drawings made of it (at least to my knowledge), thinking that the Society of Antiquaries might desire to possess the accompanying illustrations, I have great pleasure in presenting the same to the Society.

“Believe me, dear Sir,

“Very truly yours,

“W. PETTIT GRIFFITH.”

The SECRETARY, by permission of the Rev. J. Pemberton Bartlett, exhibited several objects of the Anglo-Saxon period obtained by Mr. Bartlett from Tumuli explored by him on Breach Down, in Kent, about twelve years ago; consisting of beads of the usual description; a lump of amber, through which an iron ring has been passed in order to adapt it for suspension (a similar amorphous lump was found in the graves of Livonia, and is engraved in Pl. xi. fig. 13 of “*Die Gräber der Liven*”);

* See *Archæologia*, vol. XXXI. p. 484. The name of the gentleman (John Brown, F.R.G.S.) who lent the idol for exhibition was inadvertently inserted instead of my name. See also *Literary Magazine* for 1847, p. 264.

also a large bead of amber, with an iron ring for suspension; finger-rings and ear-rings of bronze; and a very elegantly-formed bronzed hair-pin, the top terminating in a cross. The last is believed to be an unique object from a Saxon tumulus.

JAMES WALLIS PYCROFT, Esq. F.S.A. in the following Letter to Sir Henry Ellis, Director, communicated the Transcript of a Letter from Sir William Brereton, dated 4th Feb. 1643, at present preserved among Bishop Tanner's Collections at Oxford: giving an account of an engagement between the Parliamentary troops and those of the King, near Nantwich.

" New Square, Lincoln's Inn,
9th January, 1855.

" DEAR SIR HENRY,

" Some short time since you favoured the Society of Antiquaries with a series of Letters written during the last Civil War; I trust that I shall be pardoned in forwarding a transcript of a MS. in the Tanner Collection of MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, purporting to be an original letter of Sir William Brereton, the Parliamentary General, addressed to a Mr. Brereton, on the 4th February, 1643.

" I am well aware of the existence of a printed account entitled '*Magnalia Dei*, A relation of some of the many remarkable Passages in Cheshire before the Siege of Nantwich, during the continuance of it, and the happy raising of it by the victorious gentlemen Sir Tho. Fairfax and Sir William Brereton, &c. published by Authority, and entered according to order, London, 4to. 1644;' but as the Letter I send you, written by Sir William Brereton himself, contains a very circumstantial account of the previous engagement in the vicinity of Nantwich, I trust it will not prove altogether uninteresting.

" Permit me to add that, a few years since, being on a visit in the neighbourhood where the events described in Sir William's Letter occurred, the locality of the ambush was pointed out by the inhabitants, but I sought the registers of the two nearest parish churches for entries of sepulture of the slain, but regret to say that I found none, either in Acton or Wimbury, although a List of the Prisoners taken in Acton Church is given in the *Magnalia Dei*, p. 15.

" The Letter of Sir William appears to have been written three weeks after the occurrence of the events which it narrates.

" In the Letter of Sir Thomas Fairfax to the Earl of Essex, dated Nantwich, 29th January, 1643, he states at p. 13 of the *Magnalia Dei*, 'the other part presently after assaulted our front; there Sir William Brereton and Colonell Ashton did very good service.'

" Trusting Sir William's own account of the services so rendered may prove acceptable,

" Believe me, dear Sir Henry,

" Yours faithfully,

" J. W. PYCROFT."

[MS. Tanner, Bibl. Bodl. Oxford, 62, 2, f. 537.]

" SIR,

" Theis lines may convey unto you the relation of our late encounter with Sir Tho. Aston's forces upon Saturday last, about six of the clocke at night, at which time Sir Thomas, who had observed our

motions since his cominge out of Readinge, as did appeare by letters found with some of his troopers (our prisoners), who did also acknowledge that hee did waite and observe untill hee might assault us, which it seemes was reserved for my welcome into Cheshire and to Namptwich, whither I sent my seriant maieur and Capt. Bromhall with about fiftie dragoones upon fryday night, who possessed themselves of the towne about seavon of the clocke on Saturday morninge, and were assaulted by 300 horse of Sir Tho. Aston's about five of the clocke in the eveninge at 3 or 4 passages at one and the same time, where they were bravely resisted and repulsed, and one of their men and horse slaine. They did retreat about one mile, and did there make a stand, and layd an ambusment (their horse being lined with their new rayised Shropshire dragoones), whose light matches were our onely guides and directions how to take our aimes at the enemye, of whom we rec'd intelligence by many country men, that they did lurke for us in a place of advantage, notwithstanding which wee were constrayned by force to make way thorow them to the relief of the towne, which (as was conceaved) could not make defenc one houre longer (the towne so much asserting newtrality and to maintaine the late accommodation); and our men being deeply engaged, and as wee feared in danger to bee opposed by multitudes of the enemye, whom wee first charged, and that so feirsely and succesfully (the Lord assisting, to whom bee the whole glorie aseribed), that their dragoones, which were under Sir Vincent Corbett, were presently disordered, and many of them ran away without ever giving fier. The most eminent comandars amongst them were not much more fortunate. Sir Tho. Aston, as it is sayd, was a prisoner, his horse being slayne and him selfe constrayned to fly away many miles on foote, and some say hee hath a bullet in his buttocke, and was not attended with more then eight or ten men, when he came to Whitchurch; Sir Vincent Corbet (who, they say, was also a prisoner, but both of them unknowne to us in the darke) did make an escape on foote to Ore, which is full five miles, both of them conceaving their armes a burthen, which they threw away. After our dragoones had given the first charge, and that wee had seconded them, there being no other horse but myne owne troope (Capt. Edward's troope being in the reare guarding our wagons, wher they performed good service), and wee being in a lane, compassed with hedges on both sides, and they in the feild within a few yards of us, wee were upon a sudden soe intermingled in such confusednes as, if the Lord had not stricken them with terror and amazement, it had fared much worse with us, our forces being devidid, some in the towne before and others guarding our wagons; but their courage departed from them, the Lord delivered them into our hands, to whom I desire the whole honour and glorie may be attributed, for whom alone it belongs. This successe being farr beyond what could be expected from us (who were at that time much disproportionable in number, and much tired by 2 or 3 long and foule dangerous marches from Derby to Leeke, and thence to Congleton, and not any one of the country troopes of horse being joyned with us who came from Derby), so soone as I received the instructions from the Parliament, and hearing at Leeke of their intention to surprize this towne, we were constrayned to hasten thither, and to march alone with the forces I brought from London,

our Cheshire troopes not being in readines to accompany and assist us, whose absence the Lord was pleased to supply by his immediate assistance, for whilst wee were in this confusion intermingled in the darke, they having possessed themselves of our word, which was "Christ," it was with much difficultie that wee could distinguish their men from ours, but that the Lord was pleased therein to direct wonderfully. Wee tooke then prisoners and still possess the lord Cholmondeley his sonne (who some say was to bee Sir Tho. Aston's leivetenent collonell), Capt. Bridgman, and divers others of their officers and commanders. Wee have very neere 100 prisoners and the greatest parte of Sir Tho. Aston's owne troope, who are well armed and well furnished and handsome men. Almost all our souldiers got good pillage, not only very good and rich garments, but some of them 40^{li} in gold, some 50, and others had much more. Lost few of my troope and Alderman Edward's troope without prisoners, some of them being possessed of one, some of 2, some of 3 or more prisoners and their horses; but many of their armes were thrown away and lost, which the country people found and gathered up the next morning. The horse and so many of their armes as could be found I did cause to be seized upon for the publike service; but by reason Capt. Goldegayes company of dragooners leavinge their horses at large, being constrayned suddenly to charge on foote in the lane, we are constrayned out of their horses to recrate that troope, many of which horses wee recovered, but divers of them were carried away with the streame of their horses when they fled in much disorder and distraction, some of them callinge out, Away, away, wee shall be all slayne! many of them beinge slayne, many others miserably slasht and wounded, and some as wee heare dead by the way. Indeed when wee came into towne, wee wanted the lieutenant collonell, Capt. Goldegay, and all my servants, and one of the quater masters; the most whereof it pleased God to restore unto us the next day. There was slaine on our side, upon the ground, Capt. Gouldegay his lieutenant, and Corporall Best, one of my corporalls, and some others wounded, since dead. Capt. Goldegay and Capt. Lea are wounded, but not mortally I hope, and so are divers of our souldiers. Another of my corporalls, Appletree, is sore wounded. All my servants and those were scattered the first night, and came not unto mee until the next morning. I alone have sustayned the greatest losse; all my corporalls are slayne or dangerously wounded, and a (all?) of my best horses which were led are taken and detayned. The towne begins to comply with us, though they were exceeding starke and backward, and wee are fortifying the towne, and preparing to put the instructions in execution. The Commissioners of Aray fortifie at Chester, and draw in the inhabitants of Salop and Welchmen. But I do not doubt, by God's assistance, but this countie will approve themselves well affected, and it shalbe the duty of my care to improve my utmost endeavour to do you service, the Parliament, and in particular to approve myselfe,

"Your most faithfull servant,

"WILL. BRERETON.

"Mr. Brereton, Feb. 4, 1643."

A Communication from C. H. COTTRELL, Esq. was then read, translated from a MS account, in Italian, by Professor MIGLIARINI

of *Florence*, of the Unrolling of a Mummy in the year 1824, in the Collection of the *Gabinetto di Fisica e Storia Naturale*, at Florence, belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, with Notes and Observations by SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq. F.S.A.

The Mummy was that of a female named Takarheb, the daughter of a royal scribe and priest named Apep [Apophis], and of a lady named Nebmehi. This account contained notices of the hieratic inscriptions found on the bandages, of the amulets placed between the bandages, and of the figures of the deities, and other mystical representations disposed on the eyes, forehead, and other parts of the body. A papyrus had also been wrapped up with the bandages, but was unfortunately much injured in the removal, owing to its adhering closely to the bitumen. Appended to the account of Professor Migliarini was a list of the objects found on the mummy. This paper was accompanied by extensive notes by Mr. Birch, explanatory of the meaning of the inscriptions, of the various representations and of the amulets found on the mummy. These were chiefly taken from the Book of the Dead, or funeral ritual, and translations of the mystical chapters which illustrated them were given.

Mr. Birch's observations also referred, at length, to the *hypoccephalaia*, or linen discs, placed under the heads of mummies, one of which was found under the body of Takarheb, having traced on it mystical representations of Egyptian esoteric pantheism. The Mummy was considered to be of a period not earlier than that of Darius Codomannus or Alexander the Great; demotic inscriptions having been discovered on different parts of the body.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, January 18th, 1855.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following presents of Books to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

From the Secretary of State for Journals of the Lords. Vol. 85, with Index.
the Home Department.

From the Author.

1. Danae; ein Griechisches Vasenbild.
2. Polydektes-Campana.
3. Winckelmann im Tarpejischen Hause.
4. Chronik der Gesellschaft. Von Eduard Gerhard. 4to. Berlin, 1854.

From the Kilkenny Archæological Society.

Proceedings and Transactions. January to November, 1854. 8vo. Dublin, 1854.

From the Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society of Chester.

Their Journal. Part III. Jan. to Dec. 1852. 8vo. Chester, 1854.

From the Author.

1. Memoir of E. J. Willson, F.S.A. By John Britton, F.S.A. 12mo. London, 1855.
2. Biography of W. H. Bartlett, artist. By John Britton, F.S.A. 12mo. London, 1855.

William Boyne, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

The Ballot having been taken for Henry Norman, Esq. he was thereupon declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Reverend EDWARD TROLLOPE, F.S.A. exhibited a bronze Ampulla, found lately in the parish of Screddington, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire. This object, Mr. Trollope stated, "may possibly be of Roman origin, but he was himself more inclined to suppose it had been used as an early Chrismatory." It appears to have been subjected to heat, which has brought out to the surface a greater proportion of the tin used in its composition, than might have been expected."

Mr. Trollope also exhibited a Knife-Handle carved out of a piece of ivory, or walrus-tusk, representing the three figures of Faith, Hope, and Justice. It was found on the site of Grimesby Abbey, in Lincolnshire, and appears to be of the workmanship of the 16th century.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited a portion of a Spur found in Fleet-Ditch.

JOHN MARTIN, Esq. exhibited an ancient Dagger, found in Westwood, near Thornhaugh.

WILLIAM MICHAEL WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. in a Letter to John Yonge Akerman, Esq. Secretary, communicated, some "Remarks on the Angon of the Franks and the Pilum of Vegetius, accompanied by the triangular head of a Dart found at Rheims, presented to Mr. Wylie by M. Duquenel, of that City."

The Secretary then read a Communication on "The Field of the Battle of Mortimer's Cross, by RICHARD BROOKE, Esq. F.S.A."

After citing from our historians a short outline of the movements of the Yorkist and Lancastrian armies after the Battle of Wakefield, observing that Fabyan takes no notice of this Battle, Mr. Brooke says,—

The place where the Battle of Mortimer's Cross was fought is easily found. The field of battle is in the parish of Kingsland, five miles north-west by west from Leominster, close to the fifth mile-stone of the turnpike road leading from Leominster to Wigmore and Presteign, at a place where a bye-road joins the turnpike road, and where a stone Pedestal or Monument, which will be more particularly described hereafter, stands at the point of junction of those two roads, commemorating the Battle. Mortimer's Cross is nearly a mile and a quarter further on the turnpike road leading towards Wigmore.

Mortimer's Cross is not a village, but merely consists of a small country inn, called the Mortimer's Cross Inn and one or two other honsees at a junction of four roads; where, in former times, a Cross is said to have been erected by one of the Mortimers; but, if so, it has long been removed. Mr. Brooke could not learn, upon inquiry, that it had been there within the memory of man.

Relics of the conflict, Mr. Brooke adds, have been occasionally dug up in the fields in front (to the westward) of the Pedestal, and at

the point of junction of the two roads; and when he visited the field of battle, on the 16th May, 1854, he was fortunate enough to meet with a husbandman at work there, who had lived near it many years; and who informed him that, some years ago, in ploughing in the fields immediately to the right and left of the turnpike road, after leaving the Pedestal and the place of junction of the two roads, he had not unfrequently discovered remains of bridle-bits, stirrups, fragments of iron, and, amongst others, long pieces of iron, which from their shape and size, he concluded had been sword-blades, and other indications of the Battle.

Within the recollection of the Rev. R. D. Evans, Rector of Kingsland, some arms, swords, and spear-heads were found on the field of battle, and were presented to the museum at Hereford; Mr. Evans also stated that there was in a close, near the field of battle, a mound said to have been a place of burial of those slain in it; but now quite ploughed down, and no vestige remaining.

The Pedestal, or Monument, before noticed, erected near the fifth mile-stone of the turnpike-road, to commemorate the Battle, bears the following inscription:—

“THIS PEDESTAL IS ERECTED TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF AN OBSTINATE, BLOODY, AND DECISIVE BATTLE, FOUGHT NEAR THIS SPOT, IN THE CIVIL WARS BETWEEN THE AMBITIOUS HOUSES OF YORK AND LANCASTER, ON THE 2^D DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1461, BETWEEN THE FORCES OF EDWARD MORTIMER EARL OF MARCH (AFTERWARDS EDWARD THE FOURTH), ON THE SIDE OF YORK, AND THOSE OF HENRY THE SIXTH, ON THE SIDE OF LANCASTER.

“THE KING’S TROOPS WERE COMMANDED BY JASPER EARL OF PEMBROKE. EDWARD COMMANDED HIS OWN IN PERSON AND WAS VICTORIOUS. THE SLAUGHTER WAS GREAT ON BOTH SIDES, FOUR THOUSAND BEING LEFT DEAD ON THE FIELD, AND MANY WELSH PERSONS, OF THE FIRST DISTINCTION, WERE TAKEN PRISONERS, AMONGST WHOM WAS OWEN TUDOR, (GREAT-GRANDFATHER TO KING HENRY THE EIGHTH, AND A DESCENDANT TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS CADWALLADER,) WHO WAS AFTERWARDS BEHEADED AT HEREFORD:

“THIS WAS THE DECISIVE BATTLE WHICH FIXED EDWARD THE FOURTH ON THE THRONE OF ENGLAND, WHO WAS PROCLAIMED KING IN LONDON, ON THE FIFTH OF MARCH FOLLOWING.

“ERECTED BY SUBSCRIPTION,

“IN THE YEAR 1799.”

Thanks for these Communications were ordered to be returned.

Thursday, January 25th, 1855.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and the Society’s Thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

From the Imperial Academy, 1. Sitzungsberichte. Philosophisch-historische
Vienna. Classe. Band 12, 5 heft, und Band 13, 1
und 2 hefte. 8vo. Vienna, 1854.

2. Archiv für Kunde österreichischer Geschichtsquellen. Band 13, hälften 1 und 2. 8vo. Vienna, 1854.
 3. Notizenblatt. Nos. 12 to 24. 8vo. Vienna, 1854.
 4. Monumenta Habsburgica. Das Zeitalter Maximilians I. 1^{ster} Band. Von Joseph Chmel. 8vo. Vienna, 1854.
- From the Institute of Architects. On the Spire of All Saints Church, Chesterfield. By W. G. Coldwell. 4to. London, 1855.
- From the Camden Society. Grants, &c. from the Crown during the reign of Edward the Fifth. Edited by J. G. Nichols, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1855.
- From the Author. On the Stone Wedges of Java. By James Yates, Esq., F.R.S. (From No. 42 of the Archaeological Journal.) 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Author. Remains of Pagan Saxondom, No. 14. By John Yonge Akerman, Sec. S.A. 4to. London, 1855.
- From Frederic Ouvry, Esq., F.S.A. God's Revenge against Murder, displayed in 30 tragical histories. By John Reynolds. Ninth edition. 4to. London, 1753.
- From the Authoress. The Rephaim, and their connection with Egyptian History. By Fanny Corbaux. (Reprinted from the Journal of Sacred Literature, vols. 1, 2, and 3. New Series.) 8vo. London, 1851—53.

The PRESIDENT announced, that, the usual period for auditing the Society's Accounts having arrived, he had nominated as Auditors of the Accounts of the Society for the last year—

The Hon. Richard C. Neville.
John Henry Parker, Esq.
Henry Stevens, Esq., and
William S. Vaux, Esq.

Joseph Joseph, Esq., lately elected, was admitted Fellow of the Society.

George Roots, Esq., Richard Henry Major, Esq., and Francis Bennoch, Esq. were elected Fellows.

The REV. THOMAS HUGO exhibited two Celts, of black flint, found in the Thames, near Battersea Bridge, measuring respectively 6 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

W. M. WYLIE, Esq. exhibited an engraving of the front of the Frauen Kirche, at Esslingen, in Swabia.

The SECRETARY then read the following Letter, communicated by himself to the President, introductory of several Letters addressed to Capt. Adam Baynes, by his brother and cousin, Capt. Robert Baynes, and Cornet John Baynes, officers in the Army of the Parliament, in the years 1648, 1649, and 1650 :—

"MY LORD,

"The following Letters, although not of great historical importance, will, I trust, not be deemed by your Lordship and the Society without interest, from the circumstance of their having been written in confidence, and not intended for the Diurnals of the time. They glance at events which immediately preceded and followed the death of Charles on the scaffold, and incidentally illustrate the condition of the North of England when the strife of Cavalier and Roundhead was contracted, and, for a period, nearly brought to a close, by the investment of Pontefract Castle, the details of which are so well known.

"The writers of these Letters were two officers in the army of the Parliament, John and Robert Baynes, the former a cornet, the other a captain, and the cousin and the brother of Adam Baynes, formerly a captain in the army, but at this time a Commissioner of Inland Revenue, residing in Somerset House.

"The first Letter is from the Cornet John Baines, who is about to proceed to Pontefract. After some directions concerning his pay, &c., he proceeds to speak of the siege of the Castle of Pontefract, at that time closely invested, and then alludes to the captive monarch in terms which plainly indicate the spirit of the party to which he belonged.

"The second Letter refers to the proceedings before Pontefract Castle, which, held by Maurice, defies the besiegers. It alludes to and anticipates the fate of Mr. Beaumont, a clergyman, who, being detected in correspondence with the besieged Royalists, was tried and hung by the Roundheads.

"The third Letter, written but little more than two months from the first, shews that an event which had filled all Europe with consternation, had not unfitted the public mind in the North of England for the favourite spectacle of horse-racing.

"The fourth supplies a melancholy commentary on those evil days, when power was in the hands of the 'Rulers of Fanaticism.'

"The fifth Letter describes the turbulence of the militia at York, which the presence of the regular Parliamentary troops can scarcely restrain. As the letters of this period are full of complaints of the non-arrival of the pay of the troops, it is probable that this uproar was occasioned by the disbanding of the militia without the discharge of their arrears.

The sixth announces the arrival of the colours of Colonel C. Fairfax at York. The Letter ordering and describing these colours will be found printed at length in our Proceedings.* In another portion, the writer speaks of his family coat, which shows that he, at least, had not followed the example of many of the Roundhead party in those days, in disdaining such insignia. A postscript announces the report of the arrival of the heir to the throne, who is called the "Scotch King."

"The seventh and last is dated from Alnwick, and briefly describes the state of affairs on the English Border, consequent upon the approach of the young King with the Scotch army. The postscript alludes to dissatisfaction among the officers of the Parliament, and the resignation of some of them.

"For the loan of the original Letters, from which these transcripts

* Proceedings, vol. ii. p. 250.

have been made, I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Adam Baynes, a descendant of the family of which the writers were members.

"I have the honour to remain, with much respect,
 "Your Lordship's faithful Servant,
 "J. Y. AKERMAN.

"To the Viscount Mahon,
 "President of the Society of Antiquaries,
 "&c. &c. &c."

1.

"SIR,

"I expected to have had one line from you this post, but have rec^d none. I attribute it to your urgency of business, and not to any forgetfulness, and therefore cannot much blame you.

"I desire that you would call on Dr. Slane, Commissary General of the Musters, at his house in Petty France, in Westminster, who hath retained some pay for me. I desired him, by letters this post, to pay to you such money as he hath of mine in his hands; therefore, I entreat you to take an opportunity of speaking to him about it. There will be, I think, about ten pounds. If you receive it you may please either to keep it (if you have occasion), or I shall charge it upon you by bill of exchange; he hath received about 25^{li} for me, but I have ordered him to pay to a friend of mine ten pounds by bill. I pray you present my service to him and be acquainted with him.

"News here, none; by this time I think the Maj^r General hath dispatcht with the Militia, and is this day expected to York. Pontefract Castle yet in a capacity to dispute with us a long time: they devise new ways to prejudice us, and do us much harm; but at last, I hope, we shall pay them home for all.

"Many men not satisfied with the Army's proceedings (though God give never so good event), and wish justice to the life on C. S., yet I hope the work begun will be effected. I pray God give unity, faithfulness, and courage, to those appointed to that end, that we may not be frustrate in our expectations of so good, warrantable, and necessary a work. This is all at present, only desiring you to direct your next to Pontefract to my quarters there; resting

"Yo^r assured Lo. Couzen,
 "York, Janu^y 20, 1648. JO. BAYNES.

"My Landlady and Kate desires to be remembered to you."

2.

"COUSIN,

"I have not received one line from you since that you sent by Captⁿ Bradford; the cause I deem your urgency of weightier businesses, and therefore I shall forbear to say anything which may seem to challenge. What you have this week sent to the Major-General, or to the Council of War, at Pontefract, I know not (for I came from thence on Wednesday last), but the last week I did not hear of any that came from you, which caused the officers to wonder, and Major Rokebye among the rest. He takes it ill that he should not so much as receive one letter from you since your going thence, notwithstanding your promise to him at your

departure—as he tells me. I pray now and then let him have something from you; it will add something to your pains, but nothing to your loss.

“If anything of importance has happened at Pontefract since Wednesday last you will, I doubt not, have notice of it by some hand or other. Thursday last there was Council of War appointed for trying of one Mr. Beaumont, a Minister, for his holding intelligence with the castiliary. Things are proved very full against him: I do not question but you will hear by this post of his execution with some others (it may be); but what else I might insert I shall forbear, referring you to such as may give better information at this time. I think I shall scarce get to Pontefract till Monday come sennight, and therefore, if you please to write by the return of this post, I pray you to direct it to me at York.

* * * * *

“For anything of news I shall not so much as mention, neither is there indeed anything that may be news to you at this time.

“Yo^r truly Lo. and affectionate Cousin,

“York, Feb. 17, 1648.”

JO. BAYNES.

3.

“COUZEN,

“I would have given you an account of the surrender of Pontefract Castle, with the terms and divers circumstances thereupon, but I shall forbear, in regard that Mr Margetts will be with you before this come to your hand, who will give you the full relation of all.

“Your horse made a bad proof att Clifford: he run but the first heate. Mr Ramsden’s horse got the plate. My Cousin Robert may be will give you a better account this post. Your last to him I sent to him at Knowstropp, but heard not from them since. No more at present, resting,

“Yo^r assured Lo. Couzen,

“York, March 24, 1648.”

JO. BAYNES.

4.

“BROTHER,

“Cornet Baynes desired me to get a letter of Attorney from as many of your troop as I could meet with, to enable you to sollicite for their arrears; so, having an opportunity by the messenger, have sent those I had already. This, wishing your health, and daily expecting to see you,

“I remain, yo^r ever lo. brother,

“Knowstropp, June 14, 1649.”

ROB^t BAYNES.

“Cornet Calverly hears that there is an Ordinance past that whosoever can find out any of the late King’s revenues which is not paid into the State shall have the same until their arrears be run up; so he knows of 100^{li} per annum, to part of which he himself is now tenant, and pays his rent to a gentleman which has received it many years, but knows not whether it be paid into the publique or not. He desires to know whether there be any such Ordinance, and if any good can be done in it then he will inform you further.

“Idem,

“R. B.”

5.

"Cornet Jo. BAYNES to Captain ADAM BAYNES.

"COUZEN,

"Yours both I have received, but cannot for my life get time to answer you to the full. These pestilent and turbulent militia soldiers do hinder all business. The Committee are nonplused, and none durst appear but S^r Edward Rodes and M^r Rymer, and they are sufficiently hurried and not without much danger: but that some companies of Colonel Bright's are in towne I think they would tear all before them. . . .

"Yo^r Lo. Couzen,
JO. BAYNES.

"York, July 14th 1649."

"I pray you present my service to D^r Slane. Next week he shall hear from me. I came last night late home from mustering at Hull and Scarbrough. I am forced to have a guard from the Town because of the Militia Malitious Tumult."

6.

"COUZEN,

"I have delivered Collo. Fairfax Collours to Licut.-Collo. Crooke this day.

"I am glad you have taken the pains about our pedigree, and do return you my thanks for entering my name on the record. Least I should mistake here in getting my coat cut out, I pray you bespeak the doing of it at London, in a silver seal; and place it to my account, only intimate to me the charge and I shall add it to our account.

"By this inclosed you may know my wife's coat, which I desire you to add to mine in another seal.

"My Cozen, your Brother, is gone to his regiment and company, which I hear is come into the East Riding. M^r West has discharged the 300^{li} bill a good while ago. My wife salutes you. In haste, I rest,

"Yo^r truly lov. Couzen,

"York, June 22th, 1650."

JO. BAYNES.

"There are reports of the Scotch King's Landing, and that they have levied 30,000 men."

7.

"COUZEN,

"I have received yours, and shall be very glad to see yourself here in the North. I have not received any money of M^r Lee for M^r Tong. I am glad my seal is cut: I wish I had it. This day the General came from Morpeth: I know not whether he will remove to-morrow or not. This night the Army's Declaration is to be sent by a Trumpet to the Committee of Estates in Scotland, and to the General of their forces. I hope it will make them more unsettled than they are, for at present intelligence is that they are much divided and almost at a stand, not knowing what course to take, because of our so sudden approach. About friday we shall have a general rendezvous of our army, I hope near Barwick. I should have sent you a Declaration, but I know by this time there are 1000 printed in London. I wish

you could return me to Newcastle or Barwick 750^{li}, that I might straighten with Collo. Fairfax and Collo. Maulyverer's regiments for the 2000^{li}. I pray you remember me to Mr. Margetts, and let him know, if he be in London, that Mr Bilton nor I know his establishment; and if it were known, it would be difficult to gaine his pay here without some letter to Mr Bilton, either from Capt. Deaur or Capt. Blackwell about it; for Bilton absolutely denies it. I rest,

"Yor Lo. Couzen,

JO. BAYNES.

"Alnwick, July 17, 1650.

"Coll. Lillburne remembers his respects to you. Coll. Bright, L^t Colo. Goodrick, Capt. Coates, and Capt. Davile have declined their commands, and its said the Ma. Gen. will leave the regiment."

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH, Rector of Bathwick, communicated an Account of the discovery of an Inscription on stone during some excavations on Coombe Down. Mr. Scarth was of opinion that this Inscription contained the name of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, the successor of Antoninus Pius, and that it records the restoration of a Temple which had probably been destroyed during an Insurrection by the Christian population of Britain.

Thanks for these several exhibitions and communications were ordered to be returned.

Thursday, February 1st, 1855.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced from the Donation Book:—

From the Author.	Genealogy of Warren, with some historical sketches. By John C. Warren. 4to. Boston, U.S. 1854.
From George Hillier, Esq.	Result of the Excavations on Brightstone and Bowcombe Downs, Isle of Wight, August, 1854. 4to. London.
From the Royal Society of Edinburgh.	1. Transactions. Vol. XXI. Part 1. 4to. Edinburgh, 1854. 2. Proceedings. No. 44 of Vol. III. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1854.
From the Editor.	The Church of England Quarterly Review. No. 73, Vol. XXXVII. 8vo. London, 1855.
From the Editor.	The Royal Gallery of Art. Part 3. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Folio. London, 1855.
From the Royal Society.	Their Transactions. Vol. CXLIV. Parts 1 and 2. 4to. London, 1854.
From the Author.	Curiosities of London. By John Timbs, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1855.

Richard Henry Major, Esq., Henry Norman, Esq., and George Roots, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

The President and Council made the following communication to the Society, viz. :—

“That John Ruskin, Esq. has proposed that the Society should undertake the management and disposal of a Fund to be subscribed for the preservation of Mediæval Buildings, offering himself to contribute the annual sum of £25 towards the proposed object, and expressing his belief that his friends would be likely to subscribe a considerable further amount.

“That such proposal had in the first instance been referred to the Executive Committee, and had subsequently been maturely considered by the President and Council; and that at a meeting of the Council, on the 16th of January, 1855, it was resolved that such proposal might be accepted by the Society, on the conditions embodied in the following Report of the Executive Committee, as amended by the Council, viz. :—

Report of the Executive Committee.

“The Executive Committee, in pursuance of the Resolution of the Council, suggest the following as the Conditions under which the Society might undertake the management and distribution of a Fund to be raised by voluntary contributions for the Conservation of Buildings and other Monuments of antiquarian interest within the United Kingdom :

“1. That such fund shall be called ‘The Conservation Fund,’ and shall be kept wholly distinct from the general funds of the Society.

“2. That the management and distribution of such fund shall rest solely with the Society, without any responsibility on its part to the Subscribers.

“3. That the application of the fund be exclusively limited to the two following objects: viz.—

“1. The formation of a List or Catalogue of existing Ancient Buildings and other Monuments.

“2. The conservation of existing ancient Buildings and other Monuments, in the sense of preservation from the further ravages of time or negligence; without any attempt to add to or restore.

“4. That the fund be not employed in the conservation of any building or monument the obligation to repair which belongs by law to any individuals or corporation aggregate or sole; but in such cases the Society may urge upon the person or body, so liable, the propriety of fulfilling the obligation, and may endeavour to prevent the evils of needless restoration.

“5. That three of the Subscribers may be nominated as coadjutors of any Committee to whom this Society may entrust the management and distribution of the fund; but that such coadjutors do act as advisers only, the decision of any question resting solely with such Committee.

“Ordered,—That a Copy of the Conditions be forwarded to Mr. Ruskin, and that in making such Communication the Secretary do express to that gentleman the sense that the Council entertain of the liberal nature of his offer, and of his public-spirited intentions in making it.

“That, in the event of Mr. Ruskin accepting the conditions, the subject be reported to the Society for its approval.”

GEORGE C. BRUCE, Esq. exhibited three objects in gold, found a short time since in an Indian Sepulchre at Chordeles, district of Gualaceo, in the province of Azuay, republic of Equator. They consist of a Bowl $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter; a Pin, with a flat head, $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; and a hollow penannular Ring, probably intended for the neck.

WILLIAM MICHAEL WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. communicated the translation of an account received by him from Captain Von Dürrieh, of the Royal Wirtemberg Engineers, of the Antiquities of Suabia. It included Notices of Tumuli of the earliest periods, and was accompanied by an Engraved Map of Wirtemberg, on which Captain Von Dürrieh had marked the Camps, Roads, Tumuli, &c. &c. existing at this day in that country.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. himself read some Remarks on a Stall-plate of copper, gilt and enamelled, bearing the name and arms of William Parr, Marquess of Northampton, and brother to Queen Katharine Parr. In the middle of this Plate is engraved a Shield with the Arms of Parr, quartering Ros of Kendal, Green, Mapletorpe, FitzHugh, Marmyon, St. Quentyn, Fournays, Staveley, and Garnagan. These quarterings are arranged in a somewhat peculiar manner. The Shield is surrounded by the Garter, and ensigned with the helmet and crest. The latter is a Maiden, couped below the shoulders, crowned, and having a chaplet of flowers, probably daisies, about her neck. This crest is said to have been derived by the Parr family from Ross of Kendal, and it formed part of the badge of Queen Katharine Parr. The dexter supporter is a stag, and the sinister a wyverne azure. At the top of the Plate is the motto "Amour avec loiaulte," and the following inscription: "fust installé 18 jure de May l'an du reign nr'e Souvereign Seigneur le roy Henry 8, 36." Below the Arms is an inscription in the same language, recording the titles of the Marquess, upon whose degradation the Plate appears to have been removed and broken.

A Communication from RICHARD BROOKE, Esq., F.S.A., was next read, "On the general use of Cannon and other Fire Arms by the English in the Fifteenth Century;" accompanied by illustrative extracts, confirmatory of his observations, from Rymer's *Fœdera*, the Rolls of Parliament, Hall, Stowe, Holinshed, William of Wyrcestre, Philippe de Comines, and especially from Monstrelet.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

Thursday, February 8th, 1855.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The certificates of the Marquis Campana, and of the Cavaliere Canina, of Rome, having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time,

the Ballots upon them were taken, when they were declared severally elected Honorary Fellows of the Society.

The Ballot was also taken for John Leighton, Esq., who was declared duly elected Fellow.

GEORGE SCHARF, junior, Esq. F.S.A., himself read a Paper upon some of the sculptures of the ancient buildings discovered at Bath in 1790. He particularly alluded to the central decoration of a pediment, which consisted of an old man's head with full beard and moustaches, having snakes intermingled with the locks of hair, radiating to the edge of a large shield on which it was placed. Two large bird's wings sprang from behind the ears, and these, combined with the appearance of serpents, induced many persons to suppose the sculpture was intended to represent Medusa. Others, again, had imagined the head to be symbolical of the Sun. Mr. Scharf rejected the former idea, because Medusa was invariably represented by the ancients as a female; and showed, by a reference to the original, that examples of Medusa with moustaches, that had been quoted as precedents by former antiquaries, were purely the fabrication of the engraver in process of copying. He also showed that it could not represent the Sun, as the sun was represented, together with the moon, in accordance with the pure classic type in another portion of the same building. Mr. Scharf concluded that this singular head was in fact a personification of the Hot Spring itself which arose in the centre of the buildings to which these sculptures belonged. He adduced many instances of the Giants and Titans being represented with serpents; of streams being personified with flowing hair; of wings being employed, as in figures of Morpheus, to express a fleeting nature,—a quality in this case perfectly consistent with the rapid evaporation of the water from its intense heat; and in the serpents, intermingled with the flowing hair, he recognised the Chthonian and medical qualities so frequently alluded to by later writers.

Thanks were expressed by the President to Mr. Scharf for his Communication.

Thursday, February 15th, 1855.

ADMIRAL SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced :—

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| From C. R. Smith, Esq. | A lithograph plan of a Roman Pavement found in excavating for the Great Western Railway through Basildon, Berks, in the year 1839. |
| From the Royal Agricultural Society. | Their Journal, Vol. XV. Part II. 8vo. London, 1855. |
| From the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History. | Proceedings, Vol. II. No. 2. 8vo. Bury St. Edmund's, 1855. |

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| From the Sussex Archæological Society. | Sussex Archæological Collections. Vol.VII. 8vo. London, 1854. |
| From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. | 1. A Parallel of the Ancient Architecture with the Modern. By John Evelyn. Folio. London, 1733. |
| — | 2. Campaign of Owain Gwynedd against Henry II. 1157. 8vo. Mold, 1853. |
| From the Author. | Notes on Libraries. By Beriah Botfield. 8vo. |

Francis Bennoch, Esq., George Edmund Street, Esq., and John Leighton, Esq., were admitted Fellows of the Society.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited a bronze Celt found in the county of Fermanagh in Ireland, highly ornamented on each of its sides, and having grooves on the continuation of the cutting edge for the purpose of assisting the grasp.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a very beautiful Plate of Italian Majolica ware, accompanied by the following Letter to the Secretary :

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ It is not very unusual to meet with objects which may have belonged to great sovereigns or other potentates, or which at any rate exhibit their armorial bearings or name; but we seldom find similar relics of the great literary men of any period. This has induced me to exhibit to the Society, this evening, a specimen of Italian Earthenware or Majolica from my Collection.

“ It is in itself a beautiful and valuable specimen of Italian decoration, belonging to a period when art was lavished on all objects of daily use. On a medallion in the centre is painted a shield supported by Cupids, round which is a ring of delicate lace-work, dividing the medallion from the border, which consists of dolphins and arabesque ornaments in the style introduced by Raphael, and borrowed by him, as it is said, from the antique. Among the ornaments of the border are four square tablets, each bearing the date 1525. With the exception of the central medallions, the ornaments are executed in white and dark-blue on a light-blue ground.

“ Specimens of Majolica in this style, and evidently by the same hand, may be seen in collections, though few of them equal in beauty the present example. They all have at the back a mark consisting of a cross within a circle, in one of the quarters of which is a dot. From various circumstances quite unconnected with the present specimen, I have considered the majolica of this class to have been made at Pesaro, a town famous for its productions of this nature.

“ The shield in the centre bears the impaled coat of Guicciardini and Salviati, two of the most noble families of Florence. The only marriage which I can find between these families is that of the most celebrated of the Guicciardini with the daughter of the most illustrious of the Salviati. Francesco Guicciardini, the most distinguished perhaps of the historians of Italy, married in 1506 Maria, daughter of Everardo Salviati. After holding various exalted offices, both in his native Florence and under the

Pope, he was in 1523 made Governor of Modena, and advanced to the still greater post of President of the Romagna. This office he held till 1526: at the date therefore which appears on this plate he was still in office.

"I have mentioned my conjecture that this kind of Majolica was made at Pesaro. This conjecture appears to be strengthened by the following facts:—Pesaro is the most outlying of all the places where majolica was made, and was but few miles from the frontier of Guicciardini's presidency the Romagna. He must have had frequent intercourse with his neighbours, and it is not unlikely that so popular a man may have received this plate with others as an offering from the town of Pesaro; or, should we consider that the impaled coat belongs more properly to his wife than to himself, that the good folks at Pesaro considered a present to the lady as a more delicate mode of conveying their homage to the President than by giving it to himself.

"Believe me to be yours faithfully,

"AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS."

Thursday, February 22nd, 1855.

The VISCOUNT MAHON, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library, made since the last Meeting, were announced from the Donation Book:—

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| From the Author. | The Churches of Lübeck (a Paper read before the Oxford Architectural Society). By G. E. Street, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. |
| From the Archæological Institute. | The Archæological Journal. No. 44, December. 8vo. London, 1854. |
| From the Architectural Institute of Scotland. | 1. Their Transactions. Vols. I. II. and III. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1851-54.
2. Proceedings. Session 1852-53. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1853.
3. Illustrations of an Essay on Mural Decorations. By Thomas Purdie. (Engraved for the Institute.) Folio. Edinburgh, 1852. |

The Ballot having been taken for Richard Nathaniel Phillips, Esq. that gentleman was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The first portion of a Memoir on "The Graves of the Alemanni at Oberslacht, in Suabia," by WILLIAM MICHAEL WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. was then read, the remainder being postponed to the next Meeting.

The following is a short Abstract of this Paper, which will appear in full, with Illustrations, in the forthcoming 36th Volume of the Archæologia:—

These Teutonic interments owe their discovery to Captain Von Dürrieh, of the Würtemberg Engineers, while engaged in a topographical survey. To him and Dr. Wolfgang Menzel we are indebted for

the drawings and records on which the present notice is based. The mode of burial adopted by this tribe generally seems to have been in the hollowed-out stems of trees, and, occasionally, on a description of carved wooden couch. On the upper parts of these coffins the forms of serpents were rudely carved, and, in most cases, the interment was inclosed in a chamber of massive planks of oak, sometimes even placed in double rows, for the better protection of the corpse. Within were found a variety of ornaments, arms, especially long yew bows, and a great variety of wooden vessels. The tenacious nature of the soil had strangely preserved these objects, which appear to belong to the Carlovingian period. In the wooden and earthen vessels were a number of nuts, and also the remains of the animal food, which, according to the rites of heathenism, had been deposited in the tomb as offerings to the dead. The most curious relics are, perhaps, several examples of wooden *forms of feet*, which have been thought to be the *todtenschuhe*, or death-shoes, of the old Teutonic mythology. Mr. Wylie, however, relying on passages of the Sagas, &c., rejected this interpretation, and rather thought them illustrative of the article in the "*Indiculus de ligneis pedibus et manibus.*"

Mr. Wylie also endeavoured to show that this mode of tree-burial was very common among Teutonic nations in early times, and has a close connection with the Scandinavian practice of interment in boats and ships. The *naulus* or *nossus* of the old Salic law, in its primary sense, probably meant a *tree-coffin*, and was derived from the old Frankish word *nau*, a boat. The Gothic word *naus* means a corpse, while the Sanscrit root *nau* represents a boat or ship. Other Northern nations also seem to have been acquainted with tree-burial, and outer sepulchral chambers of wood occur in Denmark.

Thursday, March 1st, 1855.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced:—

From the Author.

1. Some Account of Farney in Ulster. By Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq. M.A. 4to. London, 1845.
2. Original Letters and Papers in illustration of the History of the Church in Ireland during the reigns of Edw. VI. Mary, and Elizabeth. Edited by Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq. M.A. 8vo. London, 1851.

From the Editor.

Part 4 of the Royal Gallery of Art. Edited by S. C. Hall, Esq. F.S.A. Folio. London, 1855.

Richard Nathaniel Phillips, Esq. lately elected, was admitted Fellow of the Society.

Lewis H. J. Tonna, Esq., having been balloted for, was declared duly elected a Fellow.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited a small bronze Celt, lately purchased from a collection in Ireland. It is of an excessively rare and exclusively Irish type, being furnished with two lateral projections, and the groove for insertion into a handle not placed, as usual, on the flat surface of the implement, but forming the continuation of its edge.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. in the following letter, introduced to the Society's notice an ancient German Manuscript, which has been long in the possession of his family, illustrative of the History of Strasburg, accompanied by the following Letter to the Secretary:—

“DEAR SIR,

“I have placed on the table of the Society of Antiquaries for exhibition a curious ancient German manuscript, which has been in the possession of my family for many years; thinking it not altogether inappropriate at the present moment, as it professes to give some account of the origin of the German people, and traces them to a source probably new to many of us. How or when the MS. came into the possession of our family I cannot say, but it has certainly been in the Tredegar Library nearly a century.

“It is entitled, ‘Chronicles of all the most Memorable Histories and Acts of the City of Strasburg, from the Flood to the year 1330.’ The MS. was however written about the year 1612, which is the latest date in the book, and on the binding is the date 1614. It must therefore have been compiled from earlier works, though neither the authorities nor names of the writer or artist are given. It is very beautifully written, in a minute old German hand, rather flourished, which, coupled with the different mode of spelling certain words, renders it at times difficult to read and understand. It is richly and elaborately illuminated throughout, with certain historical subjects, of which the title-page is ornamented with four, the portraits of the Roman and German emperors, some on horseback and some on foot; and also with heraldry, giving, in the fly-leaf to the title-page, the arms of the city, and scattered throughout the volume are the arms of all the bishops, as well as those of various cities, princes, and other persons. These Illuminations are all executed with the most minute delicacy, and the exquisite manner in which the gold and silver are applied is well deserving of attention. It is written on paper of a fine quality, and a yellowish hue, probably the result of age, and it has for a paper-mark, in the middle of the pages, a shield of the arms of some of the Princes of the House of Austria, surmounted by a ducal crown, and many of these shields bear the arms of Austria and Burgundy impaled on an escutcheon of pretence. At the beginning and end of the book are several fly-leaves of marbled paper, of various colours, and, as I think, rather rare specimens. There is also a curious and very minutely engraved bird's-eye view of the city of Strasburg, dated 1597.

It would not be worth while to go through all the details of this MS. which is interspersed with verses and poetry, which usually accompany the illuminations. It begins, however, with the Deluge, and here, at the commencement, we have a new historical fact recorded, viz. that Noah had a fourth son born after the Flood, and of him do the Germans

descend. This fourth son of Noah was the great and mighty hero Tuisco, who, with thirty other heroes and princes, his relatives, and much people, travelled out of Armenia, across the water, into Europe, and to Germany, where he settled, and divided that portion of the world among his followers. From Tuisco, therefore, do the Teutonic nations derive both their name and origin, whilst this country had its name and we our origin from Albion, one of the thirty migrating heroes. Japhet is not mentioned, but Gomer, Tubal, and others of his sons were among the thirty. Tuisco reigned 118 years, and instructed his people in the art of writing. We also learn that the city of Trèves was the first founded in Germany, and that it was built by King Trebeka, the son of Semiramis, who fled from Babylon to escape from his mother's embraces, took ship and came and settled at Trèves. That as the population increased the cities of Cologne, Mayence, Worms, Strasburg, and Basle were built, and that Strasburg was a populous city long before the Christian era, and came into the hands of the Romans at the time of Julius Cæsar.

"It then gives an account of all the Roman Emperors, with their portraits, and the Kings of the Franks, both before and after the Christian era. The history of the cathedral is, that it was first founded by Clodoveus (Clovis) in the year 500; that, being chiefly built of wood, it was burnt by lightning in 1007; that in 1015 the rebuilding commenced, and in 1275 it was all completed except the towers; that they were begun in 1277 by Master Ehrwein of Steinbach, and in 1305 were carried up to where the spire begins by John Hultzer, of Cologne, when, the master of the works dying, the work came to a stand, but that at length the tower was completed by a native of Suabia. It also gives an account of all the Bishops of Strasburg, the See having been founded in 640; the Emperors of Germany with their portraits and armorial bearings, and the Mayors, or Stadtmeisters of Strasburg, who begin in 1271; and amongst many historical events it records all the great conflagrations in the German cities, severe winters, great storms, appearance of comets, &c. The last event recorded is in 1327, when a dreadful fire suddenly broke out in the house of a currier, in the Curriers' Street, in Strasburg, and burnt down all one side of the street, and 14 houses on the other. It gives in addition the ordinances and forms of proceedings in all the councils and courts of Strasburg, and the oaths taken by the different officers; and concludes with finely painted representations of the costumes of all the different classes in Strasburg at the period at which it was written.

"I remain, dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"OCTAVIUS MORGAN."

"J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

"Resident Secretary."

Mr. MORGAN also exhibited a cylindrical or drum-shaped Table-Clock, of silver gilt, resembling the Bohemian clock in the Society's Collection in form and construction, and probably of the same date. The movement is entirely of steel, quite original, and in perfect condition. The hand revolves once in twenty-four hours, and the hours are

numbered from 1 to 24. There are also on the face revolving discs and indices shewing the course of the sun and moon through the Zodiac, and the age and phases of the moon. A mark at the bottom shews it to have been made at Nuremburg.

The SECRETARY then read the second and concluding portion of Mr. W. M. Wylie's "Memoir on the Graves of the Alemanni, at Oberflacht;" an Abstract of which has been already given in the account of the Proceedings at the last Meeting.

Thanks for these several Exhibitions and Communications were ordered to be returned.

Thursday, March 8th, 1855.

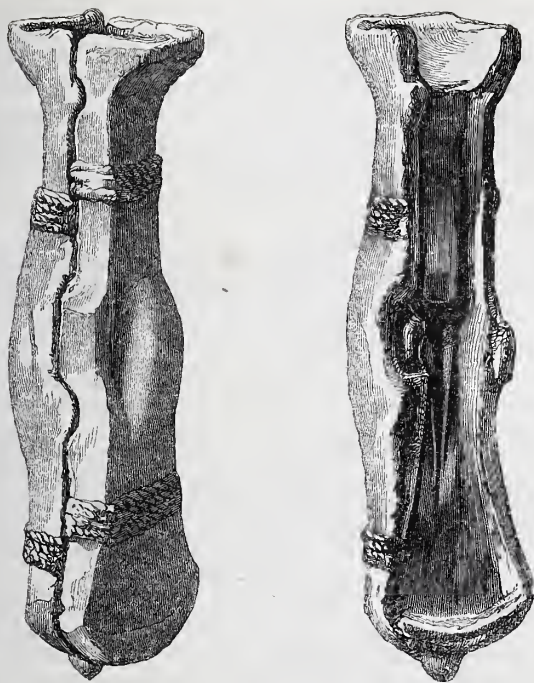
ADMIRAL W. H. SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The following Donations to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned :—

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| From the Royal Irish Academy. | 1. Transactions, Vol. XXII. Part 5. Science. 4to. Dublin, 1855. |
| | 2. Proceedings, Vol. VI. Part 1. 8vo. Dublin, 1854. |
| From the Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, Rouen. | Précis Analytique des Travaux pendant l'année 1853-54. 8vo. Rouen, 1854. |
| From the British Archæological Association. | Their Journal, Nos. 32, 39, and 40. 8vo. London, 1854-55. |
| From the Author. | Letter to the Members of the British Archæological Association on the conduct of the Rev. T. Hugo, F.S.A. By T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1855. |

A Note was read from Robert Lemon, Esq. F.S.A. addressed to the Vice-President in the chair, introductory of Nine Proclamations of the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First, which had been acquired by interchange of Duplicates with Queen's College, Oxford. One of these, dated 2nd June, 1610, has the indorsement of Archbishop Laud, and was doubtless used by him on his trial, as it bears a number under the indorsement similar to those upon Papers in the State Paper Office which are known to have been used by Laud on his trial.

The SECRETARY exhibited several objects in bronze, found at different intervals some years ago in South Wilts. They consisted of a mould for casting celts, the blade of a dagger, several fibulæ and tweezers, and some hair-pins and implements of huswifery, all of bronze. The Celt-mould was ornamented with a peculiar platted band, of a character not hitherto observed on these objects. The height of the mould $6\frac{7}{8}$ in.



J. W. PYCROFT, Esq. F.S.A. presented to the Society a Painting of St. Martin, accompanied by the following Letter to the Secretary :—

“ New Square, Lincoln’s Inn,
“ 7th March, 1855.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ A short time since I met with a curious early specimen of painting on canvas, and, what is not a little remarkable, both sides are coloured alike, the only perceptible difference being the head-dress of the principal figure, which on the one side is coloured green, on the other is painted blue.

“ The subject represented is that of Saint Martin of Tours and the Beggar, but with this difference, the latter has rather more clothing than medieval artists usually bestow upon him.

“ This Saint is generally represented on horseback, as preserved in the stained glass formerly in the old church of Saint Martin’s-in-the-Fields, and now preserved in the vestry.

“ As an early specimen of a much-honoured saint, of whose history a brief account is given in ‘The Calendar of the Anglican Church, 12mo. Oxford, 1851,’ and being of a date certainly not less than the fourteenth century, I have much pleasure in presenting it to the Society of Antiquaries, should they deem it worthy of their acceptance.

“ I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

“ J. W. PYCROFT.”

EDWARD WATERTON, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited Seven Rings, five of gold and two of silver, from his Collection, found at different places. One, of the gold, representing the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and St. Anne, and a Pietà, dug up at Offord Abbey; and another set with a Sapphire, on which is engraved a veiled female head, around which is the legend, in Gothic character, TECTA . LEGE . LECTA . TEGE. One of the silver Rings, dug up at Bury St. Edmund's in 1853, had a monogram.

The following Letter from J. B. YATES, Esq. to the Secretary was read, communicating the transcript of a document addressed to the Protector Cromwell, proposing that the Government of that period should take upon itself to insure the whole of the Shipping, and of the Imports and Exports of the kingdom.

“ West Dingle, near Liverpool,
“ 5th March, 1855.

“ SIR,

“ The curious document, of which the following is an exact transcript, is bound up amongst a quantity of valuable manuscripts of the time of the Commonwealth, now in my Library. It embraces nothing less than a proposition that the Government should take upon itself to insure the whole of the Shipping, and of the Imports and Exports of the Kingdom, the insurance on the part of all British subjects being compulsory. Foreigners are invited to avail themselves of the same privileges upon paying an extra premium. The net profits, after settling all losses, are to go to the maintaining of large fleets, to be appointed to stations which are laid down as most proper for aid and protection to the mercantile shipping.

“ We find from Thurloe's State Papers (vol. iv. p. 177) that on the 11th November, 1655 (N.S.) the Lord Protector and his Council issued an Order for the establishment of a Board of Trade, ‘to consider by what means and ways the traffic and navigation of the Republick may be best promoted, and to report, &c.’ By the commissioners thus appointed many useful measures were brought forward, the good effects of which have endured to the present day. From an indorsement on my manuscript it appears that this proposition for a State Insurance was introduced by Captain John Lymbrey, one of the said commissioners; and, judging from the handwriting, the water-mark, and the sequence in which the document is bound up with others, we may fix the date at some time in the year 1657. The death of Cromwell probably prevented the scheme from being carried into effect.

“ I have the honour to be, Sir,

“ Your obedient humble Servant,

“ JOS. B. YATES.”

“ PROPOSALS to be presented to his Highness the Lord Protector and his Council for the greater encouragement of Merchants in their navigations and carrying on of Trade with honour and safety to this Nation.

“ 1st. It is humbly Conceived That the State take the Office and Charge of Insurance into their own hands.

“ That there be a certain rate of Assurance made unto all places, as for example such as follow, unless others be thought more reasonable.

"2nd. Three per cent. to Portugall, Spayne, and other places without the Straits, (to say) Barbary, the Canary and Western Islands, Mallago, and Tittewan within the Straits, and 4 per cent. to the Charibee Islands, Virginia, and other our Plantations in America.

"3rd. That from Mallago Eastwards, as Alligant, Mayork, Marcelles, Genoa, Leghorne, Naples, Messina, Corfue, and Zant, and all other ports and places on the Christian Coast, comprehended between Mallago and Zant, and Tittewan, Algiers and Tunnis, on the Turkey Coast, be at the rate of 4 per cent.

"4th. That to Venice, Constantinople, Smirna, Scanderone, Alexandria, and other Eastern parts and places of Trade beyond Zant, and all other places within the Gulfe of Venice beyond Corfue, doe all pay 5 or 6 per cent. or as shall be thought fitt.

"5th. That all Assurances be settled at a rate from Leghorne and Venice to Constantynople, Smirna, Cyprus, Scanderone, and Alexandria to the Eastward, and Tunnis and other places to the Southward and Westward of those places within the Straits.

"6th. That the Trade and commerce of these several places being carried on by our shipping may have the same assurance from place to place for such premio as shall bee thought fitt, and that all strangers Lading upon our ships from England and those parts pay 1 per cent. more than our own nation, to which end an Office of Insurance may be settled in Leghorne and Venice, if considered desirable. And note that the State receiving the premio, as aforementioned, is to beare all adventures on our own shipping.

"7th. Tbat the aforementioned particulars being agreed on, then that all Merchants outwards and homewards, and from place to place, doe make a true Entrie of all their goods laden on any ship or ships in the said office of Insurance in a due form and manner as in the Custom house, that the value of their adventures may be knowne, at which time the Merchant shall pay into the Treasury of the said office bis respective premio for all goods laden outwards, and that the like care be had that the Merchants make the like entries of all goods and money homewards within ten days after their letters of advice of all goods laden beyond y^e seas, which if they shall forbear to doe, the losse (if any happen) shall be their owne, but the State shall not suffer any prejudice if any shipp or ships shall not arrive; but shall receive the full premio as in case the Merchant had made his just entrie as aforesaid; and when any adventure is bourne, the Merchant shall pay in his premio within 10 days after notice, else execution to be granted against him or them for the same.

"8th. That if any losse shall happen outwards or homewards or from place to place, on intimation and oath made by the party or parties soe loosing in the said office, they may have their money paid them without any other proofs or pleadings, and that if any partie or parties shall make any intimation and Oath of a losse and receive the money for the same, and afterwards it shall not prove to be a losse, that then all such person or persons shall within ten daies after true notice that there was no losse but that their goods are safe, so pay the money received as aforesaid, and as much more, for so offending, and that noe man receive a losse but upon security given in for double the sum received.

"9th. Tbat fitting Commissioners bee named to receive the premios and put in execution all other matters that should be held requisite for the carrying on this business of Insurance.

"The reason why the boldness is taken to make this offer is out of a great desyre that Trade may be maintained and the credit of Merchants upheld, for as the Insurance is now carried on it is a benefit to particular men, in regard of noe certaine rates of premio, which, as the times are, is very high, and of greate oppression to the Merchants for the reasons following:—

"1. If a losse befall the Merchant, though with the least scruple, the Insurers have so many evasions and pretences on the Merchant assured, that before they come to pay a losse they spin out soe much time that the assured had many times as good never demand his losse, as to have it after soe great cost and delay.

"2. If a losse be never soe cleare, which of itself is sufficient prooffe in the case, before the Insurer will pay the same, hee hath such delays that if the losse bee greate, whereby a question may grow on the Assured his creditt before the Insurer will end and pay him, it proves daingerous to the Assured, and when the Insurer doth agree to pay the losse, it is with such abatements to the assured that with the premio and abatements it often happens there is 20, 25, or 30 per cent. abated. Soe

that when a man accounts he hath a sum to receive, it proves very little, by which means the Merchant is very much prejudiced and in truth seldome that any loss is paid otherwise. Not to bee tedious, I give this as a taste to the rest, that you may clearly see the hardship lyeth on the Merchant that adventurcth.

"Thus in brief have I pointed at the busyness and doe leave the farther and fuller Consideration thereof to yo^r Highness' grace and wisdom, not doubting that if you shall think meet to settle y^e aforesaid busyness as propounded, there will be raised great sums of Money for Insurance and Custom towards the mainteining of severall Fleets and Squadrons of Shippes of War for the securing the Trade of this Nation as aforementioned both within and without the Straits, and to have the same performed without any other charge to the Commonwealth, or if any, not very much, by which means you shall not only gaine the love of all the People, but be a terror to all Nations, and force them to love, honour, feare and trust you above all others; and without all doubt cause all Nations earnestly to desyre the Employment of our Shipping before others, they knowing the greater security they shall have by Lading their goods upon them.

"Alsoe it is further humbly Conceived, for the managing the Fleets, which are necessary to bee kept abroad, for the securing the Trade aforesaid, without the sending of Convoyes, soe that every Merchant may take their own time in sending abroad and making their Returnes home, as all places and Markets will best suite their occasions,

"1st. That 15 or 20 shippes constantly lye on the Coast of Portingalle and Spayne *without* the Straits, from the Burlings to Cape St. Vincent, Cape St. Maries, and the Bay of Cadiz, all the yeare long, and that once in a month or six weeks, on a day fixt, all meet six or eight leagues off the south Cape to advise with each other of what may bee needfull.

"2nd. That *within* the Straits there bee 15 Saile always to keepe Sea, except occasion for water or other emergency force them to Harbour.

"3rd. That eight of these shippes bee ordered to lye between the Straits' mouth and Cape Paul, and to range the Christian and Barbary Shore as winde and weather offereth, either in dividing themselves, or as the Com'ander in Cheife see cause, and to meete once a month to advise together, the place of Rendezvous to bee as they shall agree most conveniently between Mallago and Cape Paul.

"4th. That the other seven Saile doe range down to the Eastward, towards Leghorne, Naples, Sicilia, Zant, and downe to Scanderone, or any place or places as occasion shall require, for the clearing the seas of the Tripoly Men of War, either in order to settle a peace, or destroy them, if possible, there being no other Enemies in those parts; which being effected, then to returne back to their Com'ander in Cheife, staying in noe place, to give account of their proceedings.

"5th. That three small Pinnaces belong to these Fleets, that they may send Constant Advice to each other, either to draw all of them together, if occasion shall bee, or to give any other directions needfull; By which means (through God's blessing) being well followed, all our Enemies may bee removed, the seas quieted, and Trade made to flourish.

"6th. That a constant supply of Ships may bee sent once in 8 months to relieve these Fleets (or supply of provision, if they bee to continue longer abroad) and that the first sent out doe returne home; at which time of returne from those Eastern parts, they, dividing themselves into three Squadrons, may range the Christian and Turkey Coast unto the Straits' mouth, till they all meete in the Bay of Cadiz or Lisbone, the last place of Rendezvous, to water and then to come home altogether; by this meanes wee shall not only bee Masters of these Northern Seas, but alsoe of the Southern and Eastern Seas.

"For our own Coast nothing is sayd, it being always in yo^r Eye, yet conceive it fitt, that a rate of Insurance bee sett to France, Biscay, Holland, Hambrough, and other Northern Parts.

"This being concluded, it is humbly proposed, that it bee published to all nations that Dover and some other port which your Highness shall think fitt, be made *free ports* for all Nations to land their goods and moneys, both from the Southern and Northern Parts, without any Custom or other Imposition, with free leave to shipp all such goods againe on our Shipping, for any place whatsoever to the Southward, they being obliged to pay noe other than the Premio aforesaid, only what goods they shall sell in England to pay the Custom as usuall.

"It may be objected, That by the State undertaking the Insurance of the whole

Trade of this Nation and others, as propounded, that it may bee unsupportable by reason of losses that may ensue.

"To which I answer, That in former times, when there was peace with all Nations, except Algier, Tunis, Sally, and Tripoly, perticular men gathered greate Estates by Insurance, which will now bee less adventure to the State, if the Seas bee guarded.

"Another objection is, the danger of the Seas may bee very greate.

"To w^{ch} I answer, That very rarely and seldom Ships have been lost by running ashore or ground, on any place or Coast whereby losses have been susteyned by those means, and that the losses heretofore have not been considerable to the gaine of Insurance.

"Further, It is humbly conceived, that when such a course as this shall bee taken, the Merchant's credit will be very much advanced, and all other of our Nation w^h appertaine to any manufacture or Trade will the willinger trust the Merchant, when hee sees his losse cannot bee to his ruine, as it hath often hapened when there was no such care taken."

The Secretary then read a Memoir on "The Field of Battle of Tewkesbury," by RICHARD BROOKE, Esq. F.S.A. Mr. Brooke opened his account of this Battle with a narrative, chiefly derived from Holinshed, of the circumstances which preceded it, from the arrival of Queen Margaret at Weymouth, to the termination of the conflict and the murder of Prince Edward.

The Field of the Battle is pointed out by MR. BROOKE, as close to the first mile-stone on the turnpike road leading from Tewkesbury through Tredington to Cheltenham and Gloucester. For the information, he adds, of persons desirous of visiting it, it may be well to observe that, on the western side of the Town of Tewkesbury, there is a range of elevated ground, called the Home-ground or Home Hill, where once a castle stood, the rise of which commences very near the town, and upon part of it the Union Workhouse stands, and close behind the latter (on a portion of the elevated ground) there is a field called the "Gastons." This elevated tract of ground extends on the side of the turnpike road as far as the first mile-stone, just opposite to which, and on the eastward side of the road, is a field which has immemorially been called "Margaret's Camp." The Battle was, according to tradition, fought at that place, and in the adjacent fields on the southward, and also in those a little to the eastward of it.

In the Field called Margaret's Camp, are some slight inequalities and peculiar appearances in the ground; but they are not sufficiently decided to enable any person to state that they are the remains of entrenchments; and in the centre of the field there is a small circular inclosure, which measures, as nearly as Mr. Brooke could judge by stepping over it, about twenty-six or twenty-seven yards across. It is surrounded by a small and shallow ditch, which was dry when Mr. Brooke visited it, on the 30th May, 1854, and is without any hedge or bank; it has, however, a number of large elm trees growing round its inner edge. It is too insignificant, Mr. Brooke observes, to have formed part of the military entrenchments, but it may possibly have been a place of interment of some of the slain, or, as seems probable, it may have been formed in comparatively modern times, by some owner of the land, to commemorate the spot where the Lancastrian army was posted.

The Field, Mr. Brooke says, belongs to Mr. Haywood, and is occupied by Mr. John Phillips as tenant, and he was informed by elderly

people in the neighbourhood that human bones had formerly been discovered there; but he was not able to learn that any other indicia of the Battle had been found there. It is not possible, he adds, for any intelligent person to mistake the spot, if he is desirous to find it, when he arrives at the first mile-stone on the turnpike road. The place is called "Gups Hill," and is in the parish of Tewkesbury.

The old annalists and chroniclers, Mr. Brooke says, have left us much in the dark as to the exact spot near the Camp of the Lancastrians where Edward's forces passed the night prior to the Battle; but on the morning of the Battle, and immediately before it commenced, his Army, according both to tradition and probability, took up a position upon some elevated ground adjoining the turnpike road, and to the southward of and opposite the Lancastrian Army. From that position a tract of ground (now fields and closes) slopes downwards, so as to form a depression between it and the spot occupied by the Lancastrians. This tract of ground was formerly called the "Red Piece," and it is now intersected by the turnpike road, and forms two fields, one on each side of the road, one of which is called the near Red Close, and the other the further Red Close, belonging to Mr. Naish, of Bristol, which are now occupied by Mr. William Brown, a farmer and cattle dealer, as tenant. This tract of ground extends to the field called "Margaret's Camp," and it appears almost certain that it was on the southward side of the latter that Edward's forces made their attack.

A Meadow in the rear of the Lancastrian position, and lying on the westward side of the turnpike road, half a mile from Tewkesbury, and within a few hundred yards of the Tewkesbury Union Workhouse, is called the "Bloody Meadow." It belongs to Miss Shapland, and is occupied by Mr. William Trotman, innkeeper and farmer, as tenant; and an idea is generally entertained, that it derives its name from the slaughter of many of the fugitives, who fled from the Battle towards the meadow, in hope of getting over the Severn, as there is a ferry not far from it. A person of the name of Trotman informed Mr. Brooke, that fourteen or fifteen years ago, he had found in the Bloody Meadow a long piece of iron, which appeared to have been part of a sword-blade. He also exhibited a cannon ball of small size, of one or two pounds weight; but which more probably appeared to be a relic of one of the skirmishes or engagements which took place at and in the neighbourhood of Tewkesbury in the time of Charles the First.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. III.

1855.

No. 43.

Thursday, March 15th, 1855.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced:—

From J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A. Specimens of Ancient Church Plate, Sepulchral Crosses, &c. A Series of Etchings by Amateurs. 4to. London, 1845.

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Report of Council 1853-54, Laws of the Society, and List of Members. 8vo. Liverpool, 1854-55.

Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, lately elected, was admitted Fellow.

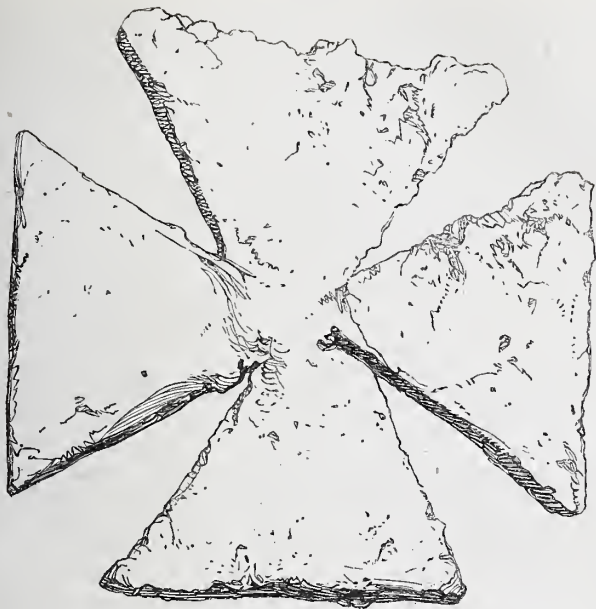
Lieut.-Col. W. HARDING, Local Secretary for Devonshire, exhibited some Sketches of Greek Crosses recently obtained in the Crimea.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited a Horseman's iron Mace of the 15th century, lately found during excavations in Fleet Street.

SAMUEL TYMMS, Esq. F.S.A. laid before the Society some Examples of ancient Fibulæ and Buckles, from a Cemetery on Stow Heath, in Suffolk. In a Note which accompanied them he adds—

“I take this opportunity also of sending some leaden Crosses, found in Bury St. Edmund's, which may perhaps be of sufficient interest to exhibit, as their form and inscription differ from those brought to the notice of the Society by Mr. Wylie. They were found on the breasts of skeletons in that part of the Cemetery of St. Edmund, known, I believe, as the Cœmeterium Fratrum. Such Crosses have been occasionally met with for many years, and in every instance within my own observation the body on which it was found appeared to have been buried without a coffin of any kind; but the Bury Post Newspaper of Nov. 16, 1791, noticing the discovery of two stone Coffins in the same





locality, mentions that ‘in each of them was found a leaden Crucifix, inscribed on one side *Crua xp'i triumphat*, and on the reverse *Crua xp'i pellit hostem*.’ Similar Crosses from the same church-yard are now to be found in many private Collections in the county, and the Museum of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology has several specimens of a larger size than those now sent, but the Inscription in every instance appears the same.” The three sent for exhibition are small but good examples of the different forms met with, except that some of the larger size more resemble the Latin cross, in having the shaft of greater dimensions than the arms of the cross. In some instances the latter are five and six inches in length. The Greek cross is less frequently found than the others, and the one now sent appears not to be inscribed.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. exhibited a very fine folding ivory Viatorium, or portable Dial, and an Episcopal Ring, described in the following Letter to the Secretary :—

“DEAR SIR,

9, Pall Mall, 15th March, 1855.

“I have sent for exhibition this evening the following articles :—

“A very fine folding ivory Viatorium, or portable Dial. On the top of it, when closed, is engraved a diagram of the Compass, with the names of the different points in Latin, Italian, and German; to this there is attached a ruler, which revolves on the centre, for the purpose of measuring angles after the manner of an astrolabe. When open, the two leaves are held at right angles by a small hook. On the inner side

of the upper leaf are engraved in three columns the names of the principal continental cities, with their latitudes;* above these are two small dials for ascertaining the sign of the Zodiac in which the sun is, and the "hours of the planets," probably their rising or setting, of use in astrological calculations.† On the inner side of the lower leaf is engraved a sun-dial, for ascertaining the hour, in the centre of which is sunk a compass: the glass and magnetic needles however are wanting. Around the compass are engraved the hour circles for the different latitudes, the gnomon of the dial having been a silken cord, of which the angle was adjusted by its being passed through certain holes in the upper vertical leaf. There are also here two other small sunken spherical dials, for what purpose I have not ascertained, but they were possibly astrological. The figures of one go from 1 to 16, and on the other from 9 to 23: they may therefore have been intended for use in Italy. On the bottom or outer side of the lower leaf is a large gilt metal circle, minutely divided into 365 divisions, forming a calendar of the whole year, shewing the day of every month, with the name of the feasts, &c. of the Church; also the dominical letter, thus also shewing the days of the week. This is a remarkably fine example of minute mechanical division of a circle before the application of machinery to that purpose. The lines are all engraved, but the letters, names, and figures are stamped with punches. Upon this circle revolves an index attached to an inner one of white metal, whereon is marked a table of the epacts, by which also the moon's age may be computed, together with other matters relating to the calendar. This circle bears the date 1607. Upon this revolves another circle and index, having reference to the moon and its age, &c. The spandrels and other portions of the instrument are elaborately engraved with ornamental arabesque foliage. The instrument bears the name of the maker, 'Paulus Reinman,' together with the date 1607, but the locality is not given.

"I also exhibit an Episcopal Ring of silver gilt, ornamented with an engraved pattern. It opens with a hinge, shewing a cavity for a relic, at the bottom of which is engraved a cross, and on the lid is set a large cut garnet, having a small gilt ball in each of the spandrels.

"I remain, dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"OCTAVIUS MORGAN."

Sir HENRY ELLIS, *Director*, exhibited an Impression in gutta percha of the Seal of the Town of Boppard, on the Rhine, the representation upon which, even at the present day, will in some degree be recognised from the towers of the Hof Church, said to have been erected as early as the year 1200. In what appears to be the entrance gateway to the town stands a figure, beyond whom, apparently upon the church wall, are the words *S. Severus*, indicating the figure to be the saint to whom the church was dedicated. The inscription round the seal in capitals is, BOPARDIA LIBERUM ET SPECIALE OPIDUM ROMANI IMPERII.

* London is, however, omitted; it was therefore never contemplated that it would visit the British isles.

† There is also a small round hole for the bob of a plumb-line, for the perpendicular adjustment of the instrument.

The Secretary communicated the following Extract from a Letter received from Monsieur FREDERIC TROYON, Foreign Member of the Society, dated Bel-Air, 24th Feb. 1855 :—

“I have already told you of my discoveries in the lakes of Switzerland, where the remains of piles are found which supported cabins above the surface of the water. A very interesting account of such habitations will be met with in Herodotus, lib. v. cap. 16, and the remains I find exactly answer to this description. Although this unpropitious season has not allowed of my effecting fresh researches of any moment, yet I have lately made a discovery of the same kind, and, from its position, of considerable importance. To give you a clear idea of it, I must describe the locality to which it belongs.

“At the head of the lake of Neuchâtel is a perfectly level valley three leagues or perhaps nine miles in length, which extends from Yverdun to Entreroches, between the Jura on the north-west and the heights of Jorat on the south-east. Popular tradition maintains that time was when this valley was covered by the waters of the lake, and was navigable. It records too, as in many other places, imaginary rings fixed against the sides of the rocks, to which they used to moor their boats. Although geologists assert the formation of this valley to be prior to man, yet tradition appears to have preserved the remembrance of an historical fact, which has just been proved by the discovery of piles like those in the lakes. The tops of these piles are ten feet below the surface of the ground, close to a chalky hill, which forms an island in the valley. The old border of the lake, between the piles and the hill, is besides indicated by the roots of alders and other trees which grow by the side of water. In the middle of these piles are found instruments of stone, as serpentine axes and flint arrow-heads, without any trace of metal, at least up to the present period.

“The site of this discovery is about 5,500 feet distant from the actual shore of the lake, and when its waters bathed the foot of the hill they must have spread much further up the valley. What adds much interest to the circumstance is, that it is possible to calculate approximately the period at which these dwellings must have been abandoned in consequence of the ebb of the waters.

“Between this hill and the shore of the lake are found the Roman remains of the ancient *Eburodunum* of the Helvetians, in a parallel line with the shore, and at about the distance of 2,500 feet from it. The absence of Roman remains within the *enceinte* of the present town of Yverdun allows us to conclude that, in the first ages of our era, the waters of the lake came up to the foot of Eburodunum. Now if the torrents and currents which direct their course on this spot have deposited 2,500 feet of alluvial soil, in, at the least, fifteen centuries, and that too in a slightly narrowed part of the valley, it only remains to calculate how many years have been required to form the space of 5,500 feet between the piles and actual bed of the lake. Admitting the formation of this part of the valley to have occurred under the same conditions, 3,300 would have been needed to gain this space from the waters, and these dwellings on piles would have ceased to be habitable, or, at least, fit for the purpose of fishing, since the fifteenth century before the Christian era.

"Other observations had already led me to believe that the valleys of Helvetia were inhabited before that long-past period. However, whether the probabilities of my calculation be admitted or not, it is incontestably true that these piles belong to a very ancient date, and that the period when they were still in the water was long prior to Eburodunum, the site of which was then under the lake; its Celtic name too reveals the existence of a town more ancient than the city founded by the Romans.

"It must also be remarked that these piles are found at the same depth with several of those which exist in certain points of the lake of Neuchâtel, and that the shore, at the foot of the hill referred to, answers to the level of the actual shore. In fact, during three or four thousand years there have been no sensible alterations in the level of the waters. I shall, however, employ further research in this matter, which I have but just discovered.

"From the relation this discovery bears to the foregoing ones, it results that the lake habitations of Helvetia belong to divers periods prior to the Christian era. Here, as at Meilan on the lake of Zurich, sharp instruments of stone are found; at numerous other places celts, spear-heads, swords, knives, &c. in bronze. In the lake of Bienne, M. Muller of Ridau has obtained some rare objects of iron, and among them a long two-edged sword, rounded at the end, which is a complete reproduction of the sword of the Gauls of which Livy speaks, when on the occasion of the battle of Cannæ he says, "*Gallis prælongi ac sine mucronibus gladii.*"

"To return: nothing allows me to imagine that the fishermen still occupied these habitations at the Roman period. However, it cannot be asserted that the same people occupied Helvetia during these many centuries, for the Helvetians of Cæsar's time had preserved the remembrance of another country, which some of them vainly sought to regain after the battle of Bibracte."

The SECRETARY also communicated Transcripts of five Letters, written by Dr. Anthony de Vever, a Surgeon in the Army of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, addressed to Captain Adam Baynes; this Communication was inclosed in the following Letter to the Earl Stanhope, President:—

"MY LORD,

"The writer of these Letters, for the use of which I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Adam Baynes, was a surgeon in the army of the Parliament. He appears to have been a staunch republican, and a man of intelligence and mental energy. From the mass of his correspondence with Captain Adam Baynes, it appears very evident that he contributed to ensure the election of that person, when the privilege of returning a Member to serve in Parliament was conferred on the borough of Leeds.

"Many of these papers relate to the factions of the merchants and the clothiers of the town, but the five Letters of which I lay transcripts before the Society have reference to other matters. The first is remarkable for its decided tone, and was written when Cromwell was contemplating the usurpation of the kingly power. Such a letter from one who

was himself a republican, and in constant and extensive intercourse with the enemies of royalty in the north of England, must have had its weight and significance at a time so critical, especially if it ever came under the eye of Cromwell himself, which, judging from the character of the Protector, seems far from improbable.

"Letters in those days were often the vehicles of intelligence which could not be gained through the newspapers; we accordingly find De Veveir frequently clamorous for information. 'Pray let us hear your news—we are all Athenians here,' he observes in one of his Letters from Leeds.

"The motion that Cromwell should be requested to accept the title of King was made in Parliament by Pack, a City Alderman, on the 21st February, 1656; and on the 9th of April following the committee waited upon the Protector; so that De Veveir's Letter was written while this important step was in abeyance.

"The second Letter exhibits the disturbed state of religious and secular affairs at this time in the town of Leeds—the shadows of approaching events which ultimately led to the restoration of the Monarchy.

"The third Letter is transcribed simply for the purpose of shewing the untiring energy of the writer, his warm adherence to his party, and his personal attachment to the individual to whom it is addressed. Though prostrated by illness, he is yet anxious for the triumph of what the then dominant party termed 'the good old cause.'

"Letter IV. is written from Nantwich after the defeat of Sir George Booth by Lambert, whose ambitious views were evidently at this time suspected by the republicans. We are told that the Parliament were so well pleased with Lambert's services on this occasion that they voted him a jewel of the value of a thousand pounds, and Fleetwood moved that he should be made Major-General of all the armies; which the Parliament negatived, by passing a vote that there should be no more general officers than those already created. Oldmixon suspects Fleetwood to have done this for the subtle purpose of creating a difference between Lambert and the Parliament. The rout of the Royalists was complete: they fled at the first onset.

"The fifth and last Letter betrays much anxiety for the future, and although, like the rest, evidently written in haste, and without premeditation,* hints at misgivings in the minds of the republican party at this very critical period.

"I have the honour to remain, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's faithful Servant,

"J. Y. AKERMAN."

7 February, 1855.

I.

"MUCH HONORED S^r,

"I expected to heare from yow this poast in regard thinges are now criticall as to a King or no King. I pray God direct yow in it. I am sure I meet not with an honest true loue to my L^d Protector in the west riding but rather wish my L^d Prot^r would refuse y^e title; and, S^r, I hope it will every day appeare more sensible to him and yow, if yow have equall correspondence wth y^e frends to our peace. Our com'on aduersarye rejoyce much at this endeauored change, and y^e army frends

* This is apparent in the postscript, which is difficult to construe.

are punctually against it. I have no more but my service to all yours, from,

"Sr, your very affect: Serv^t,

"Leeds, 10^o Martij, '56."

"ANT. DE VEVEIR.

II.

"MUCH HONORED S^r,

"This day are brought forth y^e exequies and dead body of M^r Harrison, ye last builder of a church in this nation; he departed Wednesday night, and Thursday ye Fast was most solemnly kept in y^e old church at Leeds, and (would you thinke it) in parl^t time. M^r Tod^d and M^r Sales did both preach that day at y^e new church; oh rare reformation for feare! indeed they all begin to truckle, and if we follow it well they may have cause as to y^e just breaking of a corrupt Corporation. The present alderman hath some desires, with others of his brethren, to write to you; nay, he sayes M^r Allanson tould him he would joine with them; thus you see what monstrous kindnesse they have for you; but, S^r, if they do I request you not dance to a new pipe made of a broken reed. Next Wednesday, after I haue rec: your considerations, I intend we beginn to gett hands, and the next following week you may expect our proxyes, with y^e petitions, one to my Lord Prot^r, another to y^e Parl^t. M^r Lodge is verry weake, and I think will not liue a month. S^r, you have an interest in and neare this towne. M^r Harrison was one Lord, if you please you may purchase his royalty, I referre it to you, expect your answer, you may haue it upon good termes. S^r, you are now in parl^t, and I beseech you promote all y^e arguments and laws for justice to y^e nation, more ouer to sweeten something in gratification of y^e people, who would haue y^e cleargy indulged, yet so as they may all (we wish it) follow in obedience to y^e government; and if you medle with y^e way of marriges, or that onely law of that parl^t to regulate y^e registry into y^e ministers hands, for y^e tithe dog getts all, and hath more good morsells then y^e shepheard himselfe. I say wedlocke, burialls, and xtenings bring more profit to M^r Smith then all y^e deeds otherwise. Do indulge y^e vicar, and this will be but alterable upon just grounds; if it may be forgett it not; as others so our vicar scarce liues with comfortable competency, and this will be no losse to y^e State. We haue gott an eye of M^r Iles, for he hath beene blind these 14 dayes past, as some say. My hearty respects to all friends,

"Your vnalterable frend,

"Leeds, 1^o Nov. '56."

"ANT. DE VEVEIR.

III.

"DEARE S^r,

"I am occasioned by my practise into this county, but am suddenly surprised with a violent feaver; how God will dispose of me as yet I know not. What is done at Leeds for 5 past days I am ignorant. Direct to M^r Norton, Stiles, Marshall, or Coz. Stables. Thus much, with trouble to my head, I write to prevent your expectations at Leeds of me; let me heare from you here this next poast, for I loue you well, and in all changes am,

"Sr, your true frend,

"Chesterfeild, Derbeshire, 21 Sept. '56.

"A. D.

"Direct to me at y^e Angell in Chesterfeild, it will come safe."

IV.

"MUCH HONORED SR,

"The enemy here are totally routed, God be praised, their foot absolutely dispersed, neuer likely to rally againe, they are dispersed to their 3 poore refuges, Chester, Manchester, and Warrington, 300 prisoners taken, not 3 men killd of our side; all our men were and are encouraged with a vast resolution, and the enemy a sneaking, base, and cowardly foe, all squandred in y^e wood and hedges, and most making hay this day. This is a most seasonable victory, I thanke you for many kindnesse in this businesse; deare Cornett Pease did com'and a forlorne in this businesse, behaued him selfe gallantly, hath a wound in his face, not dangerous, w^{ch} will stand but for a black patch in his M^{rs} her eye. Mine and his service to all yours, I am,

"Yours obliged,

"ANT: DE: VEVEIR.

"Nantwich, 20 Aug: '59.

"We are now for Chester and Manchester; our army divides without feare or danger."

V.

"MUCH HONORED SR,

"I am called to this place by some patients, w^{ch} now giues me y^e opportunity to write unto you. Since my last to you from Leeds, here hath beene in Yorkshire and this county, under y^e name of exercises and preaching, y^e convention of 23 ministeres at Bradford, M^r Bowles in the van of them. The purport it is thought was to frame some petition to y^e house in order to religion, maintenance, &c.; we are very much afraid of our Gleabe and Tithes, that it shall be in a publique stock, and we shall be perforced to be quiett follow y^e state. The old sinners of these countryes are at the same rate they have beene; no sadnesse upon them for y^e late change; our congregationall men and others are most pleased; but I pray so order as we may not worry one another. Most of our old reduced /45/47 officers are glad of this change, and generally all that haue beene constant to y^e cause are now so inlightened as to see we ought not pull that downe with blood to sett up y^e like. If something declaratory, in order to the ministers, were extended into these parts, I thinke would do well, for they are much afraid and discontented; our late reduced officers (for disaffection or ingratitude) are very sicke, and looke simply on it. Pray haue an eye upon Leeds, as y^e most considerable town in y^e north, although a crosse generation, by reason of some few vnreasonable persons; I could be glad they may all be obliged except 2 or 3 persons. I pray thinke of w^h favour you can for R. H. who hath lost his 2 capacities, poastage and y^e Bailywicke, and because he was not affectionate enough, who was a sufferer and left his country in Newcastle's time, besides his services, therefore our peeres at Leeds putt in his stead Dixon (who is now their sollicitors bro: at London), a man who was actually in armes, a p^fessed Cauallier. I wish much vnity to your counsells, for y^e good of y^e whole, and am, Sr,

"Your euer affect: serv^t,

"Chesterfeild, this 15th Janij 1659.

"A. D.

"Jos. is at Yorke, and your sister a good gearle, I thanke her; my wife her companion; I pray give my service to your lady, &c."

Thursday, March 22nd, 1855.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced:—

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| From the Museum of Practical Geology. | Catalogue of Specimens illustrative of the composition and manufacture of British Pottery and Porcelain. By Sir Henry De la Beche, C.B. and Trenham Reeks. 8vo. London, 1855. |
| From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. | Their Proceedings and Transactions. Vol. 3. Part 2. 8vo. Dublin, 1855. |
| From the Editor. | Remains of Pagan Saxondom. Described and illustrated by J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Sec. S.A. Part 15. 4to. London, 1855. |
| From J. G. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. | The Topographer and Genealogist. Part 17. 8vo. London, 1855. |

The Rev. Hugh Jones, of Beaumaris, lately elected, was admitted Fellow

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited two bronze Sword-blades, found in the Thames below London, in the present month.

K. R. H. MACKENZIE, Esq. in a Letter to Sir Henry Ellis, Director, communicated some Remarks on the supposed submerged City of Vineta, which he had visited in the year 1851. These Remarks have been since printed in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XXXVI. pp. 85—94.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. read from the Chair an "Account of a Manuscript by Thomas Norton, Member of Parliament for, and Remembrancer of the City of London, relating to the duties of the Lord Mayor and Corporation." This Communication has likewise been since printed in the same volume, pp. 95, 96.

Thursday, March 29th, 1855.

ADMIRAL W. H. SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced:—

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| From the Author. | Mémoire sur l'Inscription d'Autun, par François Lenormant. (Extrait des <i>Mélanges d'Archéologie</i> , tome 4.) Folio. Paris, 1855. |
| From the Editor. | Remains of Pagan Saxondom. Part 16. |

From the Editor.

The History of Fulke FitzWarine, an outlawed Baron in the reign of King John. Edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. (Warton Club.) 8vo. London, 1855.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. *Treasurer*, read the *Report of the Auditors on the Society's Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1854*, as follows :—

“We, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from the 24th day of April, 1854, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said Accounts, with the Vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract :—

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.
1854.			
Balance of the last audited Account up to the 24th April, 1854 - - -	756	15	10½
By 2 Subscriptions at £4 4, - - -	£	s.	
due at Christmas, 1851 - - -	8	8	
By 2 Subscriptions, at £2 2, - - -			
due 1st Jan. 1852 - - -	4	4	
By 3 Subscriptions, at £2 2, - - -			
due 1st Jan. 1853 - - -	6	6	
By 133 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st Jan. 1854 - - -	275	2	
By 2 Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st Jan. 1855, in advance - - - - -		4	4
	298	4	0
By Admission Fees of 12 Members - - -	63	0	0
By Compositions received from 4 Members - - - - -	105	0	0
By a half-year's dividend on the Stock standing in the name of the Society, in the 3 per Cent. Consols - - -	113	14	3
By Sale of Published Works - - -	41	2	1
	£1,377	16	2½

Stock in the 3 per Cent.
Consols on the 31st day
of December, 1854 - - - £8,050 3 10

<i>Disbursements.</i>	£	s.	d.
1854.			
To Printers and Artists, and in the Publications of the Society - - -	575	9	3
For Taxes - - - - -	15	17	4
For Salaries - - - - -	356	17	9
For Stationery - - - - -	19	17	8
For Tradesmen's Bills for Lighting the Meeting Room, Repairs, and other House Expenses - - -	78	17	11
For Coffee, with payments for making and attendance - - -	30	16	9
For Petty Cash from 24th April to 31st December - - - - -	18	16	5½
For Books, subscribed for by the Society - - - - -	2	15	0
For Expenses connected with the Society's Collection of Proclamations and Broad sides - - -	20	13	0
For Expenses of Inquiries relative to the Antiquities in Wychwood Forest - - - - -	3	0	0
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of Jan. 1855 - - -	254	15	1
	£1,377	16	2½

Witness our hands this Twenty-third
day of March, 1855,

WM. S. W. VAUX.
JOHN HENRY PARKER.
HENRY STEVENS.

Joseph Clarke, Esq. and John Barnard, Esq. were elected Fellows.

F. W. FAIRHOLT, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Coffer of *Cuir-bouilli*, in the possession of Charles Roach Smith, Esq. accompanied by the following Letter to the Secretary :—

“SIR,

“As Leather-work of the middle ages is, from obvious causes, so much more rare than other artistic productions, I need no apology for introducing to the Society's notice an embossed coffer in *cuir-bouilli*, forming part of the collection belonging to our fellow-member, C. Roach Smith, Esq. The subjects which cover its surface are exceedingly characteristic of the 14th century, and delineate those garden-scenes in which our ancestors seem to have especially delighted. Two ladies conversing—or a knight and lady—the former presenting a flower-garland, forms the subject of these scenes, which, however simple as compositions, show

considerable spirit and variety of treatment. The sides are decorated with grotesque figures, partly human, partly animal; and which are precisely similar to those abundantly introduced in the Illuminated MSS. of the period, as well as in the architectural enrichments of our Ecclesiastical Edifices. The effect of all these decorations is heightened by stamping, and partially incising the leather. The metal-work for securing the leather upon the surface of the box is also worthy attention.

During the 14th and 15th centuries leather-work of this kind was extensively adopted for all purposes of use or ornament; for sword and dagger sheaths, purses, girdles, shoes, and also for portions of the equipments of the soldier. Thus Chaucer, in his *Rime of Sir Topas*, informs us that the "jambes," or shin-pieces worn by the Knight, "were of cuir-boulli," and Mr. Roach Smith's Museum contains curious examples of such portions of armour. Shields were constantly wrought in the same material, a practice which ceased only in the 17th century, and they sometimes exhibit an amount of skill and artistic ability sufficient to rival the metal-work of the armourers.

"In the recent sale of Mr. Bernal's effects some few of these coffers appeared, attracting considerable attention, and realising high prices. Another specimen added to the small number of these antique articles, will, I hope, merit the attention of the Society.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"F. W. FAIRHOLT.

"To J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

"Sec. Soc. Ants."

J. W. PYCROFT, Esq. F.S.A. in a Note addressed to the Director, communicated the following Transcript of a Letter relating to the Civil War in Cheshire, preserved among Bishop Tanner's Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library, No. 51, fol. 138. It is signed by Lord Brereton and others, and is without date, but, from the context, appears to have been written shortly after the Parliament forces had taken Nantwich. The Castle alluded to is probably Beeston, being in the neighbourhood of Tarvin:

"GENTLEMEN,

"Wee haue reseaued your letter, but are much amazed to thinke of your drawing of soe far as Northwitche, leaueing us heare; what the reall cause maye be wee cannot immagen, but in the meane tyme it still dishartens your ffrends, and hath ocasioned alredie manie teers in this Cittie; and wee heare haue soe far considered the business that wee cannot immagen youre returne before you haue ingaged; neather can theare anie intelligence pass betwixt you and vs, nor can you thinke other but that the enemie will immediatlie clap betwixt [you] and vs, and soe obstruct all passages; and in case you showld reseane anie foyle youre retreating place is lost, and wee are lefte to stand by our sealue. I haue by this beaor giuen you an accompte of the castle; it maye proue well worth youre consideration not to be lefte, and for anie recrutes you expect they maye as well cum to you to Taruin, wheare you had binn neare vs, as to Northwitche, wheare wee shall not know what becomes of you. Wee coud haue wishte wee had binn made knowne to youre

intentions sooner, but this suden resulte and motion relisheth not well, and lookes with a verie bad face to all, and to

“BRERETON.

“J. BOOTH.

“H. BROOKE.

“PETER BROOKE.”

“For Sir George Booth, Sir Thomas Midleton,
and the rest of the Gentlemen att Taruin,
Northwitche, or ealse wheare, these,
“hast, hast.”

“Letter of Brereton, Jo. Booth, H. Brooke, Peter Brooke, to Sir George Booth, Sir Th. Midleton, and the rest of the gentlemen who were marched to Northwitche, blaming them for it.”

WILLIAM MICHAEL WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited two ancient Glass Vessels, accompanied by the following Letter :—

“MY DEAR SIR,

“3, Bruton Street, March 29, 1855.

“You have long expressed a wish to learn more about the glass Vessels discovered last autumn by the Abbé Cochet at Envermeu, and I can now satisfy your laudable curiosity by means of the inclosed fac-simile drawings with which Mr. Wilmer's kindness has furnished me. You can exhibit them, if you please, to the Society.



“The Cup represented above, fig. 1. was, I believe, found by the Abbé within a wooden pail, the design of which he gives towards the end of his second edition of ‘Normandie Souterraine.’ The cups of this form

were therefore probably used at the lyke-wake banquet, and deposited in the grave with other relics supposed likely to be acceptable to the fancy of the deceased. Such cups are usually found covered with a dark-reddish stain, probably caused by the lees of wine. In England we may quote examples found in Kent, recorded in Douglas's *Nenia Britannica*. Mr. Neville also found a similar example not long since at Linton Heath. In France these Cups are frequently found, and in the Museum of Rheims there is a particularly perfect example. The cup I so lately had occasion to allude to at Oberflacht, in Suabia, is of a similar form. In the vessel represented fig. 2. you will, I think, perceive a degree of resemblance to one of the cups belonging to the Bishop of Oxford, found at Cuddesden, which you give in your 'Pagan Saxondom.' When we find glass vessels of a similar form in the early heathen graves of the Teuton nations in France, Germany, and our own country, it almost leads us to suspect the existence of some glass manufactory, the lingering effort of Roman art, whence these vessels were conveyed abroad as articles of commerce.

"Believe me,

"Sincerely yours,

"W. M. WYLI .

"To J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

"Sec. S. A."

WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, Esq. F.S.A. himself read "Further Particulars of Thomas Norton, and of State Proceedings in Matters of Religion, in the Years 1581 and 1582," in a Letter to John Payne Collier, Esq.; supplementary to Mr. Collier's Account of Norton's Manuscript, read at the last Meeting. This Memoir has also been since printed entire in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XXXVI. pp. 105-119.

The Society's Meetings were then adjourned, over Passion and Easter Weeks, to Thursday, 19th April.

Thursday, April 19th, 1855.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Donations to the Library were announced:—

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| From the Editor. | The Royal Gallery of Art. Part 5. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Folio. London, 1855. |
| From the Hon. R. C. Neville, F.S.A. | List of Potters' Names on Samian Ware in the Collection of the Hon. R. C. Neville. 8vo. 1855. |
| From the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy. | Mémoires. 2 ^{me} Série, 10 ^{me} Vol., 3 ^e Livraison. |
| From J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A. | 1. Calendar of the Anglican Church illustrated. 8vo. Oxford and London, 1851.
2. A Plea for Painted Glass. By Fras. W. Oliphant. 8vo. Oxford, 1855. |

- From Beriah Botfield, Esq. F.S.A. Historical Account of the Family of Thynne, otherwise Botfield. (Extracted from the Topographer and Genealogist, vol. III.) 8vo. Westminster, 1855.
- From the Editor. The Church of England Quarterly Review. No. 74. April. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Author. 1. Histoire de l'Architecture Sacrée du 4^{me} au 10^{me} Siècle dans les Anciens Evêchés de Genève, Lausanne, et Sion. Par J. D. Blavignac. 8vo. Leipsig. 1853.
2. Atlas to the above. Oblong Folio. Leipsig, 1853.
- From the Author. Ancient Oral Records of the Cimri, or Britons, in Asia and Europe. By G. D. Barber, A.M. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Author. Numismatic Crumbs. By Richard Sainthill. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From Thomas Bateman, Esq. A Descriptive Catalogue of Antiquities and Miscellaneous Objects in the Museum of Thomas Bateman, Esq. 8vo. Bakewell, 1855.
- From the Authors. Protest and Counterstatement against the Report from the Select Committee on the National Gallery. 8vo. 1855.

Lewis H. J. Tonna, Esq., lately elected, was admitted Fellow.

GEORGE ROOTS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a Shoe-horn of the latter part of the 16th century, which has been in the possession of his family many years. It is carved on the outer surface with various ornaments, surrounded by the following inscription :—

“ THIS · IS · HAMLET · RADESDALE · SETTESON · THE · COVPAR · OF · LONDAN · ANNO · DOMINI · 1593 .— SARVE GOD · ROBERT MINDVM · MAD · THIS .”

In the centre the initials H. R.

ROBERT LEMON, Esq., F.S.A., announced the gift of three Proclamations to the Society from *David Laing, Esq.*, of Edinburgh: namely—

1575, May 31. “ The Act and Proclamatioun anent the universall course of the new markit money.”

1674, Sept. 18. “ A Proclamation for regulating the Colours to be worn on Merchants' Ships.”

1684, March 12. “ A Proclamation for the Protection of Shipping in all the Ports and Harbours of the British Dominions.”

The DIRECTOR announced that the Forty-second Number of the Proceedings was now upon delivery to the Members.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, Esq., F.S.A., then read a Letter addressed to the President, containing further Remarks on the Churches and other Medieval Buildings in Aquitaine, being a continuation of his Architectural Tour in the English provinces of France. The present Letter, which concludes the series, describes the buildings of Cahors, Rodez, St. Antonin, and some other small places on the frontiers of the

ancient province of Guienne, bordering on the district of the Albigeois and the dominions of the Counts of Toulouse.

These are very interesting medieval towns, especially Cahors, which retains a great part of its ancient fortifications, with a remarkably perfect bridge of the 13th century, with its tower-gateway; the cathedral, of semi-Byzantine character; the palace of Pope John the 22nd, or rather of his family, built between 1320 and 1334; and several other houses of the 14th and 15th centuries; also some Roman remains. At Villefranche d'Aveyron is a very perfect monastery of the 15th century, now used as the public hospital. At Caylus and St. Antonin several medieval houses, and a remarkable Hotel-de-Ville. At Rodez another cathedral, and some other ancient buildings.

These Notes were illustrated by about eighty Drawings by Mr. G. Bouet, of Caen, who accompanied Mr. Parker; many of them very beautifully executed, and worthy of attention even as works of art.

This Communication, accompanied by a selection of the Illustrations, will hereafter appear in the *Archæologia*.

Monday, April 23, 1855.

Anniversary.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. and subsequently the EARL STANHOPE, *President*, in the Chair.

The Society meeting this day in pursuance of the Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers for the year ensuing, the Clauses in the Statutes prescribing the method of proceeding in Anniversary Elections were read; after which Thomas Winter Jones, Esq. and the Rev. J. R. Major were nominated by the Vice-President, in the chair, and appointed Scrutators.

The Ballot then opened; one of the Scrutators receiving the Votes, and the Secretary marking the names of the Members as their lists were given in.

During the Ballot the following Address to the Members was delivered by the President:—

“GENTLEMEN,

“You are certainly well aware of the domestic affliction which after only a few days of previous illness befell me at the commencement of last month. I am sure that I need offer you no apology, if, living as I have done ever since away from London in strict privacy and retirement, I have been absent from all the ordinary meetings of the Society or Council, and have forborne from taking part, as is my wont, in the direction of your affairs. Perhaps I might even have desired to continue that privacy for a longer period, but I was unwilling to fail without absolute necessity in my attendance at your Anniversary this day, when an account may be rendered to you of the principal occurrences in our body in the course of the past year, and when it depends entirely upon your free election

whether I and the other gentlemen associated with me in the government of your affairs shall or shall not be maintained in that honourable post.

"Gentlemen, from the 5th of April, 1854, up to the same day in the present year, the following of our Fellows are deceased:—

The Rev. Charles John Bird, M.A.
 Edward Wedlake Brayley, Esq.
 Henry Broadley, Esq.
 John Burder, Esq.
 Patrick Chalmers, Esq.
 Thomas Clarke, Esq.
 Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq.
 Sir Sandford Graham, Bart.
 The Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse.
 The Rev. Dr. Kitto.
 The Rev. William Jenkins Rees, M.A.
 George Booth Tyndale, Esq.
 Francis Watts, Esq.
 The Rev. Richard Walton White, M.A.
 Edward James Willson, Esq.
 Thomas Windus, Esq.
 The Rev. Thomas William Wrighte, M.A.

"Within the same period three gentlemen have withdrawn from this Society, namely—

Alexander Horace Burkitt, Esq.
 Thomas Hughes, Esq.
 The Rev. George Wallace.

"Of the Fellows of our Society deceased during this last year there are but very few who have taken any part in our publications. Although I cannot claim him as one of such, I should here desire to offer some tribute to the merits of my lamented friend the RIGHT HON. HENRY HOBHOUSE. Having passed the greater portion of his life as an upright and meritorious servant of the State in an important public department, he did not give up his closing years to ease and sloth, but, on the contrary, applied himself to the careful arrangement and annotation of the documents in our State Paper Office. It was under Mr. Hobhouse's superintendence, as is well known, aided by the knowledge and skill of Mr. Lemon, another Fellow of the Society, that the series of documents illustrating the reign of King Henry VIII. was by degrees given to the world. That publication was directed to stop short with that reign, not from any doubt of the ability and erudition with which it had been conducted, but upon the ground, and a very valid one as it seems to me, of its voluminous nature. Had it been continued to near the present times, the collection of State Papers bearing upon points more or less important to our history, might have needed to contain them, not merely a whole book-case but almost a whole library.

"Edward Wedlake Brayley, Esq. though an extensive Topographer, as evinced by his numerous Publications, particularly by one of his latest, 'The History of Surrey,' never contributed any thing to our Society. He was a Member from 1823 to 1854.

"Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq. well known, especially for his work, which has acquired a just popularity, on the Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland, stands next in chronological connection with our Society. He became a Fellow in 1827, and in the earlier part of his career made several Communications, none of which, however, were printed in the *Archæologia*.

"In 1829 he sent a paper on Irish Subterranean Chambers, and in 1830 one on Druidical Remains at Lough Gur; and in 1832 he exhibited some Ancient Weapons. The paper on Lough Gur was afterwards published in the Gentleman's Magazine. In 1830 also he liberally presented to the Society the Drawings made by Murphy, the architect, for his great work on the Abbey of Batalha, in Portugal.

"Dr. Kitto, the next in succession as to date, became a Member of our Society in 1845; but his life was devoted to the popular illustration of Biblical Literature, and may have left him little or no leisure for less important studies.

"Patrick Chalmers, Esq. of Auldbar, near Brechin, elected amongst us so lately as 1850, exhibited in the same year some Burmese and other Eastern Antiquities, some of them from the Treasury of Tippoo Sultaun: and subsequently, in the same year, some rough Sketches of Remarkable Stones in Aberdeenshire. He likewise communicated a slight sketch of a small Cross and Chain found in Aberdeenshire in 1853. His communications to the *Archæologia* consisted of, one in vol. XXXIV. p. 33: On the Use of Masons' Marks in Scotland: and another, vol. XXXV. p. 487: An Account of the Seal of the Chapter of the Holy Trinity at Brechin, with an engraving,—in the Appendix.

"Between the 5th of April 1854 and the 5th of April 1855, the following gentlemen have been elected Fellows of this Society:—

John Barnard, Esq.
Francis Bennoch, Esq.
Major-Gen. Edward P. Buckley, M.P.
Joseph Clarke, Esq.
Charles Edward Davis, Esq.
James A. Hammersley, Esq.
John Harland, Esq.
The Ven. Archdeacon Harrison.
Frederick Dixon Hartland, Esq.
Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. M.P.
William Henry Huffam, Esq.
The Rev. Arnold Jones.

The Rev. Hugh Jones, D.D.
John Leighton, Esq.
Leone Levi, Esq.
Richard Henry Major, Esq.
Henry Norman, Esq.
Richard Nathaniel Philipps, Esq. LL.B.
George Roots, Esq. B.A.
Charles Bosworth Thurston, Esq. B.A.
Louis H. J. Tonna, Esq.
Thomas Edward Twisden, Esq.
Richard Whitbourn, Esq.

"And also the following gentlemen as Honorary Members:—

Signor Bonucci.
Marquis Campana.

The Cavaliere Canina.
Mons. Frederic Troyon.

"The financial state of the Society, as shown in the last Report of the Auditors, which has been duly laid before you, seems to me to afford a scope for unmingled congratulations. Amidst a steady increase of our contributing Members, our Capital Stock in the Three per Cent. Consols now exceeds £8,000, and the balance in the bankers' hands on the 1st of January last amounted to the further sum of £254. Let me add, that one great advantage of the prosperous state of any Society's pecuniary affairs is, that they need no longer take any foremost place in its time and attention. I do not mean that we should at any time relax a vigilant care to all the details both of our receipts and our expenses; but I desire to mark the fortunate exemption from that state of things which I have had occasion to observe in some other public bodies, when the literary or scientific objects, the very design and aim for which such associations were first framed, came almost of necessity to be neglected or postponed from the more urgent pressure of financial embarrassment and of accruing daily claims.

"I regret that I am not as yet enabled to announce to you the ultimate decision of the legal authorities on the liberal bequests assigned to us, as to our brethren of the Royal Society, by the late Mr. Stevenson's will. Perhaps you will be less surprised at the delays which have already occurred, or less impatient of the delays which may yet ensue, when I remind you that this case is under the consideration of the Court of Chancery. There was indeed an Order in this case, made by one of the Vice-Chancellors, under the date of July 25, 1854, and filling, as I am informed, no less than thirteen folio pages of close writing. You will be greatly relieved when I add at once that I do not feel it any part of my duty on this occasion to read to you the whole of this document at length. I will only say that it appears to approve and confirm the appropriation of Mr. Stevenson's legacies to the several corporate bodies that he named. But it thus concludes, "And it is ordered that the further consideration of this cause be adjourned, and any of the parties are to be at liberty to apply to this Court as to those parts of the testator's personal estate as are invested in foreign securities, and generally as there shall be occasion." You will observe, Gentlemen, that these concluding words are sufficiently ample to cover a large amount of further litigation and discussion. Our solicitors, in reply to an inquiry which we made, write to us as follows, under the date of the 4th of the present month:—"No step has been taken in the suit since the Order was made. We understand that the family of Mr. Stevenson contemplate appealing against the Order, but no appeal has yet been prepared."

"Our experience during the past year, under the operation of the new or amended Statutes, enables me, as I think, to congratulate you on their prosperous working. In saying this I do not for a moment seek to involve or imply any one's opinion beside my own; but so far as my own judgment is concerned, and on a retrospect of the whole transaction, I conceive that we are greatly indebted to the Committee which carefully prepared these Statutes and proposed them to us—that we acted wisely in adopting them—and that, so far as we can decide on the experience of last year, the amended system may give us the hope of its stability as well as its success. In one important point—namely, as to the institution of Local Secretaries—I may observe that the new Statutes have only very recently come into practical effect. It was necessary to weigh with great care the names and qualifications of the gentlemen who were suggested for that office—it was necessary to obtain their own assent to their nomination—there were other arrangements also to be made; and thus it may be said that, so far as this part of the system is concerned, the tree is but just now planted, and the fruits are still to come. I think that we may, without presumption, look forward to these fruits as of great importance and advantage, not only to the interests of this Society but to the general cause of Archæology itself. There has often been felt, when antiquarian discoveries were made in some remote country district, away from all large towns and all branch Associations, that such discoveries were too apt to pass away unimproved and almost unobserved, and this for the same reason why, as the Roman poet assures us, so many heroes that lived before Agamemnon have left no trace behind them—

Omnes illacrimabiles
Urgentur ignotique longâ
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro.

"That want, the establishment of able and active Local Secretaries, as grafted on this the parent Society, may tend in a great measure to supply. Sure I am at least that this point deserves the constant care and attention of those who, with myself, are placed at the head of your affairs, so long as we continue to retain what must ever be the highest incentive and the highest reward of our endeavours, I mean the honour of your approval and your confidence."

On the motion of John Payne Collier, Esq., seconded by James Pryor, Esq., the Thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to the President for his Address, with the request that his Lordship would allow it to be printed.

Upon the close of the Ballot the Lists were examined by the Scrutators, when it appeared that the following Members had a Majority of Votes for composing the Council, and filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary, for the ensuing year; viz.—

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

The Earl Stanhope, *President*.
John Payne Collier, Esq. V.P.
Admiral W. H. Smyth, V.P.
The Viscount Strangford, V.P.
Frederic Ouvry, Esq. *Treasurer*.
Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., *Director*.
Hon. Richard Cornwallis Neville, *Auditor*.
John Henry Parker, Esq., *Auditor*.
William Durrant Cooper, Esq.
Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A.
William Tite, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Henry Stevens, Esq. *Auditor*.
William Sandys Wright Vaux, Esq. *Auditor*.
The Right Hon. Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.
Samuel Birch, Esq.
Robert Cole, Esq.
Nathaniel Hollingsworth, Esq.
Henry Reeve, Esq.
Lord Talbot de Malahide.
William Michael Wylie, Esq.
John Young, Esq.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. *Secretary*.

Thanks were returned to the Scrutators for their trouble in examining the Lists.

Thursday, May 3rd, 1855.

The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library since the last ordinary Meeting were announced:—

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| From the Editor, Ev. Ph. Shirley, Esq. | Memoir of Chief Justice Heath. 8vo. 1855. |
| From the Royal University of Christiania. | 1. Norsk og Keltisk. Af C. A. Holmboe. 4to. Christiania, 1854.
2. Det Kongelige Norske Frederiks Universitets Aarsberetning for 1852. 8vo. Christiania, 1854. |
| From the Numismatic Society. | The Numismatic Chronicle. Nos. 58 to 67. 8vo. London, 1852-55. |
| From the Associated Architectural Societies of Northampton, York, Lincoln, Worcester, and Bedford. | Reports and Papers. Vol. 3. Part 1. 8vo. London, 1855. |
| From the Editor. | Part 6 of the Royal Gallery of Art. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Folio. London, 1855. |

From the Editor.

Rights of Chester Palatinate and Edward third
Earl of Derby, temp. Elizabeth. Edited by
J. B. Yates, F.S.A. 4to. Chetham Society,
1854.

The following Appointment was read by the President from the Chair:—

I, PHILIP HENRY EARL STANHOPE, *President of the Society of Antiquaries*, do by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the Letters Patent, hereby nominate the Right Honourable SIR ROBERT INGLIS, BART. being one of the modern and present Council of the said Society, to be one of the Vice-Presidents or Deputies to me, the President of the said Society, with full power and authority to him in my absence to supply my place as President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society which I by virtue of my office might do if I were actually present, according to the true intent and meaning of His Majesty's Letters Patent. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord 1855.

Witness

THOMAS STANFORD.

(Signed)

(L.S.) STANHOPE.

The following Memorandum upon "RESTORATION" was read to the Meeting, and unanimously adopted:—

"At a Council held on Tuesday, the 1st of May, 1855, the PRESIDENT in the Chair, it was Resolved, That the following Memorandum, as drawn up by the Executive Committee and approved by the Council, be read to the Society at its next Meeting.

"RESTORATION.

"The numerous instances of the destruction of the character of Ancient Monuments which are taking place under the pretence of Restoration, induce the Executive Committee, to which the Society of Antiquaries has entrusted the management of its 'Conservation Fund,' to call the special attention of the Society to the subject, in the hope that its influence may be exerted to stop, or at least moderate, the pernicious practice.

"The evil is an increasing one; and it is to be feared that, unless a strong and immediate protest be made against it, the monumental remains of England will, before long, cease to exist as truthful records of the past.

"Much as these monuments have necessarily suffered from time, and much as their decay is to be attributed to the neglect of their owners, the Members of the Committee have no hesitation in expressing their conviction that these two causes combined have inflicted less injury than the indiscreet zeal for restoration.

"Though time and neglect may impair, and eventually destroy, they do not add to a building; nor do they pervert the truthfulness of monuments. Restoration may possibly, indeed, produce a good imitation of an ancient work of art; but the original is thus falsified, and in its renovated state it is no longer an example of the art of the period to which it belonged. Unfortunately, too, the more exact the imitation the more it is adapted to mislead posterity; and even the best imitation must unavoidably impair the historical interest and artistic value of the prototype, so that, in truth, a monument restored is frequently a monument destroyed.

"Did the public at large really know how imperfectly the principles

and practice of ancient art are understood, and how very few of the so-called restorations have any just pretensions to fidelity, or could they appreciate the rash presumption of those who in general recommend and undertake such work, much less would be heard of money being lavishly spent in thus perpetrating irreparable mischief with the best intentions

“The Committee strongly urge that, except where restoration is called for in Churches by the requirements of Divine Service, or in other cases of manifest public utility, no restoration should ever be attempted, otherwise than as the word ‘restoration’ may be understood in the sense of preservation from further injuries by time or negligence:—they contend that anything beyond this is untrue in art, unjustifiable in taste, destructive in practice, and wholly opposed to the judgment of the best Archæologists.”

Joseph Clarke, Esq., Joseph Crossley, Esq., and John Barnard, Esq. lately elected, were admitted Fellows.

The certificates of Dr. Emil Braun, and of Dr. Shurtleff of Boston, U.S. having been suspended the usual time, the Ballots upon them were severally taken, when those gentlemen were declared duly elected Honorary Fellows of the Society.

The Ballot was also taken for Thomas Francis Dillon Croker, Esq. who was declared duly elected Fellow.

SIR EDWARD KERRISON exhibited through the President a set of small toilet Implements, consisting of an Ear-scoop and two Tooth-picks



of bronze, strung on a small ring of the same metal. They were found in an urn at Eye in Suffolk.

J. A. CAHUSAC, Esq. exhibited a Copy of the Four Gospels in the Greek language in Russian characters, the cover formed of embossed brass, and ornamented with five oval enamels, representing the four Evangelists and the Ascension of Our Saviour, stated to have been picked up on the battle-field of Inkermann.

The REV. HENRY CREED exhibited an Urn found at Eye, apparently of the same period as that already alluded to.

FREDERIC WILLIAM FAIRHOLT, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited several examples of Medieval Girdle Ornaments from the Collection of Charles Roach Smith, Esq. accompanied by the following Letter to the Secretary :

Medieval Girdle Ornaments.

11, Montpelier Square, Brompton, May 1, 1855.

"DEAR MR. AKERMAN,

"Minor articles of costume are necessarily so rare, from their intrinsic value being little, and their common use destroying that interest in their own day which we feel towards them, that I may be excused in calling the attention of our Members to a few decorations for the girdle worn in the 14th and 15th century, and which form part of Mr. C. Roach Smith's collection. They are curious, inasmuch as they not only exhibit the fashions of the time, but also shew that the prevailing form of decorative enrichment adopted in architecture was carried out in a variety of ways for objects of every-day use; and the fact that these ornaments are in many instances cast from moulds also proves the large demand made for such articles, and the simple but good taste of the medieval manufacturers.

"In the literature of that period, allusions are constantly made to the splendour of the enrichments adopted for the girdles of Knights and Ladies; they were formed of the precious metals, and decorated with costly jewels, upon a foundation of leather or silk. The Monumental Effigies and Brasses so ably delineated by Stothard, Shaw, Cotman, Hollis, and Waller, furnish us with abundant examples; but in those to which I now direct attention we have examples of such as were worn upon the leathern girdles of the humbler classes—the frankleyns, burgesses, and commoners, whose unrecorded history would frequently have been of more value to us than the details of diplomacy and court intrigue.

"No. 1. Pendant for the end of the girdle, which was usually from two to three yards in length, passing round the waist and hanging in front of the gown to the feet. This ornament is cast in lead, and exhibits a small figure of a saint beneath a canopy, enriched with pinnacles and foliations precisely similar to those so constantly adopted on the sides of altar tombs, and of the style of architecture known as the Florid or Perpendicular.

"No. 2. Pendant of brass, chased, the ground between the foliations hatched with the tool. It greatly resembles one worn by the figure of John Corp, who died 1361 (35 of Edward III.) in Stoke Fleming Church,

Devonshire, and which is engraved in Waller's Series of Monumental Brasses.

"No. 3. A very elegant pendant of thin brass which appears to have been struck in a die, the quatrefoils pierced, and the ornament fastened by small studs to a stronger central piece of metal.

"No. 4. A cast leaden buckle, having upon it the letter S, the initial of the favorite motto of Henry IV. "Soverayne." The buckle was affixed by pins to the leathern girdle, a portion of which is still preserved within it.

"No. 5. A brass buckle, chased and strongly gilt, having a crowned S upon it, the form of the crown being precisely similar to that worn by the effigy of Henry IV. in Canterbury Cathedral, where this badge and motto appears as well on the collar of the King as on other parts of the tomb.

"No. 6. Cast leaden buckle, decorated with berries and leaves. The ring of the buckle is of very old fashion, and may be said to have descended from Anglo-Saxon times, inasmuch as one very similar was discovered in the cemeteries of that period opened by Mr. Rolfe of Sandwich, at Ozingell, near Ramsgate.

"No. 7. Small *eye* for the reception of the hook of a buckle. It is cast in lead, and has the raised letters I. H. S. in the centre.

"No. 8. Leaden buckle, cast, with letters I. H. C.

"No. 9. Bronze buckle, upon which the letters AVE, and part of an M are inscribed. The last three specimens are curious examples of the partiality our ancestors evinced for religious inscriptions. The favorite "Ave Maria" of the Romish Church in this instance appears; but there exist on leathern girdles in Mr. Roach Smith's Collection many instances of others of an amatory and even superstitious character, some of which were believed to have a preservative tendency toward the life, health, or good fortune of the wearer.

"I am, Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"F. W. FAIRHOLT."

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. F.S.A. exhibited a Drawing of a Tessellated Pavement discovered at Caerwent, in the county of Monmouth, in the year 1777. This is the Pavement described in the *Archæologia*, vol. VII. but no drawing has hitherto been exhibited. The original, although roofed over and surrounded by a wall, has been broken up and destroyed.

HENRY HARROD, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Norfolk, exhibited a number of Objects found recently in Suffolk, consisting of horse-trappings of bronze enamelled, and other fragments, of which he communicated a short Description.

Thursday, 10th May, 1855.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced:—

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| From the Hon. Edward Everett,
D.C.L. through Dr. Shurtleff. | Records of Massachusetts. Edited by Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D. Vols. 1, 2, 3, and Part 1 of Vol. 4. Temp. 1628 to 1660. 4to. Boston, U.S. 1853-54. |
| From the Author. | Suggestions for a more perfect period of Gothic Architecture than any preceding. By W. P. Griffith, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1855. |
| From the Author. | Remains of Pagan Saxondom. Part 18. By J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Sec. S.A. 4to. London, 1855. |
| From the Author. | Fragmenta Sepulchralia; a glimpse of the Sepulchral and Early Monumental Remains of Great Britain. By Matthew Holbeche Bloxam. 8vo. Unpublished. MS. title-page. |
| From the Author. | The Sutti, as witnessed at Baroda in 1825. By R. Hartley Kennedy. 12mo. London, 1855. |
| From J. H. Parker. | The Annals of England. Vol. 1. 8vo. London, 1855. |

Henry Huffam, Esq. Thomas F. Dillon Croker, Esq. and Samuel Tymms, Esq. were severally admitted Fellows.

Thomas Close, Esq. upon the Ballot having been taken, was declared duly elected Fellow.

ROBERT LEMON, Esq. F.S.A. announced the Donation by William Salt, Esq. of two Proclamations of the Protector Cromwell; one, dated March 20, 1654, "A Declaration of His Highness the Lord Protector, inviting the People of England and Wales to a Day of solemn Fasting and Humiliation." The motive for this Day of Fasting is stated to be "The common and notorious sins so boldly and impenitently practised amongst us, together with the present Rod of an exceeding and an unusual Drought." The other, dated on the 9th May following, with the Title, "A Declaration of His Highness, setting apart Tuesday the 23d of this present May, for a publique day of Thanksgiving for the Peace concluded between this Commonwealth and that of the United Provinces; and for the late seasonable Rain."

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq. F.S.A. in a Note to Robert Lemon, Esq. offered for the Society's acceptance two Broad-sides; one, printed on a white silk Handkerchief of the date of the early part of the Eighteenth Century, containing Abstracts of several Acts of Parliament, &c. The other, an Account, with a large Wood Engraving, "of Mr Christopher Bullock, of Bottesdale, in the county of Suffolk, 1755," a dwarf not mentioned in Caulfield's Remarkable Characters.

GEORGE SCHARF, jun. Esq. F.S.A. in a Letter to the Director, gave

an Account illustrated by a Drawing, of a Relic in bronze, in the possession of Sir Howard Douglas. It consists of a Prow or Heading of a Vessel, discovered in the locality of the ancient Actium, in the form of a galeated beardless bust, placed in the centre of a Medallion at the extremity of two bands of metal, meeting in the manner, as Mr. Scharf expresses it, of the wishing-bone of a fowl. This Communication will be given in full, with an Engraved Representation, in the Appendix to the Volume of the *Archæologia* in progress.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. F.S.A. exhibited three Lanterns, of different forms, materials, and ages, accompanied by the following Description :

“That which is the most ancient is very peculiar on various grounds. Its form is that of a bottle with a handle, not very unlike a modern elaret-jug, a portion of the front being cut away, or rather left open for the insertion of a small oil-lamp, whilst the neck, on the rim of which a lip is indented to make it bear a more close resemblance to a bottle or jug, serves for a chimney. It is not easy to fix its precise date. It is made of earthenware, and of that kind of enamelled pottery usually termed Hispano-Arabic, which is thought to have been manufactured in Spain by the Moors, or after their fashion, in the 13th and 14th centuries. Some of it indeed most probably was ; though there is ground to think also that the manufactory of it must have continued to a much later period ; but neither its precise history or the locality of its manufacture are satisfactorily ascertained. The body of it is a light porous earthenware, soft and easily cut with a knife, of a reddish colour within, and, by its effervescence with acids, seems to contain carbonate of lime in its composition. Without it has received a coating of a cream-colour, but whether that is a stanniferous enamel, or only an engobe, to use the French term, of a lighter coloured clay, I am unable to say. It has, however, certainly a soft lead glaze, which I am inclined to think is put on with the cream-colour coating. It is thickly ornamented all over with a rich copper-coloured lustre, disposed in a pattern of scrolls, foliage, and flowers, resembling our corn-flowers, or carnations ; and this style of ornamentation, with flowers of this peculiar form, is found on nearly every specimen. On the larger pieces, however, there is most usually found a bird in the centre, surrounded with the foliage and flowers above described. There is one circumstance connected with this ware which it will be important to mention. A few years ago some pieces and many fragments of this ware are said to have been found at the village of Brislington, near Bristol, under such circumstances as to give rise to the idea that there had been a manufactory of this ware at that spot. This matter requires investigation, which some day or other I may hope to undertake.

“The second Lantern, in point of age, is also of earthenware, and is certainly of English manufacture ; it is made of common red pottery, and ornamented with dots of white or yellowish clay, and covered with common lead glaze ; its form is rude and simple ; in front is a square aperture, having a groove wherein to slide the piece of transparent horn which serves the purpose of both door and window to the lantern, and which still remains. The top is perforated with holes to let out the

smoke, which are formed after the manner of small roof or dormer windows. The date of this is probably about the middle of the 17th century. It must be remembered when this rude and simple but useful article was made, lanterns were as necessary as they are now; but the tin plate which we now use for these common articles not having been invented nor manufactured in England till the beginning of the following century, sheet brass or latten, copper or bronze, could only have been used; these were necessarily costly, and hence the necessity of a cheaper article for common use, which the potter could easily make; and the horn, which continues in use to the present day (and from which these articles have not unfrequently been called and written *lanthorns*), was cheaper, less liable to be broken, and perhaps as easily procured as glass, which was not so very common in those days.

"The third is a pretty little Lantern, formed of bronze, with glass plates in its six sides. These are of plate glass with bevelled edges, cut and polished; from which circumstance I judge it to be of the latter part of the 17th century; plate glass not having been manufactured much earlier, and the grinding down the edges of plates of glass to fit into the frames being the custom of the time, as we see in all existing examples of looking-glasses, and panes of glass in windows, cupboards, and cabinets of this period."

WILLIAM HENRY BLAAUW, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Sussex, in the following Letter to the Secretary, communicated an Account received from his friend G. P. Minty, Esq. of some Roman Remains recently discovered in the Parish of Froxfield, in Hampshire.

"3, Queen Ann Street, London, April 25, 1855.

"DEAR SIR,

"Having lately had the honour of being appointed Local Secretary for Sussex, I fear my first step in office may be considered a trespass beyond my boundary, but having received information of a recent discovery of some Roman pavement of tiles in Hampshire, near the western border of Sussex, from my friend Richard G. P. Minty, Esq. of Petersfield, I submit his account of it, in case you should not have heard of it from other quarters.

"I have the honour to remain, yours truly,

"W. H. BLAAUW, F.S.A.

"Petersfield, April 11, 1855.

—"With respect to my Roman encampment, I have as yet been able to do but little. It is but little known, and is situate in the neighbouring parish of Froxfield, about two miles north-west of this place, and about a mile north of the Winchester and Petersfield turnpike road; about six miles from the Bramdean pavement. Understanding that some labourers had lately in digging discovered a place near the encampment paved with tiles, I took the first opportunity, after the snow was gone, of visiting the spot, and found a small place, about three feet seven inches square, paved with Roman tiles with their flanges downwards. Unfortunately the workmen had destroyed the sides, which had been lined with similar tiles placed sideways; and on a second visit I found that some mischievous person had taken up the remainder of the pavement, and which was scattered about

in broken pieces: fortunately I have been able to secure a few specimens of the tiles perfect, and which are beautifully made, the flanges being made so that the tiles can be dovetailed, the depth of the place being the width of the tile, or about thirteen inches. On the north-west corner there were the remains of draining tiles, level with the floor, and which appeared to communicate with the fosse, from which the place is distant but a few feet. Finding the place irreparably damaged, I examined the subsoil, but found it was only the stiff clay of the district, and capable of retaining water for a considerable time. Within a short distance of where the drain would empty itself into the fosse, and which now forms part of a lane, my attendant dug up lately portions of Samian ware, and white and brown Roman pottery of a very finished description. This place was evidently one of great importance; for, though the camp is of small dimensions, and is placed on a naturally strong position, it is defended by a triple fosse on the north-west side, but on the south-east with only a single one, being upon the termination of a steep range of hills several hundred feet high, overlooking our vale. On the north-east side of the encampment I have not yet been able to trace any ditch or line of defence, though I have found large quantities of Roman tile and rubble masonry, apparently the remains of foundations, at the point I fancy to have been an entrance. I should add that, at the other extremity of this range of hills, Mr. Henry Lawes Long, last autumn, pointed out to me the slight remains of other earthworks. From the number of tumuli in our valley, this possibly was a populous British (?) district, and these encampments were admirably situated, not only to keep them in order, but also to guard the routes from Farnham *viâ* Alton, where there have been large Roman 'finds,' to Porchester, and to Silchester, and Chichester, and also commands a view of the whole valley to Bignor. Inclosed you will find a hasty sketch of this bath and tile, which may perhaps assist in defining what it is. The tiles I found were all similar, being about half an inch wider at the top than the bottom; one of them has a hole for pinning. I think it not unlikely that more may be discovered here."

SAMUEL TYMMS, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Suffolk, exhibited several objects in lead discovered at Bury, among which was the matrix of a small Seal, bearing the legend *S. ALICIE. FILE. ADE.*

JOHN BRENT, Jun., Esq. F.S.A., in the following Letter to the Secretary, communicated an Account of the Discovery of a number of Roman Urns, and a small figure of a woman, in white clay, suckling an infant at each breast. Similar figures, it was stated by the Secretary, had been found by the Abbé Cochet in the cemeteries of the Roman period in Normandy.

"Canterbury, 24 April, 1855.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"The little figure which accompanies this Letter, and which you consider to be a 'Latona,' was found in an urn during some Railway excavations made in the parish of Saint Dunstan's in this City some time since. The vases, pateræ, and other vessels, which came from the same locality, appear to me to be undoubtedly of Roman origin. At the time

the workmen made the discovery of these remains there was unfortunately no one present to institute a further and systematic search, and the urns and other relics having been purchased by a gentleman in this neighbourhood were presented to the Museum of this city a few weeks since, apparently in much the same state as when first taken from the soil. As soon as they came under my inspection I cleaned them, and examined their contents; but with the exception of the Latona which had been discovered with them, I found nothing but the usual deposit of burnt bones, and a few broken pieces of pottery; all, more or less mixed with the soil in which they had been originally deposited. The urns, which are of the usual types, vary 15 to 10 inches in height; the largest are of a darkish grey material. Amongst them is a cup or bowl of the bright Samian ware, the upper edge or rather broad flattened rim of which is marked with liliform ornaments. This vessel is similar to the one marked 110 in Mr. C. R. Smith's Catalogue of Antiquities, and exhibits nothing peculiar in its construction. This specimen, together with a patera that accompanied it, are in excellent preservation. The other vessels, some of which have handles, and vary in colour from the darkest grey to a light red, are of various sizes and patterns; some being similar to the types of the Upchurch Pottery. They were found about four feet below the surface of the ground, and were deposited in a somewhat extensive field of sepulture; other remains, consisting of urns, pateræ, and vases, having been discovered within 150 yards of the same locality, during excavations made for the foundations of buildings near the London Road a few years since, I have no doubt that further researches on this spot might yield some relics valuable to the antiquary and scientific inquirer. The Latona, which was broken in several places, has been put together, so as to exhibit at once the original and restored parts. The reason for placing this little object in the funeral urn is not very obvious; it might be symbolic of the condition of the departed, or be an offering in connection with some ritual observance or religious form. Thus the study of antiquities is always revealing some new feature in the great history of the past, and displays a thousand diverging paths from the main and beaten track of history, which a skilful and patient research only can successfully explore.

"I am, my dear Sir,

"Yours very sincerely,

"JOHN BRENT, Jr."

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. *Treasurer*, then himself read "Extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts of the Parish of Wing in the County of Buckingham," in a Letter addressed to John Payne Collier, Esq. V.P. This Communication has been ordered to be printed in the second Portion of Vol. XXXVI. of *Archæologia*.

Thursday, May 17th, 1855.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM HENRY SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Society's Library were announced from the Donation Book :—

From the Author.	Tvende Old Engelske Digte med oversættelser og tilføeg ved G. Stephens. 4to. Kjobenhavn, 1853.
From the Library Committee, Guildhall.	Descriptive Catalogue of the Beaufoy Collection of London Tradesmen's Tokens. By Jacob Henry Burn. 2nd Edition. 8vo. London, 1855.
From the Archæological Institute.	The Archæological Journal. No. 45. 8vo. London, 1855.

A Recommendation from the Council of Edward Hawkins, Esq. to be chosen to fill the vacant seat in the Council (in conformity to the Statutes, Chap vi.) was read to the Meeting.

Ballots were severally taken for the election of

The Rev. John Booker,
The Rev. William Collings Lukis, and
The Rev. J. Mountney Jephson,

who were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

A Letter from ROBERT LEMON, Esq. to the President; announcing the completion of the Binding of the Society's Collection of Proclamations and Broad-sides, was read, and the Volumes laid upon the Table for the inspection of the Fellows.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited a fragment, the largest that had been preserved, of the Roman Pavement discovered in Suffolk Lane, City.

The PRESIDENT, in a Note to the Secretary, communicated the following Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Edward Everett, of the U.S., our Honorary Fellow, addressed to the Very Reverend the Dean of St. Paul's, accompanying the Copy of a Phœnician Inscription on a Sarcophagus recently discovered at Sidon.

“ Boston, April 23, 1855.

“ I think you will take some interest in the inclosed lithograph copy of a Phœnician Inscription, copied by an American missionary in January last. It is on the lid of a sarcophagus, dug up near the site of the ancient Sidon, at a depth of about twelve feet below the surface. The right to the sarcophagus was disputed between the English and French Consuls, and till the controversy is settled the Pacha has judiciously caused the marble to be buried again. But before this was done a copy was made by Dr. Van Dyke, of which the inclosed is a lithographic *fac-simile*.”

J. JACKSON HOWARD, Esq. exhibited a Pedigree on vellum of the Fitch Family, drawn up by Sir William Segar, Garter, and William Penson, Lancaster Herald, A.D. 16—, and continued by Samuel Stebbing, Somerset, 12 July, 1715.

JABEZ ALLIES, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Gloucestershire, communicated a short Account of the discovery of Roman Coins in the hundred of St. Briavel's, near the Forest of Dean. They were found in opening some Coal-workings, on the removal of a large piece of surface-rock, in two Vases. The specimens inspected by Mr. Allies extended from Hadrian to the Antonines, but many had been dispersed. Five, in silver, in Mr. Allies's possession, were of Hadrian, Verus, Vespasian, Domitian, and Faustina I.

The following communication, inclosed in a Letter from Dr. WILLIAM BELL to J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A. was then read:—

On the Palladia and Prophecies of Constantinople.

Sunt qui sidereis tribuant omnia fatis.

“It has been lately asserted, and proof has been attempted, that the famous prophecy of Nicetas Choniates, to which Gibbon reverts in his sixtieth chapter, predicted only the destruction and capture of Constantinople by the Latin Crusaders in 1204; and that therefore, the prediction being accomplished, we need be under no alarm for any future caption. I trust we need not, if even the fatidical figure and the fates connected with it existed still in full integrity; but it unfortunately happens that neither ourselves nor our European allies are the parties intended, or on whom they are expected to take effect. The vulgar amongst the Turks of all ranks are fatalists in the highest degree, and encouraged if not prescribed to this belief by the tenets of the Koran: as a consequence necessary to such creed, the persuasion is fully entertained that fate itself can be controlled by some prescribed occurrence of circumstances, or by some material and palpable objects, upon which tradition and ancient faith has stamped the necessary sacredness and secrecy.

“Such was the pliant faith of all nations before the introduction of Christianity, and which even the light of the gospel has not entirely dispelled. The soldiers of Tilly and Wallenstein fortified themselves by charms bought of the headsman of Passau to render them *fest* or invulnerable to shot or sabre wounds, and the dreaded functionary became rich by the sale of sealed scrolls of parchment with often unmeaning or obscure and sometimes sarcastic poesies. Their opponents, the devout and psalm-singing followers of Gustavus Adolfus and Bernard of Weimar, were not less credulous, but more careful to conceal their fears and their protection. In the present war we hear of the stripped corpses of our enemies bearing on their breasts the image of the Panagia, or of a Greek saint, which as they are of metal may be really of use against a musket-ball or a sabre-cut, and thus gain credit as a miracle for what was only the necessary result of physical resistance.

“The influence of a charm or fated gift extends frequently over a whole family or race, when sufficiently old and worthy of the honour,

and a ring or goblet or any other relic was cherished to evidence the tale. Instances of such family charms both in England and the Continent are too numerous to detail; we may merely glance at the Pusey Horn, the Luck of Eden Hall at home; or abroad, at the story of Count Hoya (Grimm, D. S. vol. i. p. 45), who receives a sword, a salamander (no doubt an asbestos) cloth, and a ring with its charmed ruby, indicating by its pallor or deep red, an approaching dissolution or a joyous event. The second object seems to intimate a Pagan origin of the tradition and gifts, as it is a useful and necessary article when cremation was in practice for the corpses of deceased chieftains. So the lords of Ranzau in Holstein received for assistance to a fairy in distress three golden rods, with which to form a ring, a medal, and a distaff, as heirlooms and guardians to this princely race: of success in battle, honours in the state, and a numerous offspring. Where no tangible evidence can be adduced the belief takes refuge often in the supernatural. The *Banshees* predicting Irish family fatalities are well known, and have a very significant etymology in the German verb *bannen*, which Adelung well describes to mean, "all by which the free actions of mankind are controlled, as well as this control itself, and finally the thing controlled." With the best etymology, the German legends furnish the most dignified example of the Banshee class; the *weisse Frau*, attached to the royal race of Hohenzollern and its branches, still rules the destiny of Prussia, and has frequently interrupted the regular course of history, as her supposed appearance but last year hurried the death of a female of the Bavarian royal family, substantiating her descent or alliance with the Hohenzollerns.

"What these practices are for individuals or races the weak theogonies of the ancients induced them to extend on a large scale to nations. The Palladium, supposed to have been brought by Æneas from Troy; the Ancile, a gift dropped to Numa from Heaven, and the secrecy of its real name, were amongst the most famous of the supposed safeguards of the eternal city as long as they were kept within its precincts and unrevealed. The traditions of Rome were emulated by her Eastern rival. Gyllius "De Miliario Aureo" (p. 386) says of Constantinople, "*quantum potuit, Romam antiquam æmulabatur.*" The site of seven hills was sought or supposed for the new foundation, and even the Christianity of its newly-converted founder could not guard his breast from the olden credence, for he stripped the temple of Vesta at Rome of the Palladian image which it had guarded for ten centuries, and buried it beneath a pillar in the centre of a forum or open space at Constantinople, which now bears some Turkish name equivalent to that of the "Burnt Pillar." This column of porphyry stood on a high base, and was surmounted by a fatidical statue of Apollo from the Phrygian Heliopolis; but, in lieu of the radiated head of the original heathen deity, Constantine replaced it with his own features, surrounded by a nimbus or sacred circle made from a part of one of the nails of the true cross. Successive earthquakes toppled down the image and subverted the column, but the base still remains in situ, and probably intact, and it is therefore almost certain, as suggested by Joseph von Hammer Purgstall, in "Constantinopolis und der Bosphorus" (vol. i. p. 115), that this ancient Palladium lies still beneath that pedestal. The proofs he brings seem convincing. Procopius, de Bello Gothico, lib. i. cap. 15, says expressly, "*Si audimus Byzantios, in foro cui*

nomen tribuit suum, Palladium defodit 'Constantinus Augustus.'—From the declamatory nonsense of Firmicius (de *Errore Prof. Relig.*) and his fervent adjurations for its removal to Valens and Valentinian, we may at least glean the fact that the hated heathen Palladium still upbraided the orthodoxy of the Christian Emperors; but the industry of Banduri has enabled him to collect evidences which Von Hammer has omitted. The first is from the anonymous writer on the *Antiquities of Constantinople*, a short time before it fell under Moslem subjection (Banduri, *Imp. Orient.* vol. i. pars. tertia, p. 14), in a chapter headed '*de Palladio deposito.*' Κατωθεν δε του κινου του ετερου ετερη και Παλλαδιον στοιχειον και ετερα πολλα σημειοφορικα. 'Beneath the columns of the Forum, the Palladium and many other charms lay buried.'

"But Codinus is more explicit, and an unimpeachable witness, being an important officer of the Eastern Empire and the Greek Court at the period of the Mahommedan Conquest. (Banduri, vol. i. p. 312.)

"Codinus is describing the Palladium, and after reciting various differing accounts he comes to Dion and Diodorus, '*qui scribunt fuisse signum ligneum et tricubilate cœlo lapsum in Pessinunte urbe Phrygiæ, dextra tenens hastam, læva colum et fusum: verisimilius est fuisse simulacrum ex nomine Telladis cujus statua ubicunque fuit appellatur Palladium.*' Procopius testatur statuam Minervæ quam Romani demonstrant in æde Minervæ non esse qualem Græci sculpunt; illam enim dicit lapidem esse gerentem imaginem præliantis et hastam vibrantis.—Minerva in sua ægide habuit ad pectus pictam Noctuam et Gorgonem: noctua quidem profunditatem indicans consiliorum: omne enim tenebrosum prudentia intelligit et absconditum.

"*"Sed plura de Palladio quam necesse sit præsentī instituto dixi, idque fortasse ut Palladii notas velut tesseram darem admoneremque eos qui post me peregrinari volunt, primum accedant Constantinopolim, Palladiumque a Constantino sub terra defossum effodiant,* ut eo armati insidias, ærumnas, incredibilia discrimina repellere queant. Quod ipse oblitus fuisset, mecumque ferre, incidi in omnia pericula: quo si munitus fuisset ut cæteras insidias evitasset, ita admissus fuisset in Arcem Minervæ a qua me Turci rejecerunt, cum diu versatus essem Athenis, cupiens propius spectare Templum Minervæ.'

"In Codinus's regret that he had himself not exhumed the fated Charm, which might have prevented the subsequent perils he fell into, nay even have hindered his expulsion by the insolent Turks from the famed temple of the goddess on the Acropolis, we have a vivid account of the existence of the Palladium at Constantinople to a comparatively late period, and a firm belief in its efficacy as a defence even against individual peril. It is this image, so constantly united from our school-days with the group composed of Pius Æneas, puer Ascanius, and pater Anchises, that claims our sympathy; and this may justify the following rather extended quotation in the harmonious numbers of Ovid (*Fast.* lib. vi. v. 417):—

"Cætera jam pridem didici puerilibus annis;
Non tamen idcirco prætereunda mihi.
Mœnia Dardanides nuper nova fecerat Ilus;
(Ilus adhuc Asiæ dives habebat opes).
Creditor armiferæ signum cœleste Minervæ
Urbis in Iliacæ desiluisse juga.

Cura videre fuit ; vidi templumque locumque ;
 Hoc superest illi : Pallada Roma tenet.
 Consulitur Smintheus : luoque obscurus opaco
 Hos non mentito reddidit ore sonos :
 Ætheream servate Deam : servabitis urbem :
 Imperium secum transferet illa loci :
 Servat, et inclusam summa tenet Ilus in arce :
 Curaque ad heredem Laomedonta venit.
 Sub Priamo servata parum. Sic ipsa volebas,—
 Ex quo iudicio forma revicta tua est.
 Seu genus Adrasti, seu furtis aptus Ulysses,
 Seu pius Æneas, eripuisse datur,
 Auctor in incerto ; res est Romana ; tuetur
 Vesta, quod assiduo lumine cuncta videt.

“ It must be allowed that the poet, or popular fame, had well framed the legend, that the fall of Troy was but the consequence of a careless guarding of the sacred image which a propitious deity had showered on its founder. The hitch as to who stole it from Troy, or how it came into Roman possession, is cunningly slurred over. It must however exercise an immense effect upon Eastern credulity, and possibly be not without considerable influence upon the exciteable minds of our new European allies, if an image were still found existing at Constantinople which was esteemed from the earliest periods of history as the guardian and charmed safeguard of the city which held it, from danger and capture, and of which almost two thousand years ago it could be predicted,

“ Imperium secum transferet illa loci.

“ We hear complaints of the want of military ardour in our Turkish allies ; might it not be worth the attempt to try to work upon their prejudices and superstition ? It would require the labours of but a few *sapeurs pompiers* for a few days to finish what Codinus regretted to have left undone ; and we may rely upon it that, should the Muscovite ever so far prevail as to be master of the opportunity, he will not disdain, amongst the many other delusions which he is daily insinuating into the minds of the credulous Greeks, to avail himself of one so powerfully connected with the foundations of the empire and the name of Constantine. At all events it might be advisable to prevent our wily foe, and to preclude the possibility of success, by trying the ground previously.

“ These notices on the Palladium have extended so much beyond my original intention that I must defer any remarks on the fatidical Equestrian Statue at Constantinople in comparison and connection with the colossal equestrian figure at the Capitol, and the remarks concerning the latter by Mr. Folkes in the first vol. of the *Archæologia*, to another paper.

“ I remain, dear Sir,

“ Yours very faithfully and obliged,

“ WILLIAM BELL.

“ J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A. Oxford.”

Thursday, May 24th, 1855.

The EARL STANHOPE, *President*, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting were announced:—

From the Kilkenny Archæological Society.	Proceedings and Transactions, January and March, 1855. 2 parts. 8vo. Dublin, 1855.
From Edmund Waterton, Esq. F.S.A.	Catalogue of Pictures at Walton Hall, near Wakefield. 8vo. Wakefield, 1855.
From C. R. Smith, Esq. F.S.A.	C. Roach Smith's Museum of London Antiquities. 8vo. London, 1855.
From the Author.	1. Report of the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club in the Excavation of Barrows from the year 1849. 2. Account of the Excavation of the Remains of a Roman Villa near Collingham. Both by Wm. Procter, Esq. 8vo. York, 1854-55.

The Rev. J. M. Jephson, Sir John Boileau, Bart. and Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. were severally admitted Fellows.

A Minute of the last Council, in reference to the great services rendered to the Society by Mr. Lemon in the arrangement and superintendence of the Binding of the Society's Collection of Proclamations and Broad-sides, was read to the Meeting; in accordance with it the Thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Mr. Lemon, and expressed to that gentleman by the President.

The Ballot was then taken for the election of a Member of Council, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. deceased, W. Durrant Cooper, Esq. and John Winter Jones, Esq. being nominated Scrutators, when Edward Hawkins, Esq. Keeper of the Antiquities in the British Museum, was declared unanimously elected.

Thanks were voted to the Scrutators for their services on this occasion.

Ballots were also taken for the election of The Rev. William Maskell, M.A. and for Henry Farrer, Esq., who were severally declared duly elected Fellows.

LEWIS LOYD, Esq. exhibited a bronze Key found near Croydon.

Col. HOCKLEY exhibited, and presented to the Society, a Lithograph of a Roman Tessellated Pavement found near Ipswich.

GEORGE R. CORNER, Esq. F.S.A. in the following Letter to Robert

Lemon, Esq. communicated some particulars relating to Anthony Copley, an individual mentioned in a Proclamation in the Society's Collection, dated 2nd July, 1603:—

"3, Paragon, New Kent Road, Southwark,
"24 May, 1855.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"Among the Collection of Proclamations belonging to the Society of Antiquaries so ably arranged by you, and which will be a lasting monument of your industry and perseverance exerted for the benefit of the Society, I find a Proclamation, dated 2d July, 1603, for the discovery and apprehension of Anthony Copley the younger, brother of one Copley, 'that is lately returned from foreign parts into this country, who was accused of having dealt with some to be of a conspiracy to use some violence upon the King's person.'

"This Anthony Copley was a son of Sir Thos. Copley of Gatton, Surrey, and of the Maze, in Southwark. The Copleys were a zealous Roman Catholic family, and were probably implicated in most of the plots and proceedings of the Roman party in England at that period. The account of Donald Sharples, Renter unto Thomas Copley, Esquire, and Mr. Humfrey White, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, of the Rents of the Estate in Southwark, in 1569, printed in the eighth volume of Mr. Nichols's *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, p. 256, shews that the Copleys were aiding persons then in trouble on account of religion.

" " Paid to Mr. Cooke, keeper of the Gaol in Southwark called the White Lion, for the Charges of 3 Prisoners, Ingram, Marshall, and Lawrance	liij ^l viij ^s .
" " Paid Mr. Waye, keeper of the Marshalsea, for 2 Prisoners, Richard Cooke and Robt. Cooke	xlviij ^s viij ^l .
" " Paid in the Crown Office, to Mr. Ive, for the fynes of the Indictments for 18 persons	liij ^s .
" " Paid for their fynes to the Queen, ceassed by the Justice Suthcote, at 5 ^s each	iiij ^l x ^s .
" " Pd. for a Copy of the whole Matter of the Indictment in the Crown Office	ij ^s .
" " Pd. for a new book for my Misteris, made by one of the Temple against the Rebels	iiij ^d .
" " Itm. paid for a Coppey of Commission to enquire of the Lands and Goods of such persons as are gone over Seas without the Queen's Majesties lycence, and for the Serche thereof	—

"It is not clear from the Proclamation whether Anthony Copley, or his brother, had lately returned from foreign parts, but among the names of the Pilgrims from England to Rome, in 1585, I find the name of 'Anthoneus Copleus Wintonien.'*

"And on the 8th March, 12 Jas. I., letters of naturalization were granted to William Copley, born in the dominions of the King of Spain, son of William Copley of Gatton, and nephew of Anthony Copley.

* *Collectanea Top. and Gen.*, vol. v. p. 82.

"The manor of Merstham also belonged to the Copleys, and this Anthony Copley was entitled to an annuity of £30 a-year out of it; but, upon his attainder for high treason, his annuity escheated to the Crown.

"The cause of his attainder was alleged participation in the mysterious conspiracy, which was discovered before it was formed, to place the Lady Arabella Stuart on the throne, and to advance the Roman Catholic religion. The chief conspirators were Thomas Lord Grey of Wilton, Henry Brook Lord Cobham, Sir Walter Raleigh, George Brook, two priests, Watson and Clark, Sir Edward Parham, Bartholomew Brookesby, Anthony Copley, and Sir Griffith Markham. The conspirators were tried at Winchester in November, 1603, when Sir Edward Parham was acquitted and the rest were convicted and executed, except Markham, Cobham, Grey, and Raleigh, who were reprieved just as they were about to lose their heads.

"The indictment was for conspiring,—1. To kill the King. 2. To raise rebellion. 3. To alter religion. 4. To subvert the State. 5. To procure invasion by strangers.

"The priests, Watson and Clarke, were executed at Winchester the 29th of November; George Brook was beheaded the 5th December; but then (says Sir Richard Baker) the hand of justice stayed, and this was the course which the King held in shewing mercy. After the death of the three before-named, he signed three other warrants for the execution of the late Lord Cobham, the Lord Grey, and Sir Griffith Markham, on a certain day then following, but before that day he privately framed another warrant written with his own hand to the sheriff (who was then Sir Benjamin Tichburn) by which he countermanded the former warrants, and, that there might be no notice taken of it, he sent it by Mr. John Gybbe a Scotchman, and one utterly unknown to all the company, appointing him to deliver it so that it might not take effect till after their several confessions, and at the very point of their execution; which was accordingly performed. But though thus pardoned yet were they carried back to the Tower, where the Lord Grey not long after died. Sir Griffith Markham after some time was set at liberty, and passed beyond sea, where he lived long after in mean account. The Lord Cobham was likewise afterwards discharged of imprisonment; but, deprived of his estate, lived many years in great penury. Sir Walter Raleigh was kept in the Tower, where to his great honour he spent his time in writing, and had been a happy man if he had never been released.

"I have not learned what connection Copley had with the conspiracy, but he was examined, and Phillips says his examination contained mere hearsay of the worst description; nor do I know if Copley was among the prisoners tried at Winchester, and probably he was never apprehended; and indeed I ought to apologise to you and the Society for the hasty and imperfect character of this notice, which is attributable to a desire to be among the first to take advantage of your labours in the arrangement of the Society's proclamations.

"I remain, my dear Sir,

"Yours faithfully,

"GEO. R. CORNER."

"Robert Lemon, Esq."

The President then gave notice from the Chair that on account of the Whitsun Holidays the meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday the 7th June.

Thursday, June 7th, 1855.

ADMIRAL SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The following presents to the Library were announced:—

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| From the Hon. Edward Everett, D.C.L. through Dr. Shurtleff. | Records of Massachusetts. Edited by Dr. Shurtleff. Volume 4, part 2. 1661—1674. 4to. Boston, U.S. 1854. |
| From the Editor. | 1. Greek Inscriptions discovered in the Islands of Santorin and Milo, by Lieut. Leycester, R.N.
2. Further notice respecting the Sinaic Inscriptions. Both by John Hogg, Esq. M.A. 8vo. London, 1854. |
| From the Author, R. H. Kennedy, Esq. M.D. and Alderman, through Thomas Lott, Esq. | Narrative of the Campaign of the Army of the Indus in Sind and Kaubool, 1838-9. 2 Vols. 8vo. London, 1840. |
| From the Author. | A Stroll to Lea Hurst, the home of Florence Nightingale. By Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A. 12mo. London, 1855. |
| From the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. | 1. Their Proceedings. Vol. I. 8vo. London and York, 1855.
2. Annual Report for 1854. 8vo. York, 1855. |
| From the Author. | On Buddhist Opinions and Monuments of Asia compared with the symbols on the ancient sculptured "standing stones" of Scotland. By Thomas A. Wise, M.D. 4to. Edinburgh, 1855. |
| From the Author, Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esq. M.P. | The Shirley Brothers, an historical memoir. By one of the same House. 4to. Chiswick, 1848. (Roxburghe Club.) |
| From the Editor. | The Royal Gallery of Art. Part 7. Edited by S. C. Hall, Esq. F.S.A. Fol. London, 1855. |
| From the Author. | Remains of Pagan Saxondom. Part 18. By J. Y. Akerman, Esq. F.S.A. 4to. London, 1855. |

The appointment of Edward Hawkins, Esq. to be a Vice President of the Society was read as follows:

I, PHILIP HENRY EARL STANHOPE, *President of the Society of Antiquaries*, do, by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the Letters Patent, hereby nominate EDWARD HAWKINS, ESQ. to be a Deputy to me, the President of the said Society, with full power and authority to him in my absence to supply my place as President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society which I by virtue of my office might do if I myself were actually present. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-fifth of May, in the year of our Lord 1855.

Witness,

THOMAS STANFORD.

(Signed)

(L.S.)

STANHOPE.

The Ballots having been severally taken for Alexander Henry Rhind, Esq. and Thomas Batcheldor, Esq. those gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

Frederic Corbin Lukis, Esq. the Rev. W. Collings Lukis, and Henry Farrer, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

WILLIAM BOLLAERT, Esq. exhibited a Collection of Antiquities found by him in South America, chiefly Peruvian; upon which he offered verbally to the Society some Remarks and Explanations.

MR. GEORGE PAUL WEBB exhibited two Photographic Views of Excavations recently made on the site of Chertsey Abbey for the Surrey Archæological Society.

THOMAS LOTT, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Pedigree of the Conans family of Kildare, attested by the signatures of eleven of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE R. CORNER, Esq. in a second Letter to Robert Lemon, Esq. communicated the following further Particulars relating to Anthony Copley; accompanied by an extract of a Letter from J. P. COLLIER, Esq. V.P. pointing out his authorship.

"3, Paragon, New Kent Road,
"6th June, 1855.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I should not have troubled you again about Anthony Copley, but for an omission which shews that my apology for the hastiness of my former communication was not uncalled for, I having omitted to refer to so obvious a book as the State Trials, in which his Trial and Conviction at the Special Commission at Winchester, on the 15th Nov. 1603, is recorded.

"The date of the Proclamation for the discovery and apprehension of Copley is the 2d July, 1603, and by the 12th he was taken and lodged in the Tower, on which day he made a 'free and voluntary confession,' another on the 14th, a third on the 15th, to which he made additions on the 18th, when he desired to have the advantage of open air and the access of his wife unto him, 'their Lordships having made all the use of him even against his own life:' and on the 1st of August he answered four points put to him by the Privy Council, relative to the priests and lay gentlemen concerned in the conspiracy. These confessions, mostly in his own handwriting, are in the State Paper Office.

"Copley is described in the report of the trial as a man of a whining speech, but of a shrewd invention and resolution.

"After his conviction he was pardoned on condition of banishment, and probably went to Ireland or to America.

"I have identified him by the Copley pedigree at the College of Arms as the third son of Sir Thomas Copley of Gatton,* of whom Anthony

* Among the Loseley MSS. is a letter from Thos. Copley of Gatton to Sir Thomas Cawarden, Master of the Revels, dated from Gatton, 18 July, 1558, requesting Sir Thomas secretly to lend him the use of one of his masks for one night against his marriage, which (he says) "in ill hour to him was like to be solemnized on Sunday next at

Wood, in his Memoir of Bishop Jewel, says (quoting Robert Parsons in a relation of a Trial made before the King of France, A^o 1600, between the Bishop of Evreux and the Lord Plessis Mournay, printed 1604), 'How many learned men lightly of our nation have taken upon them seriously to go over that book of Mr. Jewel's (his Apology of the Church of England), and to examine it by the authors themselves, with any indifferency of mind, have for the most part been thereby converted to Catholic religion, though never so great Protestants before; of which sort I have heard relation of many, but of some I can testify myself, for that I have heard it from their own mouths, who of earnest Protestants were made most zealous Catholics by that means principally, of which number I think it not inconvenient to name here some two or three. The first of them is Sir Thomas Copley, made Lord afterwards in his banishment by the King of France, who oftentimes hath related to me, with much comfort of his soul, how that being a zealous Protestant and very familiar to Robert the late Earl of Leicester, in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's days, when Mr. Jewel's book was newly come forth, he, being also learned himself in the Latin tongue, took pains to examine certain leaves thereof, and finding many falsehoods therein, which were inexcusable (as they seemed to him), he conferred the same with the said Earl, who willed him that the next time Mr. Jewel dined at his table, he should take occasion after dinner to propose the same, which he did soon after, and receiving certain trifling answers from Mr. Jewel he waxed more hot, and urged the matter more earnestly, which Jewel perceiving, told him in effect, 'That Papists were Papists, and so they were to be dealt withal,' and other answer he could not get: which thing made the good gentleman to make a new resolution with himself, and to take that happy course which he did, to leave his country and many great commodities which he enjoyed therein, to enjoy the liberty of conscience, and so both lived and died in voluntary banishment.'

"Sir Thomas Copley died abroad, 25th September, 1584, aged 49.

"I annex a copy of a Letter which I have had the pleasure to receive from John Payne Collier, Esq. V.P. of the Society of Antiquaries, mentioning the works which Anthony Copley is known to have been the author of.

"And I remain, dear Sir,

"Yours truly,

"GEO. R. CORNER.

Nonsuch." He speaks of his marriage so despondingly that we may suppose he considered some maskings or revels necessary to enliven it. His wife was Catharine, eldest of three daughters and coheireses of Sir John Luttrell.—Kempes Loseley MSS. 49.

Camden, in his Annals of Queen Elizabeth (translated by R. N. Garter, 1635, p. 181), says, Don Louis Zuniga de Requesens, who succeeded the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands, purposed to employ Sir Thomas Copley (during his exile) under letters of marque, to make prize of the English and the Netherlanders, having loaded him with the titles of Great Master of the Maes, Lord of Gatton and Roughtey. These are merely the names of his English possessions, the first being his manor of the Maze in Southwark, and the others of his other manors in Surrey. The letters of marque are extant in the Loseley Collection, and are granted to him by the name of Don Thomas Copleus. There is also a letter from him to the Sheriff and Justices of Surrey, dated 23 Nov. 1569, demurring to subscribe to the Act for the uniformity of Common Prayer, and insisting on the infallibility of the Church of Rome.—Loseley MSS.

" Riverside, Maidenhead,
 " 27 May, 1855.

" MY DEAR SIR,

" Unless there were two Copleys, both named Anthony, and living at the same time, which I do not believe, the man who was tried, convicted, and banished, was the Compiler of a very curious collection of Anecdotes, Stories, and Jests, first printed in 1595, and again in 1614, under the title of 'Wits, Fits, and Fancies.' These are all in prose.

" He also published, in verse, a piece entitled 'A Fig for Fortune,' which came out in 1596, and which was probably printed for the Author. It was never reprinted, and, for any merit it possesses, it ought never to have appeared at all. It is a long allegorical production, and occupies 84 pages quarto. It was dedicated to Sir Anthony Brown Viscount Montague, and the writer there says, that he had been 'disastred for virtue,' and that he had been 'winnowed into the fan of grace and Sionry,' whatever he may mean by the affected expression. This is all I know about his authorship, excepting that he had the good taste to admire Spenser and Daniel.

" I remain,

" My dear Sir,

" Yours very sincerely,

" J. PAYNE COLLIER.

" Geo. R. Corner, Esq."

JOSIAH GOODWIN, Esq. of Exeter, in a Letter to the Secretary, communicated a Paper entitled "Early Memorials of the British Gun Trade;" a portion of which having been read, the remainder was deferred to the next meeting.

Thursday, June 14th, 1855.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

Presents to the Library were reported—

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| From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. Treas. S.A. | The Great French Dictionary. By Guy Miegé, Gent. Folio. London, 1688. |
| From the Royal Geographical Society. | Their Journal. Vol. 24. 8vo. London, 1854. |
| From the Author. | Russia and her Czars. By E. J. Brabazon. 8vo. London, 1855. |
| From the Author. | A Letter to the late Members of the British Archæological Association, in Answer to a Pamphlet of Mr. Thomas Joseph Pettigrew. By the Rev. Thomas Hugo, formerly Secretary of the Association. 8vo. London, 1855. |

The following Announcement was read to the Meeting:—

"At a Meeting of the Council, held on Monday, 11th June, 1855, EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair, it was resolved,—

"That in conformity with the Statutes, chap. vi. the election of a

Member of Council, to supply the place of the late VISCOUNT STRANGFORD, be fixed for the Meeting of Thursday evening, June 21st, and that JOSEPH HUNTER, F.S.A. Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, be recommended to the Society for such election.

“STANHOPE, P.”

The Ballot was taken for Josiah Goodwin, Esq. who was declared duly elected a Fellow.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited three pencil Drawings of ancient Edifices in Somersetshire, executed by Mr. Alfred Clark, of Taunton. 1. Old Cleave Abbey Gateway; 2. Montacute Priory; 3. Brympton Exercy, in Montacute.

The concluding portion of Mr. JOSIAH GOODWIN'S Memoir was read on “The British Gun Trade.”

The Secretary then read an account of “Christian Tombs of the Anglo-Norman period found at Bouteilles, Dieppe, 1855,” by the ABBÉ COCHET, Hon. Member of the Society, translated by WILLIAM MICHAEL WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. preceded by the following Letter :—

“MY DEAR SIR,

“Blackwater, June 13, 1855.

“The Abbé Cochet, as you are aware, has of late been engaged in the examination of the ancient cemetery of the suppressed church of Bouteilles, near Dieppe. I requested our learned colleague to favour us with the particulars of his interesting and useful researches, which he has obligingly done, and I now have the pleasure of forwarding these, as also some illustrations, that they may be communicated to the Society.

“The Abbé's discoveries, it will be seen, satisfactorily corroborate what I advanced on this subject in my paper ‘On Sepulchral Usages,’ read here last year. I would further observe that, although such metal crosses have occasionally been found in tombs, bearing obituary inscriptions, as at Metz and elsewhere in France, and again with inscriptions of a pious or cabalistic nature, as in the ‘Cœmeterium Fratrum’ at Bury St. Edmund's, yet the only examples of crosses with engraved formulæ of absolution that I have been able to discover are these of Bouteilles, and the episcopal cross found at Chichester, all of which belong to the Norman period. It would be desirable to obtain more minute details of the origin and derivation of this singular sepulchral custom, and the experience of some of our Fellows may be able to furnish further particulars and examples.

“Believe me

“Sincerely yours,

“W. M. WYLIE.

“To J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary, &c.”

*Christian Tombs of the Anglo-Norman Period, found at
Bouteilles, Dieppe, 1855.*

“From the 20th of April to the 16th May, 1855, I have been occupied in exploring a portion of the abandoned cemetery of the former parish of Bouteilles, suppressed in 1791, the church of which was demolished in

1806. I was led to this research by a desire to collect together and to study the stone coffins and the leaden crosses bearing forms of *absolution*, a class of antiquities which was met with in 1842 during the construction of the high road from Dieppe to Neufchâtel. I have fortunately succeeded in discovering the objects of my search.

"The space explored measures about 20 metres in length by 10 in width (equal in English measure to 65 feet by 32½). It is a narrow tongue of land lying between the old and the new roads. In this portion of ground, which we trenched down to the natural soil, we found at the depth of from 1 to 2 metres two perfect vessels, with a great number of fragments of others from tombs of various periods.

"These two perfect vessels were of a fine white and light earthenware, with a green glaze inside. Both had handles, and the body of one was pierced with four holes made in it after it had been baked, probably for the evaporation of fire, for I fancied I could distinguish remains of charcoal within. According to all appearance it must have served to hold the embers and incense which it was the custom of our ancestors to place with corpses, and of which Durandus bishop of Mende speaks in his work on Sacred Offices.* This vessel must have been deposited new in the tomb, for it has no appearance of having been used for any domestic purpose.

"The other vessels, which had not been pierced, must have been used for holding holy water, as we again learn from Durandus.†

"Among the many fragments picked up here and there are to be found some of every period. One observed the black earthenware of the Merovingian times, and the remains of those stone-ware platters which continued among us from the 14th to the 16th century; but the prevailing pottery was that of the 13th.

"We further found in this earth, so often moved during centuries, several ornamental pavement-tiles, either whole or in fragments. Some represent fleurs-de-lis, some Maltese crosses, chequer-work, foliage, borders, flowerets, &c. These are the *debris* of the church pavement of the 13th to the 16th centuries, the period of the prosperity of the Bouteilles salt-works. But we must at once explain that these fragments of vessels and pavement-tiles occur in the earth *above* the tombs we are now going to speak of, which shews them to be of a later period.

"The most curious and important part of the discovery has been that of nine tombs of chalky stone, laid in a line along a wall, which must formerly have belonged to some church long since removed. They were found thus placed beneath the drip-stone, *in stillicido*; which seems to have been in conformity with the ideas of those times. Pépin-le-Bref seems to have inaugurated the custom by ordering his own interment in 768 in the parvis of the abbey of St. Denis, beneath the drip-stone. Hugh Capet followed in 990.

"Our histories and our Norman chronicles also tell us that in 996 Duke Richard I., dying at Fécamp, requested to be buried beneath the drip-stone, or eaves, of the abbey there;‡ and that his son, Richard II.,

* Rationale Div. Officiorum, lib. vii. c. 38.

† Idem.

‡ Licquet, Hist. de Norm. tom. i. p. 149. Fallue, Hist. de la Ville et de l'Abbaye de Fécamp, p. 86.

chose to follow his example in 1026. Again, the Bishop of Coutances, Geoffrey de Moutbray, who died in 1093, also begged to be placed under the drip-stone of the cathedral he had built.*

"M. Auguste Leprévost, the respected chief of Norman antiquaries, thinks Norman or Scandinavian opinion attributed a purifying virtue to water from churches.†

"These tombs are placed on a bed of yellow clay, and reach down to the natural soil. Their walls were constructed with rag-stone, and two only had retained their coverlids, which were quite flat. It is probable that all had lids, which have at various times been destroyed by grave-diggers. Two or three tombs only presented traces of mortar in the construction of the walls; the others seemed to have had none.

"The form of these coffins was very singular. The sides were not straight, but affected the somewhat convex form of a boat or ship, following the ingenious expressions of our ancient laws, which called this kind of coffin a *nav*—"in noffo vel naufo."‡

"The upper end of the sarcophagus, which was often composed of one block, but sometimes of two or three, presents a circular cavity, disposed for receiving the head of the deceased, which fitted there exactly. The bodies they had deposited in these stone chests were not inclosed in wooden coffins, but simply wrapped up in a winding-sheet, for in the cavity we are speaking of there was merely room for the human head.

"This kind of coffin is well known to archæologists, and a fragment of one has also been recently found in the cemetery of Martin-Église, which M. Caumont and M. Arthur Murcier attribute to the 12th century. There is indeed no reason to suspect that this somewhat singular custom was practised later than the 13th century.

"The stone is equally characteristic of the period. It is neither the Vergelé nor the St. Leu stone, so common among us from the 6th to the 10th century. It is simply chalk taken from our cliffs or pits. It is the same found in the deepest graves of the cemeteries of Martin-Église, Ancourt, Quiberville, Bévile-sur-Mer, and Hautot-sur-Dieppe. This kind of sarcophagus, which only lasted for two centuries, is contemporary with the *tuf* found at Longueville and Bordeaux-en-Caux, in the great valley of Étretat.

"The orientation was precisely that of the Catholic period indicated by our old liturgists, John Beleth and Durandus of Mende. "*Ponantur mortui capite versus occidentem et pedibus versus orientem*,"§ says the first, to which the second adds as usual his mystic meaning; "*Debet autem quis sic sepeliri ut capite ad occidentem posito, pedes dirigat ad orientem; in quo quasi ipsâ positione orat et innuit quod promptus est ut de occasu festinet ad ortum.*"|| Durandus was right;

* "*Sepultus est in stillicidio ecclesiæ quod vivens humiliter et instanter postulaverat.*"—Gall. Christ. tom. x. p. 872.

† Was it not rather to be considered an act of humility and self-abasement? Such a reason at least we find ascribed by Roger of Wendover, and also Matthew of Westminster, to St. Swithin's similar desire to be interred "*exposed to the feet of the passers-by, and to the dropping of the caves from above.*"—W. M. W.

‡ Liber Leg. Salicæ, tit. 17.

§ Div. Off. Explicatio, cap. clix.

|| Rationale, lib. vii.

the Christian of his times prayed even beneath the stone of the sepulchre. An author of the 13th century has written that the Greeks reproached the Latins with neither crossing the hands or arms of their dead. But this is an error, for the bodies at Bouteilles were lying on their backs, with their faces towards Heaven, and their fore-arms piously crossed upon their breasts. I consider it almost certain that the figures sculptured on the tombs of this period were only the translation, I would almost say the counter-proof, of what the sepulchre inclosed.

"Beneath the arms thus crossed was placed the leaden cross containing the formula of absolution we shall presently quote. Were it allowable to impute animation to death, we would say these poor people pressed this prayer to their hearts as their last treasure in this life, and their fondest hope in that to come.

"Two or three bodies were found lying on the right side in the posture of sleep; but their arms were in like manner crossed upon the breast.

"Dr. Moriarty, a physician of Dieppe, who was present at the discovery of the remains of a certain Regnauld, declared them to be those of a man of from thirty-five to forty years of age, of great physical force, with a fine head, full of energy and character.

"This name of Regnauld (*Ragelnaude*), which we read on the leaden cross placed on the breast of the deceased, was evidently a baptismal name; but at that distant period family names did not yet exist for the people, and each man was only known by his baptismal name.

"These several coffins were generally 2 metres (equal to 6 feet 6 in.) in length; the width varied from 25 to 45 centimetres (equal to 10 to 18 inches), and the depth from 30 to 40 centimetres (equal to 12 to 16 inches). Although somewhat expanded towards the middle, they were much narrower at the feet than at the shoulders.

"The most important result of this operation has been, in my opinion, the discovery of the leaden crosses which they placed on the dead both in France and in England. We have not only found here three valuable examples which will enrich the Museum of Rouen, but, and which is more important for science, we have also been able to study the real position they occupied on the deceased—details unknown till now.

"The workmen who in 1842 had found the first crosses of absolution had given us no information about them. Yet we owe them our thanks for preserving these frail memorials. At St. Front de Perigueux, where a similar discovery was made, details are wanting, as they also are at Lincoln, at Chichester, and at Bury St. Edmund's in England. Here, on the contrary, we picked up with our own hands three crosses placed on the very breasts of the dead, and pressed, as it were, beneath their fore-arms piously crossed upon their hearts. Thus then the mystery is cleared up, and the place is henceforth determined, at least for Normandy. It will be necessary to examine if they occupy the same position elsewhere, which is more than probable, for the middle age was universal in its ideas and institutions.

"The writing side was turned towards the body of the dead, and a point, in which two of the crosses terminate, denotes the base

"The crosses we are speaking of have the Maltese form, and recall

remarkably the crosses of consecration, the crosses of cemeteries, and the crosses placed in the 12th century at the junction of cross-roads.

"Up to the present time we have only been able to decipher one of them, but we have every reason to think the two others are similarly inscribed. We give the formula we have been able to read. It resembles the general absolution which the priest gives in the diocese of Rouen at the present time to the sick on receiving extreme unction. "*Oremus. Dominus Jesus Christus qui dixit discipulis suis; quodcumque solveritis super terram erit solutum et in cœlis, et quodcumque ligaveritis super terram erit ligatum et in cœlis, de quorum numero nos licet indignos esse voluit, ipse te absolvat Ragelnaude, per ministerium nostrum ab omnibus criminibus tuis quæcumque cogitatione, locutione, et operatione negligenter egisti, atque nexibus absolutum perducere dignetur ad regna cœlorum, qui vivit et regnat Deus per omnia secula seculorum. Amen.*"

"The writing seemed to have been traced with the point of a stylus, and the surface destined to receive it appeared to have been ruled and lined with the same instrument, for the purpose of guiding the hand of the scribe. From this it would follow that in the 12th century the use of the ancient stylus was still preserved. But this will not be a matter of surprise since we find them in great numbers in the Frankish cemeteries of Merovingian, and even of Carlovingian, times. History relates that the celebrated Scot Erigenes,* who lived in the reign of Charles-le-Chauve, was slain by the styli of the English monks whom he was teaching. To reap all possible advantage from this archæological document, I have submitted these crosses, with their characters and inscriptions, to the examination of the first men of our capital, and especially to the professors of our *Ecole des Chartes*, the first palæographical establishment of Europe. M. Arthur Murcier, Keeper of the Palæographical Records, who in this affair has represented me, has kindly transmitted me the following reply. 'I have shown your crosses,' he writes me, 'to MM. Lacabane, the Count de la Borde, Valet de Veriville, Natalis de Wailly, and Leopold Delisle. After examining them with a lively interest, they have all attributed them to the 12th century. M. Quicherat alone considers them to be of the 16th century; but his opinion does not appear to me supported by reasons. M. Leopold Delisle, who has studied them minutely, pronounces them very decidedly of the 12th century.'

"The character is a minuscule, some of the letters of which seem to me derived from the uncial alphabet, the use of which ceased at the 11th century; but M. Delisle and the other eminent palæographers base their opinion upon the intrinsic character, as the formula and context, much more than on the extrinsic, as the writing and signs of abbreviation.

"It is, in effect, much more common to see scribes introduce variety of forms into their writing than new formulæ. Each has his own manner of writing, although each has only the same letters at his disposal; this is incontestable. You will say, Each has his style: yes; but not in the compilation of deeds, where one is bound down to determined formulæ. Now in the Middle Ages the scribes wrote little but deeds.

* Johannes Scotus. Vide Will. of Malmesbury.

This granted, I think the style of the crosses may be ranged in a separate category, but always in a class of deeds very nearly uniform. It remains to be ascertained whether the formula of absolution is of the 12th century, or some other. We consider it of the 12th, because we find the same in the liturgy of this period. The latinity is that of the 12th century, and the proper names also appear to belong to it. After this time one no longer meets with them, or else their forms are changed.'

" Finally, I have also called the attention of numismatists to my discovery, and in this way was I led to challenge the sentence of this science, the decisions of which are often without appeal.

" A circumstance, trifling in appearance but really very important, especially in its archæological results, signalised on the 9th of May the exploration of the tomb which contained the most weighty of the crosses, the only one without the lower point. As I was attentively watching the removal of the earth which enveloped the bones of the skeleton, I picked up a morsel of metal entirely oxydised, and which I at first took for an ornament or a button of copper. After I had carefully cleaned it, I discovered it was a silver coin of a form nearly square.

" Not being a numismatist myself, but comprehending of what value this fragile piece of metal might be to me, I hastened to communicate it to M. Adrian de Longperier, Member of the Institute, and Conservator of the Museum of Antiquities at the Louvre. The learned antiquary replied as follows :

" ' Your little coin is not very easy to read ; however, I would venture to affirm it is not Norman. It has greatly the look of the coins of Beauvais and Amiens. The Bishops of Beauvais retained the monogram of Charles-le-Chauve on their deniers down to the end of the 12th century ; but this monogram is sometimes altered. It is some twelve years since I explained in the *Revue Numismatique* how this monogram, which is to be seen on the coins of the Bishop Hervée, contemporary with Hugh Capet, had afterwards been reproduced by the Bishop Henry (1148), and by Barthélemy, who succeeded him in 1162, three centuries after Charles le-Chauve. Your fragment of money has been so roughly used by time that I cannot venture to say whether it is of the 11th or 12th century. But you may maintain without fear that it is neither of the 13th nor of the 9th.'

" Now, to sum up and conclude : the substance and form of our coffins of Bouteilles belong to the 11th and 12th centuries, according to the principles of archæology ; their position beneath the drip-stone is in conformity with the Norman history of the period ; the orientation of the body, and crossing of the hands, are prescribed by the liturgy then existing ; the metal of the crosses, their form, and use, agree with what we know of the arts, traditions, and manners of the Anglo-Norman period ; the names are those which were borne from William to John Lackland ; the money which accompanies the dead cannot be carried further back than the 10th century, or brought nearer to us than the 11th. Ecclesiastical history shows us the illustrious priests, contemporaries of St. Bernard, arranging for their deceased friends those forms of absolution which the rituals have preserved ; lastly, analogous crosses, belonging to the 11th century, have been found both in France and England ; whence I conclude, with all the certainty human science can afford, that our

tombs of Bouteilles belong to the Anglo-Norman period, which extends from William the Conqueror to Richard Cœur de Lion. This deduction is supported alike by archæology, history, the liturgy, numismatics, and palæography.

(Signed)

THE ABBÉ COCHET."

The original of this Memoir will hereafter appear, accompanied by a Plate, in the *Archæologia*.

Thursday, June 21st, 1855.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced :—

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| From the Institute of Architects. | 1. Their Transactions for 1855, pages 27 to 102 inclusive. 4to. London, 1855. |
| | 2. List of Members, &c. 4to. London, 1855. |
| From the Syro-Egyptian Society. | Transactions. Session 1854 and 1855. 8vo. London, 1855. |
| From the Committee of the Russell Institution. | Catalogue of the Russell Institution Library. 4to. London, 1849. |

The Ballot was taken for the Election of a Member of Council, Dr. Guest and Robert Hunter, Esq. being nominated Scrutators, when Joseph Hunter, Esq. Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, was declared elected.

Thomas Batcheldor, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

The Certificate of John Young Carr, Esq. having been suspended the usual time, was balloted for, when that gentleman was declared duly elected a Fellow.

The following Note from EDWARD AUGUSTUS BOND, Esq. to the Director was read, in correction of a passage in his Memoir upon Isabella Queen of Edward II. recently printed in the *Archæologia*.

"MY DEAR SIR HENRY,

"British Museum, 21 June, 1855.

"In a paper containing 'Notices of the last days of Isabella Queen of Edward II.' which I lately had the honour of communicating to the Society of Antiquaries, and which was subsequently printed in the *Archæologia* (vol. XXXV. p. 453), I drew attention to the frequent visits made to the Queen by a Countess of Pembroke, whom I thought I had identified as Agnes, daughter of the Queen's paramour Mortimer, and widow of Lawrence Hastings, first Earl of Pembroke, of the name. I have since, however, convinced myself that the lady in question was not the daughter of Mortimer, but was the relict of the last Earl of Pembroke, of the family of Valence, viz. Marie, daughter of Guy de Chastillon, Comte de St. Paul, and of Mary, daughter of John II. Duke

of Britany, and Beatrix, daughter of Henry the Third of England. Dugdale's notice of this Countess terminates with the year 1342, and I concluded that she had died at about that period. I have since discovered that she was living at the time of the Account, and that the inquisition post mortem of her property was taken in the year 1377. The connexion of this lady with the Royal Family of England, as granddaughter of Henry III. joined with the circumstance of her husband having been employed in negotiating the marriage of Isabella with Edward II. (then Prince of Wales), and of his having accompanied the Queen in her journey to France, would be good reasons for identifying her as the Countess of Pembroke appearing in such close intimacy with Queen Isabella, in preference to the younger lady who bore the same title at this period. But all doubt is removed by an entry of a payment to a messenger carrying a letter to the Countess at Ainsty. For the castle and honor of Ainsty, in Hertfordshire, were held by Marie de St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, at the time of her death.

"Another personage, frequently mentioned in the document I endeavoured to illustrate, and of whom I was before unable to give any particulars, viz. Sir John Winwick, I have since found to have been an ecclesiastic, and, at the time of the Account, keeper of the King's Privy Seal.

"Lastly, with respect to a book stated to have been sent to the captive King John by Queen Isabella, and entitled, in the document itself, "*de Sanguine Regali*," or *Sang Réel*, I omitted to add the correct reading, *St. Graal*.

"Believe me, my dear Sir Henry,

"Most sincerely yours,

"EDWD. A. BOND.

"To Sir Henry Ellis, K.H.

"&c. &c. &c."

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited a Specimen of iron Branks, or "Scold's Bridle," in the possession of John Vardon, Esq. of Gracechurch Street, differing in construction from the examples exhibited by Richard Greene, Esq. engraved in vol. II. of the Proceedings, pp. 8, 9. Its chief difference was having a flat piece of iron projecting into the mouth of the wearer.

HENRY STEVENS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an octavo Bible of the authorised version, called "*the wicked Bible*," from the circumstance of its being filled with gross and scandalous typographical errors, not the least remarkable of which is the omission of the important word *not* in the Seventh Commandment, leaving it to read *Thou shalt commit adultery*.

Upon Charles I. being made acquainted with the fact by Bishop Laud, the King's printers, Robert Barker and Martin Lucas, were summoned before the Star Chamber, and, on the fact being proved, were fined in the sum of 300*l*. and the entire edition of 1,000 copies was ordered to be destroyed.

Although the book has been diligently sought for for the last hundred years, no copy has hitherto been known to have been discovered; and, though many writers have told the story for the last two hundred years, no one identified the edition, or indicated the year in which it was printed.

This present volume settles the question. It was printed by the Royal printers in 1631, in octavo. The present copy is believed to be unique. It came from Holland within the last few days, and is on its way to America. It cost its present owner fifty guineas.

H. COOPER, Esq. by the hands of the Rev. D. J. Eyre, Sub-Dean of Salisbury, exhibited a Knife and Fork in a leathern case, recently found behind a panel in the house in that city known as the Blue Boar.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. F.S.A. exhibited a fine series of Episcopal Rings, partly from his own collection, and partly from that of Edmund Waterton, Esq. F.S.A. accompanied by verbal explanations.

ROMEO ELTON, D.D. of Exeter, communicated the following transcript of a Letter of the Protector Cromwell, dated Whitehall, 29th January, 1655, addressed to the Justices of the Peace for the county of Devon, on the care which should be exercised in selecting proper Juries:—

“SIR,

“Whitehall, 29th January, 1655.

“It hath been a very great complaint of the course of law, and justice hath been much liable to be perverted by the way that is generally held by deputy sheriffs in the choice of Juries, the reformation whereof I have been much pressed to endeavour, and, in order to it, care hath been taken that so great a trust as that of the high sheriff be deposited in the hands of men of integrity and confidence; yet, lest that alone might not be sufficient, through failure in the deputy sheriff, to prevent the danger and inconveniences which all men who have recourse to law lie exposed to, in that which may be of nearest concernment unto them; and having understood that some of the judges for a remedy of these evils have, as occasion hath been offered, caused a review of the books of freeholders, out of which persons have been returned by some of the justices of the peace of the most unquestioned integrities, I have thought it requisite that a course like to that be recommended to be practised in other places, and for that purpose have judged it fit to write this to you. If therefore the justices of the peace, especially such of them as are best spirited for the work, name some of the freeholders of clearest integrity and prudence, of honest and blameless conversation, which for their number may be proportioned for the business of the county to which they [are] related, to serve upon Juries for the year next ensuing; both between party and party and in cases criminal, and offer the names so agreed upon to the sheriff of the county, I doubt not but they would be found willing to receive kindly such an assistance, I having written to them to require their special care in their choice of Juries this year, that an attempt may be once made of a reformation of the evils of this nature, so greatly complained of; and this I hope will be done (as it is already in many counties) by your influence, without either distasting the weaker or giving advantage to the wilful and froward by appearing in it. And whereas the course hitherto hath been, that as soon as the under sheriff hath made the return of the panel upon *venire facias*, that the same hath been delivered to the attorney to make a *distringas* before the trial, by reason whereof the names of the persons to serve on the

respective trials are known beforehand, from whence opportunity is given, and frequently taken, of application to each one of the Jury to pre-engage them on the one side or the other, which seldom fails, in any cause whatsoever, to the ensnaring or amusing of the weak, and the tempting the avarice of the more subtle, who lie in wait for their own advantage upon such like opportunities, whereby justice is often perverted, the innocent wronged, and the wrongdoer prevails and escapes. For the preventing the evil consequences therein, I must put this further trouble upon you, that if it shall appear in any of those counties to which you have relation, that application hath been made to any Juryman, in any case whatsoever (wherein your vigilancy and the vigilance of all your kind friends is desired), that notice thereof be given to the judge or judges that ride the circuit or sit in the courts wherein such miscarriages may happen, who shall have particular instructions to pursue the remedies the law hath provided in such cases, and not to suffer any such person to serve on a Jury who hath been solicited in any business that lies before him, and hath not revealed the same.

"Your loving Friend,
(Signed) "OLIVER, P."

The original is preserved among the Records of the Savery family, of the county of Devon, and is superscribed "The Lord Protector's Letter to General Lisburne."

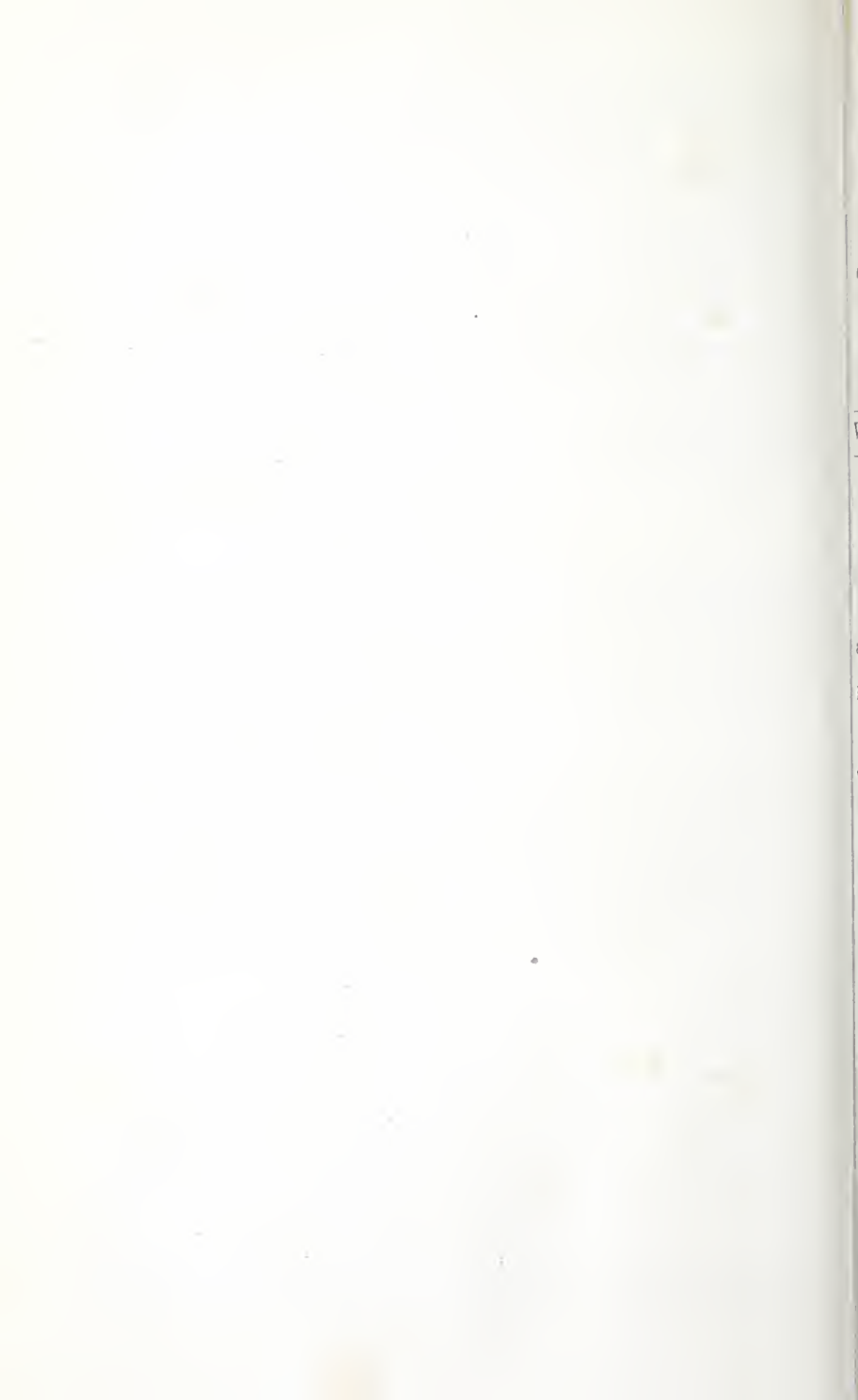
JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE, Esq. in a Letter addressed to J. Yonge Akerman, Secretary, communicated some Remarks on certain Mortuary Urns discovered at Stade, on the Elbe, and at Eye, in Suffolk. These he shewed to be identically the same, both in their configuration and ornament, as well as the implements often found within them, particularly the bone combs of triangular shape, pincets, and small knives. From these circumstances Mr. Kemble was led to the conclusion that the Urns found at Eye are those of a band of Slavonic adventurers from the Elbe, who united with the Northmen, and settled in East Anglia towards the end of the eighth century.

The Remarks were followed by a Note addressed by the Secretary to Mr. Kemble, in which he called attention to the fact that certain Urns discovered in the extensive Cemetery at Little Wilbraham, in Cambridgeshire, still more strikingly resembled some of those discovered at Stade, but expressing doubts of their being really of so late a period as the eighth century, since some of them are found in graves exhibiting the contemporaneous practice of cremation and inhumation.

These Communications, in regard to the Urns of Stade and Eye, will hereafter appear in full in the Archæologia, with illustrations.

GEORGE SCHARF, Jun. Esq. himself read "Observations on a Picture in Gloucester Cathedral, and on other Representations, of the Last Judgment." This Communication, of considerable length, will also hereafter appear in full in the Archæologia.

The Vice-President in the Chair then gave notice that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned from this evening to Thursday, November 15th.



PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. III.

1856.

No. 44.

Thursday, November 15th, 1855.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Society, since the last Meeting, were announced:—

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| From the Author. | On an ancient Talisman brought from Syria, and supposed to be the work of the Chaldeans, with engravings. By John Lindsay, Esq. 4to. Cork, 1855. |
| Through the Hon. Edward Everett, D.C.L. from the Editor. | Records of Massachusetts. Vol. 5, 1674-86. edited by Nat. B. Shurtleff, M.D. 4to. Boston, 1854. |
| From the Chetham Society. | The Private Journal and Literary Remains of John Byrom; edited by Richard Parkinson, D.D. F.S.A. Vol. 1, part 2. 4to. Manchester, 1855. |
| From the Architectural Institute of Scotland. | Their Transactions. Vol. 4, part 1. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1855. |
| From the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History. | Their Proceedings. Vol. 2, No 3. 8vo. Bury St. Edmund's, 1855. |
| From the Royal Agricultural Society of England. | Their Journal, Vol. 16, part 1. 8vo. London. 1855. |
| From the Author. | 1. Réponse de M. J. Garnier, Directeur de l'Académie d'Amiens au Discours de Reception de M. Yvert. 8vo. Amiens.
2. Notice sur M. Le Docteur Rigollot. (Extrait de la Revue de la Numismatique Belge, t. 5, 2 ^e série.) 8vo. |
| From the Author. | British Antiquities; their present treatment and their real claims. By A. H. Rhind, F.S.A. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1855. |
| From the Liverpool Architectural and Archæological Society. | Their Proceedings. Vol. 2, part 1. 4to. Liverpool, 1855. |
| From the Archæological Institute. | The Archæological Journal. Nos. 46 and 47, June and September. 8vo. London, 1855. |

- From the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Batavia. 1. *Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen*. Deel 25. 4to. Batavia, 1853.
- From the Author. 2. *Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal, Land, en Volkenkunde*. Deelen 1 en 2. 8vo. Batavia, 1853-54.
- From the Institute of British Architects. Remains of Pagan Saxondom. By J. Y. Akerman, F.S.A. Nos. 19 and 20 (completing the work). 4to. London, 1855.
- From W. Boyne, Esq. F.S.A. Papers read. Session 1854-55. 4to. London, 1855.
- Prints and rubbings, eight in number : viz.—
1. Rubbing of a brass.
 2. Rubbing of a brass in Topcliffe Church, Yorkshire.
 3. Engraving of a brass in Tanfield Church, Yorkshire.
 4. Engraved views of Church Fenton, and Sherburn Church, Yorkshire.
 5. Lithographed print of bronze Celts and Palstave found near Ulleskelf, Yorkshire.
 6. Lithographed print of the remains of a Norman Cross in Masham Churchyard, Yorkshire.
 7. Lithographed print of a Tomb erected in memory of the late Christopher Becket, Esq. in the parish church, Leeds.
 8. Lithographed print of Primæval Urns found in Tumuli in Derbyshire.
- From the Royal Geographical Society. Address at the Anniversary Meeting, 28th May, 1855. By the Earl of Ellesmere. 8vo. Lond. 1855.
- From Richard Sainthill, Esq. Impression of a Medal to Richard Sainthill of Topsham, Devon, numismatist. Born Jan. 28, 1787. L. C. Wyon fecit, 1855.
- From the Editor. *Orderici Vitalis Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Tomus 5*. Par MM. Le Prevost et Delisle. 8vo. Paris (Historical Society of France), 1855.
- From the Author. 1. *Recueil des Historiens des Gaules et de la France*, tome 22^e, publié par MM. Guigniant et De Wailly (Article de M. Leopold Delisle). 8vo. Paris, 1855.
2. *De l'Instruction Littéraire de la Noblesse Française au moyen Age, à propos d'un Autograph de Sire de Joinville* (Extrait du Journal général de l'Instruction Publique et des Cultes). Par M. Delisle. 8vo. Paris, 1855.
- From the Author. *Rapport sur les Fouilles Pratiquées au Village de Vieux près Caen*. Par M. A. Charma. 8vo. Paris, 1855.
- From the Royal Asiatic Society. 1. *Their Journal*. Vol. 15, part 2. 8vo. Lond. 1855.
2. Three sheets illustrative of the Remains of Nineveh, constructed from surveys made by Felix Jones, in 1852. Published by the East India Company, 1855.
- From the Academy of Sciences. *Belles Lettres, et Arts de Rouen. Précis Analytique des travaux de l'Académie. Années 1853 et 1854* (2 vols.) 8vo. Rouen, 1853-4.
- From the Society of Emulation of Rouen. *Bulletins*, 1853-4. 8vo. Rouen, 1854.

- From the Kilkenny and South East of Ireland Archæological Society. *Proceedings and Transactions.* 2 Parts, May and July. 8vo. Dublin, 1855.
- From the Society of Northern Antiquaries.
1. *Mémoires.* 1848-1849. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1852.
 2. *Antiquarisk Tidsskrift*, udgivet af det Rongelise Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab. 1849-51 and 1852-54. 2 vols. Copenhagen, 1851-54.
 3. *Remarks on a Danish Runic Stone found in the central part of London.* By Charles Christian Rafn. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1854.
 4. *Annaler for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og historie*, udgione af det Kengelige Nordiske Oldskrift-Selskab. 1851, 1852, and 1853. 8vo. Copenhagen. (3 vols.)
 5. *Bemærkninger om en Steenöxe med runeindskrift, tilhørende hans majestat æt Rongen.* (Soerskilt aftryk af *Antiq. Tidsskrift.*) 8vo. Copenhagen, 1854.
 6. *Nordboernes Fordbindelser med Östen i det niende og noermest følgende aarhundreder.* Af C. C. Rafn. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1854.
 7. *Mémoires des Antiquaires du Nord.* Livraison extraordinaire. *Vestiges d'Asserbo et de Løborg decouverts par S. M. Frédéric Roi de Danemark.* 8vo. Copenhagen, 1855.
- From the Royal Academy of Sciences, Literature, and the Fine Arts of Belgium.
1. *Mémoires.* Tomes 21 et 29. 4to. Bruxelles, 1854-55.
 2. *Mémoires Couronnés et Mémoires des Savants Étrangers.* Tome 6^e. Collection en 8^o. 2^e Partie. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1855.
 3. *Bulletins.* Tome 21. 2^{me} Partie et Tome 22. 1^{re} Partie. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1854-55.
 4. *Annuaire*, 1855. 8vo. 1855.
 5. *Bibliographie Académique, ou Listes des Ouvrages publiés par les Membres, Correspondants, et Associés residents.* 1854. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1855.
- From the Institute of France.
- Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques de l'Institut de France.* Tome 9^e. 4to. Paris, 1855.
- From the Imperial Academy of Vienna.
1. *Denkschriften der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften* (Philosophisch - Historische Classe). 6^{ter} Band. 4to. Vienna, 1855.
 2. *Sitzungsberichte der Philosophisch-Historische Classe.* 13 Band, Heft 3; 14 Band, Heften 1 & 2; 15 Band, Heften 1, 2, & 3; und 16 Band, Heft 1. 8vo. Vienna, 1854-55.
 3. *Archiv für Kunde Österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen.* 14^{ter} Band, 1ste Hälfte. 8vo. Vienna, 1855.
 4. *Notizenblatt.* Nos. 1 to 12. 8vo. Vienna, 1855.
- From the Camden Society.
1. *Camden Miscellany.* Vol. III. 4to. London, 1855.
 2. *Household Roll of Bishop Swinfield. Abstract, Illustrations, Glossary, and Index.* Edited by the Rev. John Webb, M.A., F.S.A. 4to. London, 1855.
- From the Secretary of State for the Home Department.
- Journals of the Lords.* Vol. 86, with Index. Folio. London, 1854.
- From the Editor.
- The Christian Annotator.* Parts 6 and 7. 4to. London, 1855.

- From C. R. Smith, Esq.
1. Public Dinner given to Mr. C. Roach Smith at Newport, Isle of Wight, August 28th, and Conversazione at Ryde, August 29th. (From *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. 4.) 8vo. London, 1855.
 2. Correspondence and Petition relating to Mr. C. Roach Smith's Museum of London Antiquities. (From *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. 4.) 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Author.
- Annals of Cambridge. Parts 33 and 34. By C. H. Cooper, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. Cambridge.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
- Proceedings, Vol. I., Part 3. 4to. Edinburgh, 1855.
- From the Royal Institution.
1. Notices of the Meetings of the Members. Part 5, Nov. 1854—July, 1855. 8vo. London, 1855.
 2. List of Members and Report of the Visitors for the year 1854. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From J. H. Parker, Esq.
- Architectural Notes on the Churches and other Medieval Buildings of Suffolk. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From Richard Cull, Esq.
- Address to the Ethnological Society of London, 25 May, 1855, by Dr. Conolly, President; and a Sketch of the recent Progress of Ethnology, by Richard Cull, Hon. Sec. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the American Society of Arts and Sciences, Boston.
- Proceedings, pp. 105—184. Vol. 3. 8vo. Boston, 1855.
- From the American Philosophical Society.
- Proceedings. Vol. 6. Nos. 51 and 52. 8vo. 1854.
- From the British Archæological Association.
- Their Journal, June 30 and Sept. 30, 1855. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Smithsonian Institution.
1. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, Vol. 7. 4to. Washington, 1855.
 2. Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports of the Board of Regents. 2 vols. 8vo. Washington, 1854-55.
- From the Author.
- The Landing at Cape Anne; or the charter of the first permanent colony on the territory of the Massachusetts Company. Discovered and published from the original MS. By John Wingate Thornton. 8vo. New York, 1854.
- From the New Orleans Academy of Sciences.
1. Proceedings, No. 1. 1 March, 1854. 8vo. New Orleans, 1854.
 2. Constitution and Bye-Laws of the Academy. 8vo. New Orleans, 1854.
- From the Town Council of Great Yarmouth, through C. J. Palmer, Esq., F.S.A., Mayor.
- Repertory of Deeds and Documents relating to the Borough of Great Yarmouth. Printed by order of the Town Council (100 copies). 4to. Yarmouth, 1855.
- From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.
- Transactions, Vol. 7. 1854-55. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Author.
- Board of Trade Department of Science and Art. Catalogue of the Museum of Ornamental Art at Marlborough House (part 1). By J. C. Robinson, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Author.
1. History of the Art of Pottery in Liverpool. By Joseph Mayer. 8vo. Liverpool, 1855.
 2. Catalogue of Objects of Art illustrative of the Bonaparte family in the Collection of John Mather, Esq. By Joseph Mayer. 8vo. Liverpool, 1855.

- From the Editor. The Royal Gallery of Art. Parts 9, 10, 11, and 12; completing Vol. 1. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Folio. London, 1855.
- From the Author. Catalogue of Rings in the Collection of the Hon. R. C. Neville. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Bannatyne Club. The Bannatyne Miscellany. Vol. 3. 4to. Edinburgh, 1855.
- From J. Walter K. Eyton, Esq. 1. A Bibliographical Catalogue of English Writers on Angling and Ichthyology. 8vo. London, 1856.
2. Antiquities of Shropshire. By the Rev. R. W. Eyton. (Review from the *Archæological Journal* No. 46.) 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Author. Extraits originaux d'un Manuscrit de Quentin de la Fons intitulé Histoire particulière de l'église de St. Quentin, publié pour la première fois. Tome 1^{er}. Par Ch. Gomart. 8vo. Saint-Quentin, 1854.
- From the Author. L'Abbaye de Saint-Etienne de Caen 1066—1790. Par C. Hippeau. 4to. Caen, 1855.
- From the Author. Popular Music of the Olden Time; a collection of Ancient Songs, Ballads, and Dance Tunes, illustrative of the National Musio of England. By W. Chappell, F.S.A. Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Author. Epigraphie de la Seine-Inférieure depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'au milieu du 14^e Siècle. Par M. l'Abbé Cochet.
- From the Author. Dell' Antico Palazzo di Diocleziano in Spalato. Del Prof. Dr. Francesco Lanza. Folio. Trieste, 1855.
- From the Author. 1. On Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, with a particular reference to the Faussett Collection. 8vo. Liverpool, 1855.
2. On the History of the Drama in the Middle Ages; a Sketch. 8vo.
3. Treago, and the large Tumulus at St. Weonard's. (Reprinted from the "*Archæologia Cambrensis*," 3rd series, 1855.) 8vo. Tenby, 1855.
- From the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. Their Memoirs. Second Series. Vol. 12th. 8vo. London, 1855.

Thanks for these several Presents were ordered to be returned.

Thomas Clere, Esq. and the Rev. William Maskell, recently elected, attended and were admitted Fellows.

The appointment of JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. to be a Vice-President of the Society was read, as follows:—

"I, Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope, President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, do by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the Letters Patent, hereby nominate Joseph Hunter, Esquire, being one of the present Council of the said Society, to be a Deputy to me, the President of the said Society, with full powers and authority to him in my absence to supply my place of President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society which I, by virtue of my office, might do if I myself were actually present. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-fifth of June, in the year of our Lord 1855.

(L.S.)

"STANHOPE.

"Witness,

"Thomas Stanford."

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited a two-looped Celt found at Ballincollig, near Cork, in 1854. Mr. Hugo stated that three specimens only are believed to exist :—that on the table; a second in the possession of Henry Norris, Esq. of North Petherton, found in Somersetshire; and a third found in Ireland, and at present in the possession of Lord Talbot de Malahide.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. *Treasurer*, exhibited a Coin of Offa, King of Mercia, in the possession of his brother the Rev. J. Ouvry North, Vicar of Mentmore, Bucks, in which village it was recently discovered, about six feet below the surface, in solid clay. It is a variety of the type engraved by Ruding, Plate V. fig. 38.



BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited several leaden Seals, a bronze Fibula, and other objects found at Brough Castle, Westmerland, accompanied by the following explanatory Note :—

“The Fibulæ, Amulet, Stilus, portion of a Torque, and leaden marks, now exhibited, were all found (thickly coated with an aluminous oxide, which has preserved them) in the bed of the stream that washes the walls of Brough Castle, eight miles S.S.E. of Appleby, which is generally supposed to be the Roman station Verteris. It is situated on a branch of the Watling-street, called the Maiden-way, midway between Bowes, in Yorkshire, and Brougham, in Westmerland. The Romans had in the decline of the Empire a prefect with a company of *directores* stationed here (Notitia). The coins found here, so far as I can ascertain, are those of Allectus, Vespasian, Verus, Constantine, Tetricus, and Gallienus. I suspect that the leaden articles are marks for the clothing of the Roman soldiers. They have evidently been all notched to prevent the thread slipping on one side. Eighteen others were also found there. With one exception, they bear on the slightly convex side the letters C V I I T, or $\begin{smallmatrix} C & V & I & I \\ & T & R \end{smallmatrix}$. One that I have examined has C V I T R, which it is proposed to read, Cohors Septima Tetriciana Romana, and, in the isolated case, Cohors Sexta Tetriciana Romana. Inscriptions found at Burdoswald on the Roman wall, the Amblogana of the Notitia, prove that the cohorts of the legion called Ælia Dacorum, and also Tetriciana Romana, were stationed there. The cohorts there were the first and second; and the sixth and eighth were in the neighbourhood. We find cohorts named Postumiana, from Postumus, one of the thirty usurpers who had considerable power in Britain, who was succeeded by Tetricus, whose coins have also been found here. The sign < on the obverse is invariably rendered “centuria” on the

Burdoswald monuments. (See Hutchinson's Cumberland.) The oblong marks are pierced longitudinally. Were they seals for letters, melted over the ends of the string that surrounded them? This is submitted to the judgment of the Society. Leaden marks similar to those now exhibited are preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, which were all found at Brough Castle in 1828.

"In cutting a watercourse near the castle the workmen have found, very recently, numerous Roman remains: as portions of an urn, a quantity of silver, copper, and bronze coins, a fibula, &c.

"I send a sketch of a flat bronze ornament resembling a rudely-drawn fish; also of a fibula, with a representation of a hare in bronze on a red and blue ground, and a curious leaden mark with three profiles. These I have not seen; but the sketches were taken by an artist at Brough. The last approximates to the leaden marks now exhibited.

"B. WILLIAMS.

"Oxford, Oct. 6th, 1855."

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, and read a Description of, some Drawings of several bronze Implements found at the commencement of the last century at Arreton, in the Isle of Wight. They were at that period exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Peter Collinson; and a portion of them are at present preserved in the collection of the British Museum. Mr. Franks's Account of these antiquities will appear in full, with illustrations, in the forthcoming Second Part of Vol. XXXVI. of Archæologia.

Thursday, November 22nd, 1855.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read.

The following Presents of Books since the last Meeting were announced, and thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

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| From the Netherlands Literary Society. | 1. Stukken, over Letter-Geschied en Oudheidkunde. |
| | 2. Uitgegeven van wege de Maatschappij van Nederlandsche. |
| | 3. Letterkunde te Leiden. 8vo. Leyden, 1850. |
| From the Author. | The Metropolitan Buildings Act; its Law and Practice. By F. W. Laxton. 12mo. London, 1855. |
| From the Ethnological Society of London. | 1. List of the Society on 25th May, 1855. |
| | 2. Regulations of the Society. Both 8vo. London, 1855. |

From the Council of the Arundel Society.

1. Descriptive Notice of the Drawings, Tracings, Models, &c. of the Arundel Society, exhibited Nov. 1855, in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. 8vo. London, 1855.
2. Catalogue of select examples of Ivory Carvings from the 2nd to the 16th century. By Edmund Oldfield, M.A. 4to. London, 1855.

From the Author.

Notice Biographique sur M. Nell de Bréauté. Par M. l'Abbé Cochet. 8vo. Dieppe, 1855.

Miss Mary Grant, of Elchies, Morayshire, exhibited, by the hands of Dr. John Lee, a flint Arrow-head, found with several others in Banffshire, a district in which similar objects have been frequently discovered.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Gaulish coin of a type resembling that engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. xi. fig. 13. It was found recently in "Berridge's Farm," between Stevenston and the Faringdon Road. It is composed of electrum of very light colour, resembling silver.

EDWARD W. BRODIE, Esq. exhibited, through the Secretary, several small knives, a gold ring of the 16th century, set with a turquoise, and a brass seal, bearing the full-faced bust of a man, the head encircled with a nimbus; legend, A CONTRA . S . PRIORIS.



JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. read a communication descriptive of an original Deed, making a small addition to the little which is known of Sir Thomas Swinford, the son of Catherine Swinford, whose connection with John of Gaunt and subsequent marriage to him make her and her son historical personages of the 15th century. The deed is a grant to Sir Thomas of the vills of East Ferry and West Ferry in Lincolnshire. This Communication will be printed at length in the forthcoming Half-Volume of the Archæologia.

A Letter was read from BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Esq. F.S.A. to the President, on some Ancient Monuments in the county of Cumberland and its borders; accompanied with drawings, &c. Mr. Williams mentioned the disappearance of the double foss, formerly existing round an encampment on the skirt of the Roman station of Caernôt, four miles north of Bassenthwaite Lake, and exhibited specimens of the vitrified foundations of the walls of the *castellum*, as well as drawings of two bronze utensils found within the walls.

He noticed the total disappearance of an excellent peristalith, 17 yards in diameter, at Penruddock, near Motherby, the stones of which were

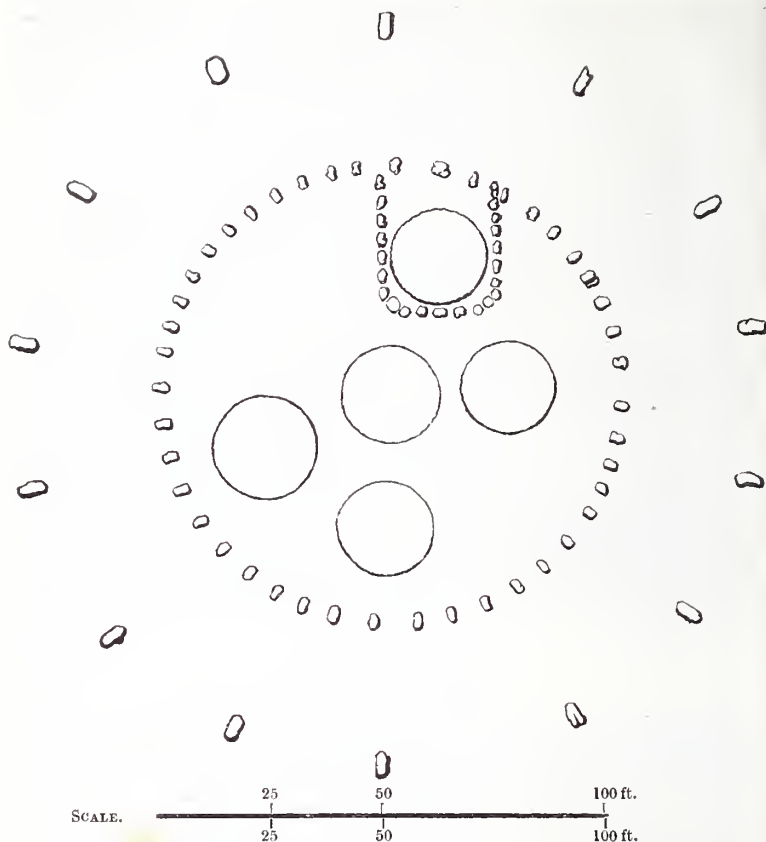
blasted by the steward of the late Duke of Norfolk; as well as the disappearance of a second "Druidical circle" at Keswick, mentioned by Stukeley in his *Iter Boreale*, nearer the town than the present one. He then remarked on the existence of the traces of three cairns in the great circle near Keswick, and stated that a rude stone club and a stone celt found there were made from the hypersthene greenstone and the greenstone chert of the neighbourhood. He stated as proofs that Keswick was a Roman station,—that the military roads from Papcastle, Ellenborough, Moresby, Ambleside, and Old Penrith all coincide there; that portions of a wall and foss still remain in the Castle Hill; and that a large cairn, 24 paces in diameter, was leveled not many years ago, in which a Roman vase containing burnt bones was found. Numerous smaller cairns still remain. He deplored the mutilation of the Roman outpost at Castle Crag, in Borrowdale, where a Roman quern, a fine gold coin of Nero, and a brass one of Hadrian were found, as well as an oaken species of balista, about four feet in length, for propelling small stones. He hinted that one side of the bridge over the Derwent, above Seathwaite, in Borrowdale, was of Roman construction, and formed part of the Roman road from Papcastle to Ambleside. He described the site of a Roman bloomery in Long Straight, and exhibited a specimen of slag and ores taken from the spot.

Mr. Williams mentioned the discovery of a mutilated red sand-stone slab near the western gateway of Hard-Knot Castle, on which was the following inscription—

GRIC LA CO II.

This inscription proves that the original castle was erected about the year 82 by the second cohort of the legion under Agricola, the Lieutenant of Vespasian; for we know that he subdued the Ordovices before he made his expedition, in the third year of his lieutenancy, so far north as the Tweed, "*positis insuper Castellis.*"—(Tacitus' *Life of Agricola.*)

A drawing and plan were then exhibited of a very interesting Castle, 225 feet by 175 feet, situated on an outlying elbow of the mountain called Walna Sca. The hill is known as the Ouk, and it stands near a branch of the river Liddle, about a mile and a half above Broughton Mills in Dunnerdale. It may have been originally constructed by the Romans; but Mr. Williams considers it has been occupied by the Danes, as so many of the names of the neighbouring places are Scandinavian or Danish. He particularized many other remains of camps, cairns, &c. in the neighbourhood. Mr. Williams then proceeds to describe some very perfect peristaliths, or stone circles, on Burn Moor, at the head of Miterdale. The Great Circle of which a plan is now given is situated rather more than a mile from the hamlet of Bout, and about half a mile S.W. of Bout How, the top of Sca Fell bearing N.E. by half N. (magnetic). The inner circle is 98 feet in diameter, and consists of 42, formerly 44, large stones, each now about 4 feet out of the ground; but the soil is soft, and they have sunk considerably. At the distance of 25 feet is an external concentric circle of 14 large stones. Within the inner circle are five cairns, from 21 to 25 feet in diameter, each surrounded by 14 stones at the base. When this spot was first visited by



Mr. Wright of Keswick, 29 years ago, the easternmost cairn was surrounded by a parallelogram of stones similar to that in the Keswick circle, very few of which now remain. Mr. Wright opened two of the cairns, and found in the centre of each, under a rude dome composed of five large stones, remains of burnt bones, with fragments of the horns of the stag and other animal remains.



Section of Cairns, with view of the Stones at the base.

No weapons, coins, or ornaments were found; but it by no means follows that these cairns had not been despoiled at an early period. Four other peristaliths remain in this neighbourhood, three of 50 feet in diameter and one of 64 feet, each inclosing its cairn, except the larger one, which incloses two. The cairns have evidently been paved with stone, and are still surrounded by stones at the base, the notable number

of 14 generally prevailing. Were these cairns erected in spots previously set apart as sacred? or were the stone circles erected round the cairns? Keysler affirmed, 125 years ago,* that our stone circles were decidedly sepulchral, many in the northern parts of Europe being named after noted chieftains. He attributes their erection to the old Frisians, Danes, and Swedes. About 108 Danish coins were recently found in a large cairn at Scraba, county Down (see *Ulster Journal of Archæology* for Oct. 1855), and coins of Canute and Ethelred have been found in cairns in Zealand: may we not, therefore, attribute these sepulchral piles to those Vikings who ravaged these coasts in countless swarms in the 8th, 9th, and 10th centuries, and who have left abundant proofs of their occupation of the country in the Scandinavian and Danish names of places in this vicinity? Was the cairn within the parallelogram that on which the corpse was consumed, from which

“The wood-reek ascended
Swart from the Swedish pine?”†

or was it that marked out as the spot where annual sacrifices were offered in commemoration of the souls of the departed, as was customary in Zealand?‡

Mr. Williams closed his paper by a notice of the ruins of the city of Burnsea, which he compared with the remains on Carrock Fell, engraved in Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, vol. ii. 381.

Thursday, November 29th, 1855.

The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books were announced :—

From H. Stevens, Esq. F.S.A.	Ma Bibliothèque Française. Par Hector Bos- sange. 8vo. Paris, 1855.
From the Netherlands Museum of Antiquities, Leyden.	Ægyptische Monumenten. Door Dr. C. Lee- mans. 16 Aflevering of 9 ^e Aflevering van de 2 ^e Afdeeling. Platen 98-104, and 126-138. F ^o . Leyden.

William Monk, Esq. B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

MISS LEONORA GRANT, of Elchies, exhibited, by the hands of Dr. John Lee, two flint Arrow-heads; one found at Elchies in Morayshire, the other at Keith.

HENRY HARROD, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Norfolk, communicated an account of Excavations made under his direction at Burgh Castle in Suffolk, in the autumn of the present year, accompanied by drawings executed by Mr. Harrod on the spot.

* *Antiquitates Selectæ Septentrionales et Celticæ.*

† Thorpe's *Beowulf*.

‡ Wormius, *Danish and Norwegian Monuments*.

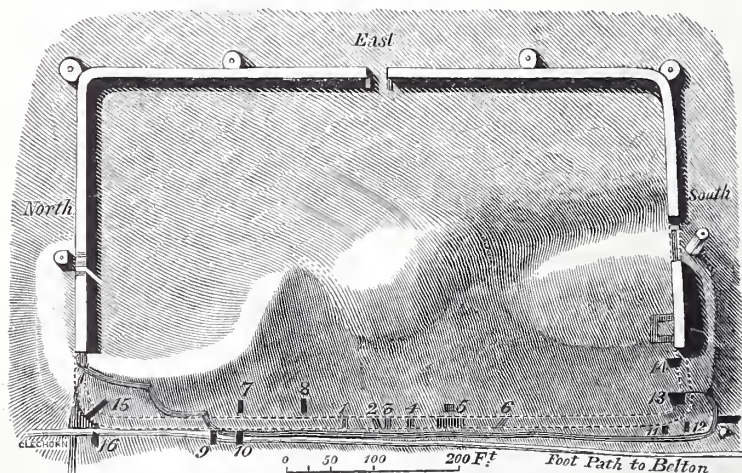
After pointing out by reference to plans and views the position and present state of the Station, and the opinions of various writers who had noticed it, he stated his main object in examining the site was to ascertain if a western wall had ever existed, and he further searched for the remains of buildings within the area.

Of the three walls which remain, that on the east is about 640 feet long, and the north and south 300 feet each; these latter terminating abruptly near the edge of a steep hill towards the river. There is above ground no indication whatever of the west wall; and, although the face of the hill is very irregular, and in parts of very easy ascent, the opinion has been nearly universal that no wall ever existed on the west side of the station.

Before making any search for that wall the foundations of the east and north gates were examined, and their position exactly ascertained; and in the course of examination of the area of the station the foundations of a small room, 16 feet square, built against the south wall, were found near the crest of the hill at the south-west angle, having the remains of a furnace outside, and of a flue running along the inside, next the main south wall.

The western ends of the north and south walls were then excavated, and it was found that they had undoubtedly continued westward; but the search in that direction was obliged to be discontinued, for the face of the hill at these points had been largely excavated, in times comparatively recent, for clay, sand, &c. and in some places had been subsequently filled up again with materials brought from other parts of the area.

Thus baffled, he had recourse to an investigation of the ground at the bottom of the hill, just within an old bank and ditch which now

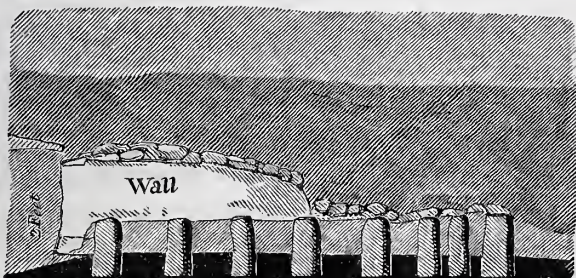


separate the castle field from a meadow. Along the line of this bank trenches, numbered 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, and 12, were made. After passing

through about four feet of heavy clay, mixed with fragments of pottery, flints, and broken tiles, a kind of crust of broken mortar, about two inches in thickness, was found, and immediately beneath large quantities of flints, broken tiles, and Roman mortar. Beneath these, in trenches marked 2, 4, and 5, at a depth from five to six feet, very decided traces of a foundation became visible, running nearly parallel with the old bank. In trenches 4 and 5 this foundation was formed of flint stones laid in mortar (very wet and rotten), on a bed of clay and chalk stones of a very firm character. Within the line of foundation thus ascertained a Roman mortar bed was found in trench 5, about three feet from the surface, the floor still pink with the pounded tile and the refuse lime, the "lime cobbles" swept up in a corner. In the trench 2, the foundation was ascertained to exist, but the excavation was carried no deeper.

Most of the above investigations were made in 1850, and were noticed by Mr. Harrod at a meeting of the Norfolk Archæological Society shortly after. It subsequently came to his knowledge that a doubt had been thrown on the fact of any foundations having been discovered by him, as he had stated, and that it was said he had mistaken the character of the remains he had found. He therefore obtained Sir John Boileau's sanction to a further search on the first convenient opportunity, and recently entered upon it, having invited a party of archæologists to be present.

He then opened the trenches 1, 3, 6, 9, 10, 15, 16. Those marked 9 and 10 he subsequently found were outside the proper line, as 7 and 8 had been within it, and contained no trace of a wall; but that marked 3 exposed to view not only a fragment of the wall itself, with part of the inner face perfect, but also the oak piling on which it had been built.



The piles originally must have been about nine inches square, and a foot or so apart, and had a mass of clay and mortar firmly rammed in between them. This piling extended to the width of eleven feet, the general width of the main wall at the foundation; and in trench 1, although the foundation was much broken and disturbed, the oak piling was remaining wonderfully perfect. The trench 6 disclosed the foundation of flints lying on a compact bed of clay, into which he excavated to a depth of four feet without reaching the bottom; so solid and firm was this that spades and pickaxes were twisted and broken in endeavouring to penetrate it.

The trench 15 was carried through a mass of loose sand to a depth of seven feet, and was on the point of being abandoned, when the appearance of considerable fragments of broken wall at the outer end of the trench led to the discovery of a large mass of Roman mortar, evidently *in situ*, and firm and hard, notwithstanding the centuries of saturation it must have been subjected to. The extent of it could not then be ascertained. It was immediately under the gateway of a public footpath, and this and the rising of the water in the trench prevented its being kept open sufficiently long for that purpose.

In the trench 16 there were considerable quantities of broken tiles and flints to the depth of eight feet, when the sand was reached, and the water speedily rose.

About 200 feet of the foundations have now been verified.

Thursday, 6th December, 1855.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books since the last Meeting were announced :—

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| From the Lord Talbot de Malahide. | The Petrie Collection of the Ancient Music of Ireland. 4to. Dublin, 1855. Vol. I. |
| From the Author. | De l'Authenticité des Monuments à la Chapelle Saint Eloi. Par Fr. Lenormant. 8vo. Paris, 1855. |
| From the Société des Antiquaires de Picardie. | Documents Inédits concernant la Provence. Tome 4 ^{me} . 4to. Amiens, 1855. |
| From the Editor. | The Vision and Creed of Piers Ploughman. Edited by Thomas Wright. 2 vols. 12mo. 1855. |

John Maclean, Esq. George Prince Joyce, Esq. the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, William Jones, Esq. and Herbert Barnard, Esq. were elected Fellows of the Society.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. exhibited three ancient Clocks, accompanied by the following Memorandum :—

“ Three ancient Clocks.

“ One in the form of a hexagonal temple, in the cinque-cento style, bearing within it the date 1545. Of French work.

“ One in the form of a crucifix, the figure being of bronze on a gilt cross. The hours are indicated on a globe which revolves on the top of the cross, surmounted by a pelican in her piety; and the works and bells are in the base.

“ And one in the form of a nondescript animal of the genus griffin, supporting a shield on which is the hour-dial. The works are in the

ebony pedestal. The eyes of the animal are in continual motion—the mouth opens when the quarters strike, and he flaps his wings at the striking the hour.

“These clocks are in their original condition, having only been cleaned and set going. They are probably unique in the perfect state of all their parts.”

The SECRETARY exhibited a Volume of “Acquittances for Payments of Secret Service Monies from the 24th April, 1695, to the 24th June, 1701.” This volume, in the possession of William Selby Lowndes, Esq. contains, among others, those of Titus Oates, Matthew Prior, King William III. &c.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P., F.S.A. himself read an Account of the Excavations prosecuted by the Caerleon Archæological Association within the walls of Caerwent in the summer of the present year. The Account was accompanied by Plans and Sections of the Buildings laid open; a Model of the Baths; and a Plan of Caerwent. This Communication is preparing in full for the forthcoming Portion of the Archæologia.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

Thursday, December 13th, 1855.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

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| From the Editor. | The Royal Gallery of Art. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. No. 13. Folio. London, 1855. |
| From the Author. | A Plea for a Free Public Library and Museum in the City of London. By Charles Reed, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1855. |
| From Thomas Tobin, Esq. F.S.A. | Shadows of the East; an account of a Tour in 1853 and 1854 in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, and Greece. By Catherine Tobin. 8vo. London, 1855. |
| From the Suffolk Institution of Archæology and Natural History. | Their Proceedings. Vol. II. No. 4. 8vo. Bury, 1855. |
| From the Author. | The Bayeux Tapestry elucidated. By the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D. F.S.A. 4to. London, 1856. |
| From the Author. | Il Capitello Soluntino Forcella illustrato da Gio. Battista Filippo Basile. Folio. Palermo, 1855. |
| From the Author. | Di un Sepolcreto Etrusco scoperto presso Bologna. Relazione del Conte Giovanni Gozzadini. Folio. Bologna, 1854. |

The Certificate of the Rev. Frederic William Russell having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, the ballot was taken, and Mr. Russell declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The PRESIDENT exhibited four drawings of subjects represented in tapestry at Bamburgh Castle, forwarded to his Lordship by the Rev. W. N. Darnell of Stanhope, co. Durham. The following Correspondence relating to them was read to the Society:—

“MY DEAR SIR,

Chevening, Dec. 8, 1855.

“I send you inclosed a letter which I received in October last from the Rev. W. N. Darnell, Rector of Stanhope, in the county of Durham, a copy of my reply also in October, and a further letter from Mr. Darnell on the 5th of the present month. This correspondence I request that you will have the goodness—I having obtained the consent to that communication of Mr. Darnell—to lay at one of our weekly Meetings before the Society of Antiquaries.

“I will also send to you by carrier for exhibition the large and very beautiful drawings to which Mr. Darnell refers in his last letter; and I should suggest that they might remain in our Library during four or five weeks, open to the exhibition of our Fellows, some of whom may, no doubt, feel an interest in solving the controverted question which my correspondent has raised.

“Believe me,

“My dear Sir,

“Yours very faithfully,

“STANHOPE.

“To J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

“Sec. S. Antiq.”

Stanhope Rectory, Darlington,
October, 1855.

“MY LORD,

“I scarcely know in what terms to apologize for the liberty I take in asking your Lordship’s opinion, without having the honour of your acquaintance, respecting the representation of an incident in the life of Justinian which I cannot satisfy myself to be a point recorded in history. There are in Bamburgh Castle, which is occasionally inhabited by the Trustees of Lord Crewe’s Charities, of whom I happen to be one, four pieces of Tapestry in good preservation, containing figures nearly as large as life, which to judge from their general style must have been copied from paintings (possibly made for the purpose) by excellent Italian artists at a good period of art. One of these exhibits the Emperor seated at a table covered with ancient codes, and attended by his lawyers, in the act, as I suppose, of forming his Digest of Roman Laws. Another represents him on his knees in an open balcony (the people being seen in a crowd below) proclaiming the code, or swearing to obey it, while two Flamens hold up before him a large book, on which two words, “Lex Romana,” are sufficiently intelligible. A third shows the Emperor advancing to the Temple of Janus with attendants and emancipated slaves, &c. for the purpose, I presume, of closing it at the period of the Eternal Peace. A fourth represents the Emperor in

the field, a hunting-spear in his hand, coming by surprise upon his dogs which are lying in the agonies of death. A fountain, which may be supposed to have been poisoned, flows from a rock at one corner of the picture, and two figures seem stealing away behind him. An empty dish lies near the dogs. The likeness is well preserved, in each scene, to the known medals of Justinian.

"I have cast my eye over Procopius, not perhaps with sufficient attention, and have made many inquiries in many quarters without having been able to find any warrant for this circumstance. Your Lordship's widely extended knowledge of contemporary history gives me the only hope of having light thrown upon the subject; and will, I trust, plead my excuse for this bold intrusion, and induce you to favour me with a reply. It seems to me hardly possible that this incident should have been selected for a pendant to the picturing of other notorious acts of the Emperor without some authority.

"I have the honour to subscribe myself your Lordship's most obedient servant,

"W. N. DARNELL."

"SIR,

"Chevening, Oct. 16, 1855.

"I beg to assure you in reply to your letter that I am very far from considering it in the light of an intrusion, as you apprehended. I must rather view it as a compliment, though perhaps undeserved.

"I do not believe that in the records of the life of Justinian there can be found any incident to explain the fourth piece of tapestry which you describe in Bamburgh Castle. But I have a strong conviction that the other three do not, as you suppose, refer to that Emperor at all. For, consider that the two *Flamens* in the second picture are strictly Pagan officers, and that the closing of the Temple of Janus, in the third, is a strictly Pagan ceremony; and recollect also that Justinian was zealous in profession of the Christian faith, and vehement on several occasions in persecuting those who differed from him.

"But further still, there is a passage in Procopius which will, I think, convince you that no one who followed the authority of that historian would ascribe to Justinian in any picture the closing of the Temple of Janus. In the first book, and twenty-fifth chapter, of the Gothic War, he describes that temple as it existed at his day at Rome, and observes that the ceremony of opening it in war and closing it in peace used to be practised by the Romans in old times (*το παλαιον Ρωμαιοι ενομιζον*). But he adds that since they became Christians they have left the temple closed even in times of war.

"It seems to me that the three first pictures (but I say nothing of the fourth) would apply very correctly to the life of the Emperor Augustus.

"I have the honour to be,

"Sir,

"Your very faithful servant,

"STANHOPE.

"Rev^d. W. N. Darnell."

“ Stanhope Rectory, Darlington.

“ Dec. 5, 1855.

“ MY LORD,

“ Some years since, in conjunction with one of my colleagues in Lord Crewe's Trust, I employed a French drawing-master in Durham to make outline sketches of the tapestries in Bamburgh Castle, but was so little satisfied with the execution of them that I never claimed the series which belonged to me. I have now found some difficulty in obtaining a copy of them, and that circumstance has considerably delayed my reply to your Lordship's last letter, and the expression of my acknowledgment for the favour you propose of laying my statement before the Antiquarian Society. In order to make that communication somewhat intelligible, I have taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of the sketches alluded to, to your address in London. The likeness of the principal figure to Justinian has not been caught. In fact the artist seems able to delineate only one face, and to have placed the same feeble non-intellectual head upon every prominent personage in the drawings. The hair of head and person of the sitting Emperor is in the original decidedly elegant, which could scarcely be conceived from the imperfection of the copy. The Flamens, if Flamens, have the wreath of laurel, but not the cap peculiar to their office. They may be lawyers, for the Lex Romana is in their charge.

“ I have the honour to be,

“ Your Lordship's obliged and humble servant,

“ W. N. DARNELL.”

FREDERIC CALLAND, Esq. exhibited a bronze Seal stated to have been found by a workman during the enlargement of a quay on the Seine between the Pont Neuf and the Pont de la Tournelle. It is of oblong form, and bears the legend round it RENOVATIO . REGNI . FRANC. In the centre, KARLV . S . MP . AG in five lines.

JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE, Esq. then read a communication on some “ Remarkable Sepulchral Objects from Italy, Mecklenburg, and Styria, illustrated by drawings of examples.” This Communication will appear entire in the Archæologia.

Thursday, December 20th, 1855.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Presents to the Library were :

From the Mayence Archæo- Abbildungen von Mainzer Alterthümern. No. 6.
logical Society. 4to. Mainz, 1855.

From the Author.

1. Essay on the Probability of Saul, and some of his successors, having been the Hycsos rulers, Salatis, and others. 8vo.
2. Table of Synchronisms. Compiled by Edward Clibborn to illustrate his Essays on the Individualities of Esau and Saul with Sesostriis and Salatis. (A broad-sheet.)

- From the Royal Irish Academy. 1. Their Transactions. Vol. 22. Part 6. Polite Literature. 4to. Dublin, 1855.
2. Proceedings. Vol. 6. Part 2. 8vo. Dublin, 1855.
- From the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society. Transactions. Vol. 5. Part 2. 4to. Exeter, 1855.
- From the Author, through the Sardinian Consul. Catalogo Illustrato dei Monumenti Egizii del R. Museo di Torino. Compilato dal Pier-Camillo Orcurti. 8vo. Torino, 1855.

The following Letter from WILLIAM SALT, Esq. F.S.A. was read to the Meeting :—

“MY LORD,

“9, Russell Square,
17th December, 1855.

“Having fortunately met with another volume of Proclamations, I lose no time in presenting it to the Society, as an important supplement to my former contribution. I am glad to find that it contains, amongst others, at least twenty-three Proclamations which are deficient in the Society’s collection, besides a variety of Broad-sides, many of which I understand to be very scarce and valuable.

“I have the honour to be,

“My Lord,

“Your very obedient humble servant,

“The President of
the Society of Antiquaries.”

“WM. SALT.

ROBERT LEMON, Esq. presented to the Society a Proclamation of Queen Mary during the absence of King William III. dated 16th May, 1692, for the prorogation of Parliament until the 14th of June following.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Lemon for his Present.

It was also moved by Geo. R. Corner, Esq., seconded by Robert Lemon, Esq. and carried unanimously :

“That the Society cannot but mark its high estimation of the great liberality of Mr. Salt by an especial Vote of Thanks for the additional present which he has made to the Society of a volume of Royal Proclamations and Broad-sides during the latter part of the reign of King Charles I. and the Commonwealth, which, in addition to his former munificent gifts, has rendered the Society’s Series of Proclamations the most complete of any collection of printed historical papers of which this or perhaps any other country can boast.”

John Maclean, Esq., W. Jones, Esq., and the Rev. F. W. Russell, were admitted Fellows.

The certificate of Sir David Sibbald Scott, Bart., having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected Fellow.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A., exhibited three small Ornaments, termed by him Pilgrim Signs, in lead, found in the bed of the Thames above London Bridge; two of them bearing the figure of St. Thomas à Becket, the other that of St. Mary of Walsingham.

The SECRETARY stated, that, having read in a "Times" newspaper of November last an Account of Excavations of ancient Remains near Sebastopol, he had written a letter to Col. Monroe, of the 39th regiment, who had replied to his inquiries, in a letter which was read to the Meeting, accompanied by a plan of the excavations and a hasty description of the ruins brought to light.

GEORGE DANIELL, Esq., communicated the following

"Remarks on the Burnt Timber found in the Bogs in the neighbourhood of Chobham, Surrey, regarded as the consequence of extensive conflagrations by the Roman Troops under Cæsar."

"While at Chobham, in the year 1836, on a visit to my friend Mr. Samuel Mumford, sen., that gentleman informed me that large quantities of bog-oak were found at several places in the neighbourhood, and dug up by the poor for fuel. Being anxious to possess a specimen, I went with Mr. Mumford, on the 12th September, 1836, to a place called 'Colony [Bog,' but found there only some large pieces of decayed oak. We afterwards went about three miles across the common to 'Gracious Pond,'* mentioned by White, in his 'History of Selborne,' p. 627.

"We entered the cavity that once formed the basin of this pond, and found a man digging peat. On asking him if he found any timber?

* "The lower part of the village," says Gilbert White, "next the Grange, in which is a pond and a stream, is well-known by the name of Gracious Street, an appellation not at all understood. There is a lake in Surrey, near Chobham, called also *Gracious Pond*; and another, if we mistake not, near Hedleigh, in the county of Hants. This strange denomination we do not at all comprehend, and conclude that it may be a corruption from some Saxon word, itself perhaps forgotten." I found Gracious Pond to be an extensive hollow between lofty hills, now a peat-bog, but formerly a fine sheet of water covering some thirty or forty acres, and called Gracious Pond, or Godley Lake, it being in the hundred of Godley. This lake was originally formed by a Prior of Chertsey Abbey; who, taking advantage of the situation as the reservoir of the natural drainage of the surrounding hills, and of a stream from the bog, not only made a preserve for fish and wild fowl, but added a beautiful feature to this otherwise barren spot, by the formation of a fine lake. As to the designation of "Gracious," which seems to have puzzled Gilbert White, it was in all probability corrupted from *Gracechurch*. The "Gracious Street" at Selborne led to the Priory, and Gracious Pond at Chobham belonged to the celebrated Abbey, or Grace-church of Chertsey, founded in the time of King Egbert. The original designation is still preserved in Gracechurch Street, London, which is also commonly corrupted into "Gracious Street." The application of the term "Grace" to an abbey is thus alluded to by Stow, p. 792. "North of the Tower, lyeth East Smithfield, Hogs Streete, and Tower Hill, and east from them both was the New Abbey, called *Grace*, founded by Edward the Third." Mr. Mumford informed me that a cell or chapel belonging to Chertsey Abbey formerly existed on the banks of the Godley Lake. In support of this statement, I find:—"In Godelic Hund. Ipsa Abbatia tenet Cebeham—ibi Ecclesia et alia capella," quoted from the Domesday Book in Ellis's Dugdale, vol. i. p. 430. And in reference to the grant of Chobham to the Abbey of Chertsey the following occurs; viz., "In (Abbot) Wluvolde's time King Edward the Confessor appears to have bestowed upon the Monastery (of Chertsey) the hundred of Goddeley," *ibid.* vol. i. p. 422. This appears from the Saxon charter at p. 429, No. VI.; and No. VII. is another charter of the same king, in which Chabbeham is specially mentioned as a grant in perpetuity to the same abbey. The Vicarage of Chobham was endowed by the monastery of Chertsey, and confirmed by an instrument, entitled "*Ordinaria Dotatio Vicariæ de Chabbeham*," in the Chartulary of the Abbey in the Queen's

he said, "plenty; as black as pitch, and as hard as a flint!" But on having some dug out, which he termed bog-oak, I was surprised to find that, although black and hard, it was not bog-oak, but evidently charred timber. I obtained many specimens, the largest 15 feet in length, and from 20 to 22 inches in breadth. It had the outline of a fine oak, apparently about 6 feet in circumference, and burnt on both sides equally, being thus reduced to a solid plank about 4 inches thick, proving that the fire had burnt the tree while it was standing, and thus consumed it on both sides at the same time. Another piece obtained was the butt of a still larger oak, which was burnt in the same manner, leaving a massive plank 6 inches thick; it was burnt more at the top than the first, leaving a large stump between 5 and 6 feet long and 24 inches in breadth at the base. This must have been a large tree, as the fire had consumed it all round, and yet left this mighty record of its fury. The whole of the timber I saw was oak, entirely black and charred; but on cross-cutting some of it afterwards, the heart was found brown in colour, and very sound. On being exposed to the air it quickly began to scale, the outside portion of the charred wood flaking up. A further opening of the ground exposed many large roots of furze, and stools of hazels and hollies, the shoots being burnt off to the stumps, with quantities of charcoal, forming altogether the remains of a great and destructive conflagration. I was curious to hear the opinion of the man as to the cause of this singular deposit, which was in some places 4 feet below the surface. He said that "the people about said it was antediluvian, and that he used to think so himself till he came to dig peat; but now he thought it must have been a great fire a long, long time ago." He then pointed out to us a layer of ashes, which in some places I found to be between 5 and 6 inches thick, and in this bed it was that he found the timber. An interesting discovery now occurred, which enabled me to fix with certainty the period of the year in which this fire took place. On removing some portion of the hazel stumps, and searching among the ashes, we found numbers of ripe hazel-nuts, perfectly sound and beautifully preserved beneath the bog; and it was thus evident that in the same moment that the fury of the flames consumed the hazel-twigs, the ripe nuts dropped into the ashes beneath. We also found the ripe seeds of furze. There was a deposit of a blue colour below the peat, and above the ashes, and many remains of hazel-branches on the ground, rotten inside, with the bark sound, like the remains that we now see in the woods, proving that they were on the ground before the fire, and formed part of the ancient forest.

"On being asked my opinion by my friend, I told him that I could not help connecting the facts before me with the Invasion of Britain by the

Remembrancer's Office, Exchequer, dated 1334, and further confirmed with an augmentation of the Endowment, 1427, by an additional grant of 20s. per annum, to be paid quarterly by the monastery. At the period of the Reformation, Chobham, with the other manors belonging to the abbey, fell to the Crown, and was disposed of by grants of long leases, to the subsequent occupiers. From the period of the dissolution of monastic establishments until within a few years, the lake above referred to continued to be a great resort of the various species of wild fowl, and thus proved a considerable benefit to the neighbourhood. At a comparatively recent period the "pent-stock" required some repair, which the owner of the soil not only declined to carry out, but ordered it to be pulled up, and suffered the water to escape by the natural channel.

Romans, who, finding it difficult to dislodge the Britons from these natural fastnesses, had taken advantage of a favourable wind, and set fire to the whole. It is first necessary, in support of this hypothesis, to prove that Cæsar's invasion of Britain took place at this season of the year, viz. the autumn. In chap. viii. book 4, of Cæsar's Commentary of his War in Gaul,* it is stated that "though *the summer was now almost spent* (for, the whole continent of Gaul lying northward, winter begins there very early), yet Cæsar resolved to make a voyage to Britain, because he had been informed, in all the wars of Gaul, the enemy had received considerable supplies from thence; not that he expected the time of year would permit him to finish the war, but he thought 'twould be worth his while to make an expedition thither only to view the island." And the reason assigned for quitting the island, on his return from his first invasion, marks the season fully. In chap. xiii. book 4, he states "Whereupon he commanded 'em to send him double the number of hostages he formerly required into Gaul, and because *the autumnal equinox approached*, not thinking it safe to take a winter voyage in his crazy vessels, so soon as the wind stood fair for Gaul, which was about midnight, he weighed anchor and arrived safe." It is generally considered that Cæsar first arrived in Britain in the year A.C. 53; and his visit is thus shown to have been about the time the hazel-nuts were ripe, and the corn ready to reap, of which the Romans took advantage in their foraging expeditions.

"It is essential, in support of my theory, to prove that woods were abundant in south Britain, at the time of the invasion, and that they were used as places of shelter, and fortified by the Britons.

"In book iv. chap. 12, Cæsar states, when recounting the particulars of the first invasion, "In the mean time the 7th legion, whose turn it was, went out to forage; as part were employed in the field, and the rest in carrying corn between them and the army, not in the least suspecting any acts of hostility, the outguards gave Cæsar notice that they observed a greater dust than usual that way which the legions went. . . . For the enemy, knowing there was only one field left which had not been foraged, concluded we must of necessity come thither; wherefore, having hid themselves the night before *in the woods* there, they stayed to expect us." In the second expedition, book v. chap. 3, he says, "He had not marched above 12 miles before he saw the enemy, who, having posted their horse and chariots on the bank of the river, gave us battle, and endeavoured to oppose our passage, but were repulsed by our cavalry, and obliged to retire *to the woods*, notwithstanding the advantage of the ground. Here they had a post well fortified, where art and nature had equally played their parts, a barricado which they had formerly built during the times of their civil wars; all the passages to it were blocked up *by heaps of trees, which were cut down for that purpose*; they never ventured out of this place but in small parties, and prevented the Romans from entering it."

"The Britons," says Cæsar, "call a thick wood surrounded by a ditch, and fortified with a rampier, a town, which they retire to when they are apprehensive of incursions from their neighbours." I shall next show

* The passages from Cæsar's Commentaries are quoted from the old translation by Col. Martin Bladen, edition of 1726.

that it was usual for the Romans in their wars to destroy these towns *by fire*. In the first expedition, book iv. chap. 13, such a case is fully narrated. "Now, tho' Cæsar foresaw the enemy, in case they were routed, would escape the danger by flight, yet having got 30 horse, part of Comius's retinue, he drew up his legions in order of battle before the camp, and having engaged the Britons, who were not able to sustain the fury of our soldiers, he immediately put them to flight, pursued them till his soldiers were out of breath; and having made a considerable slaughter, *burnt their towns and buildings for many miles about.*" This practice of laying waste the country of the enemy, and burning the towns, was constant with the Romans, as may be observed in all their wars in Gaul.

"To complete my hypothesis it is only needful to prove that the Romans were engaged in battle, in burning and otherwise devastating the country in the immediate locality of "Gracious Pond" and its wild vicinity. In chap. v. book 5, commences the elucidation of this subject—"By general consent the whole management of this war was committed to the care of Cassivellaunus, whose territories were divided by the *river Thames* from the sea-coasts, and extended fourscore miles into the island." In chap. vi. book 5, before Cæsar crossed the Thames, he says, 'The enemy's horse and chariots had a sharp skirmish with our men during their march, but the Romans, repulsing 'em from all sides, drove 'em *into the woods*; and, having slain a great many, pursued the rest so far till they lost some of their own party. The Britons, not long after returning, whilst the Romans, who little expected 'em, were fortifying their camp, made a sudden sally *out of the woods*, and fell upon our advanced guard." In chap. vii. he proceeds, "The enemy lodged themselves on the hills at a considerable distance from our camp, but seldom appeared, not being so eager at skirmishing with our cavalry as formerly; but about noon, when Cæsar had detached three legions and all the cavalry under the command of C. Trebonius to forage, on a sudden they assaulted our foragers from all sides, falling in with the legions and their standards; but the Romans returning their charge very briskly, beat 'em back again; nor did our cavalry desist from the pursuit till they had entirely routed them, depending on the legions who followed close after to sustain 'em in case of necessity. They put a great many of the enemy to the sword; and pursued 'em so close that they neither allowed 'em time to rally, to make a stand, or forsake their chariots. Upon this rout the auxiliary troops, that had come from all parts, deserted them, nor were they ever able, after this, to make any considerable head against us. Cæsar, being apprised of their intention, marched his army into the confines of Cassivellaunus, *towards the Thames, which river is only fordable in one place*, and that with great difficulty. So soon as he came thither he saw the enemy's forces drawn up in a considerable body on the opposite bank, which was fortified with sharp stakes. The Britons had likewise driven many piles of the same kind into the bottom of the river, whose tops were covered by the water. Cæsar, having intelligence of this from the prisoners and deserters, sent his cavalry before, commanding the legions to follow close after 'em; and with such expedition did they perform his orders, tho' the water took 'em up to the neck, that the enemy, not being able

to sustain their assault, forsook the banks and fled.' In chap. viii. of the same book the narrative proceeds:—"Thus Cassivellaunus having lost all hopes of success by a battle, disbanded the greatest part of his forces, and retaining only about 4,000 chariots, observed our motions from time to time, keeping himself at some distance *in the woods*, or such places where the Romans had no access. From those countries he knew we designed to march to he took care to carry off the cattle and natives beforehand *into the woods*, and whenever our cavalry ventured a little too far *to lay the country waste*, being well acquainted with all the roads and by-ways, he would detach a party of his chariots *out of the woods* to attack us; nor could our horse engage 'em without great danger, which prevented our making such excursions as we would have done otherwise, and obliged Cæsar not to permit his horse to go further *to burn and destroy the country* than the legions were able to attend 'em, nor was there any execution done after this, but when the legionary soldiers were present.'

"It is thus evident that the Romans could establish a permanent conquest over the Britons by no other means than by firing their strong-holds in the woods.

"I will now give another reason for believing that one of these very combats took place in the neighbourhood of Chobham. The man that was digging peat at Graceious Pond, who I understand is still alive, stated to Mr. Mumford and myself that he had on one occasion found a large horsebit in the bog, and from his description I have no doubt that it once formed part of the equipment of a Roman equestrian soldier, being like those which I have seen in the British Museum. Mr. Mumford vainly endeavoured to obtain it for me, and although he traced it, and found it had been used to couple dogs, too long a time had then elapsed for its recovery.

"I close this notice with an extract from the 'Penny Cyclopædia,' part cxi. p. 322, article Surrey. 'At the earliest historical period this county seems to have been for the most part included in the territory of the Regni, a nation probably of the Belgic stock, who occupied also the adjacent county of Sussex. Probably some parts of the eastern border were included in the territory of the Cantii, who occupied Kent, and perhaps some parts of the western border may have belonged to the Atrabates, another Belgic nation, who inhabited Berkshire and Hampshire. Manning would identify the Regni with the Segontiaei of Cæsar, but we are not aware of any other reason for this than that Cæsar does not mention the Regni by name, *and, as he certainly marched through their territories*, it is probable that they are mentioned by him under some other. Richard of Cirencester, who calls the Regni Rhemi, identifies them with the *Bibroci* of Cæsar, which is a more probable conjecture than Manning's. In his second expedition Cæsar advanced westward from Cantium, or Kent, through the county to the Thames, which he crossed probably at a ford at Coway Stakes, near Walton-on-Thames, though some fix his passage at or near Kingston. Gale observed traces of a camp, which he supposed to be Roman, about a mile and a half south of the ford at Coway Stakes. Several ancient entrenchments are still existing in the county; *at Bagshot Heath*, about four miles beyond Egham, there is a large one, in form

approaching a parallelogram; on St. George's Hill, *between Weybridge and Cobham*, is another, of irregular form, following the slope of the hill on which it stands; on Wimbledon Common is a third, of circular form; near Farnham, partly in this county and partly in Hampshire, is another, popularly called *Cæsar's Camp*, of irregular form, following the brow of the hill on which it stands.

"Thus I think I have made it clear that the Romans passed through the entire county, in the direction of Chobham Common and the Bagshot Hills, burning and laying waste the country as they proceeded, and have offered strong grounds for my conjecture that the burned and charred wood so universally abundant in our neighbourhood owes its origin to these conflagrations.

"The facts upon which this detail is founded have remained in my Diary from 1836 until the present time, and my anxiety at that period to possess specimens of this timber arose from conversations with my deceased friend E. T. Bennett, who concurred with me in considering it curious that no remains should have been found of such extensive conflagrations as must have occurred at the period of the Roman invasion of Britain.

"Chobham, Oct. 1855.

G. D."

Supplementary Note.

"The foregoing remarks were resumed in consequence of receiving information that more timber, hazel-nuts, &c. had been found in bogs on Chobham Common, far distant from Gracious Pond and nearer to the old Roman entrenchments in the wild heaths to the north of the village. This was mentioned to me by Mr. Thomas Mumford, of Emmett's Mill, in July or August, but I was not able to inspect the locality until the 11 Oct. 1855, when I went with Mr. T. Mumford to the spot. It was amid wild bleak hills and desolate hollows, at a place where a large bog diverges and forms two 'arms,' the most northerly being called 'Little Arm,' and the lower one nearest Gracious Pond 'Long Arm,' near the boundary of Colonel Challoner's estate of 'Potnall,' and terminating close to the military road recently formed by the troops as one of the approaches to Chobham Camp, and about a mile and a half from Gracious Pond. A lofty embankment of the Staines, Woking, and Wokingham Railway crosses the head of both arms of the bog. It is to the bog called the 'Long Arm' that I direct attention. The weight of the embankment has forced out the bog on both sides, and the workman to whom we spoke said 'that a number of trees, and parts of trees,' were ejected at the same time. He said 'that some of them were as large as his body, and were carried off by the country people to burn.'

"In the fissures of the bog large quantities of burnt wood and wood-ashes were visible, the latter fast disappearing with the continued rain, but having in some spots the blackened appearance of a large and recent fire.

"With the assistance of Mr. T. Mumford, I obtained above twenty portions of charred trunks and limbs of trees, with a quantity of hazel-nuts. We might easily have obtained more, but we had enough to show

the wide-spread nature of the conflagration; the appearances being the same as at Gracious Pond. In some of the nuts a portion of the kernel was distinguishable, and one of them even exhibits the usual aperture made by the teeth of the dormouse.

"I have since gone with Mr. James Mumford to Hagbush, in the direction of Meresholt, about four miles to the west of Gracious Pond, where there are many hundred acres of bog surrounding the base of the wild hills called 'Chobham Ridges.' George Dean, a dweller in this wilderness, informed me that his father and himself had taken many waggon-loads of charred timber from the bogs; his wife observing that this wood burned very brightly, and saved candles, but 'smutched' her hands like wood when taken from the oven. The desolate appearance of this district, surrounded as it still is with bogs and the remains of former forests, its difficulty of access, and its apparent capabilities as a place of refuge or defence, coupled with the fact that long dykes remain across some of the hills of unknown antiquity, point it out as having in all probability once formed a stronghold of the Britons. Dean said that there were places of retreat 'very hard to find,' being natural hollows 'where no one could see you.' What must it have been when these remote fastnesses were clothed with the dense growth of primitive forests? He further said that he had obtained slabs of oak timber from two to three feet in diameter, which had been used for building purposes. Little is added by means of these subsequent observations, beyond the proof which they afford of the extent of the forest and of the fire; and the remark that in all probability the spot on which her Majesty's tent was spread at Chobham Camp, had previously been occupied by the redoubtable Romans in their invasions of Britain.

"Chobham, Oct. 1855.

GEORGE DANIELL."

The thanks of the Society having been returned for these Communications, the Vice-President in the Chair gave notice that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned over the Christmas recess to Thursday the 10th January, 1856.

Thursday, 10th January, 1856.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned:

From the Author.

Dissertation sur une Médaille Romaine frappée sous Tibère au nom de Juliae August. Par A. Deville. 8vo. Alençon, 1855.

From the Kilkenny Archaeological Society.

Proceedings and Transactions, Sept. 1855. 8vo. Dublin, 1855.

From the Editor.

The Christian Annotator. Part 2. 4to. London, 1855.

- From the Editor. The Athenæum. January to December inclusive. 4to. London, 1855.
- From the Editor. The Literary Gazette. January to December inclusive. 4to. London, 1855.
- From the Editor. The Builder. January to December inclusive. Folio. London, 1855.
- From the Editor. The Gentleman's Magazine. January to December inclusive. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Editor. Notes and Queries. January to December inclusive. 4to. London, 1855.
- From the Society of Arts. Their Journal. January to December, inclusive. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Photographic Society. Their Journal. Nos. 26 to 37. 8vo. London, 1855.
- From the Editor. The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal. January to December inclusive. 4to. London, 1855.
- From H. Akerman, Esq. Die Schriftzeichen des gesammten Erdkreises. Edited by Alois Auer. Folio. Vienna, 1851.
- From the Editor. The Royal Gallery of Art. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Part 14. Folio. London, 1856.
- From the Author. London in the Olden Time; a topographical and historical memoir accompanying a pictorial map of London, temp. Hen. VIII. By William Newton. Folio. London, 1855.
- From the Prussian Government through the Count of Bernstorff. Denkmäler aus Ägypten und Athiopien. Von C. R. Lepsius. Abtheilung 1, Blatt 69-72, Blatt 112, Blatt 142-145; Abtheilung 2, Blatt 136; Abtheilung 3, Blatt 243-255, Blatt 257-285; and Abtheilung 6, Blatt 1-69, Folio. Berlin, 1855.
- From the Art Union of London. Nineteenth Annual Report. 8vo. London, 1855.

The certificate of George Carew Gibson, Esq., having been suspended the usual time, the ballot upon it was taken, when Mr. Gibson was declared duly elected Fellow.

LLEWELLYN JEWITT, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a silver Brooch, of circular form, the surface having six winged lizards or dragons grasping each other's necks with their tails. On the under-surface of this ornament was an inscription in two lines—*Jesus Nazarenus Crucifixus*, with the names of the three kings.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. *Secretary*, communicated the following transcript of a Letter written by Rushworth, the Editor of the "Historical Collections," to, as is supposed, General Lambert, in the year 1659. It forms a portion of the Baynes papers.

"MY LORD,

"I received a message from my Lady Aske about the loane of 1000 or 1200^{li}. upon yo^r Lo:pps, Cap. Baines and 2 Cittizens securitie. As to the Cittizens, though they may bee men of honestie and estate, yet they breaking daily soe fast in the Cittie, It inclines her to waive that Security and yo^r Bond and Cap. Baines bond, that the Covenants

mentioned in the Mortgage shall bee performed, wch I conceive is a faire and reasonable proposic'on; I beleevc Mr. Morleyes hand will satisfie her. The p'usall of the writeings shce referres to mee; when I receive yo^r Lo:ppps further Com'ands hercin I shall proceed.

"My engagements are soc much to M^r. Hartlibb, whoc married my wives kinswoman, that I cannot forbearc begging of yo^r lo:pp to bee at the Connell on Monday morninge next, when that business is to bee determincd: I take leave and remaine,

"Yo^r l:ppps humble Seru^t,

"June 4th, 1659.

JO. RUSHWORTH."

J. MACLEAN, Esq. F.S.A. communicated the following "*Remarks on the Barony of Tailboys*," showing that the Barony devolved upon Margaret the wife of Mr. Wimbish as the heir of her brother, and not as the heir of her father, as stated by Nicolas and Burke.

"Sir Gilbert Tailboys, Knt., was summoned to Parliament as Baron Tailboys de Kyme in the 21 of Henry VIII., and he sat by that title in the parliament held 28 Henry VIII., an. 1536. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Blount, Knt., who had *previously*, 1519 (not 1525, as stated in Sandford's Genealogical History, p. 496), borne a son to King Henry VIII., called Henry Fitzroy, created Duke of Richmond and Somerset in 1525. According to Nicolas, Gilbert Lord Tailboys died without issue male; and, he adds, 'Elizabeth, his sole daughter and heir, is presumed to have succeeded to the barony.' Burke goes somewhat further, saying, Gilbert Lord Talboys 'had two sons, George and Robert, who both died in his lifetime, issueless, and an only daughter, Elizabeth, upon whom the barony devolved.'

"Gilbert Lord Tailboys, according to the inscription on his monument in Kyme church, died on the 15th of April, 1539. On the 13th December, in the same year, we find that the Lord Tailboys was one of the noblemen present, with the Earl of Southampton, at the reception of Ann of Cleves at Calais, from which it is evident that the first Baron Tailboys was succeeded by one of his sons. It appears, moreover, from the Skipwith pedigree in the College of Arms that Margaret, daughter of Sir William Skipwith, Knt., by Alice, daughter and heir of Lewis Dimoke, married the Lord Tailboys; whilst the Carew pedigree shows that Sir Peter Carew, of Mohuns Ottery, county Devon, married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Skipwith, and widow of the Lord Tailboys.* It is clear that this lady could not have been Elizabeth Blount, widow of the first Baron Tailboys, who after his death married Edward Lord Clinton, first Earl of Lincoln.

The following private Act, found in the Rolls of Parliament, clears up the difficulty, and establishes the fact that George, eldest son of Gilbert Lord Tailboys, succeeded his father as second Baron Tailboys, and that, young as he was, being only sixteen, he had contracted a marriage with the Margaret Skipwith referred to above:—

"Where the Kinges most excellent highnes was lawfully possessed of the wardship and custodye bothe of the bodye and the landes, and also of the mariage of George Taylboys, nowe lorde Taylboys, sonne and

* This marriage took place on the day of the coronation of King Edward VI.

' heire of Gilbert Tailboys, Knight, late lorde Tailboys, and also cosyn
 ' and heire of Sir George Tailboys, Knight, now decessed, duringe the
 ' mynority and nonage of the same George, nowe lorde Tailboys, by
 ' reason of c'ten londes holden of our saide Sovereaigne lorde by Knight
 ' S'uice, discended vnto the saide nowe lorde Tailboys after the death of
 ' said George Tailboys, beinge his grandfather : And wherealso nowe of
 ' late it hath pleased the Kinges said highnes to geue and graunte by his
 ' most gracious l'res patent, bearing date the xxvjth daye of Aprill in the
 ' thirty-one yere of his most gracious raigne, vnto his right trusty and
 ' welbeloved cosyn and counsaillor the right hon'able William Earl of
 ' South' and Lorde Admyrall of Englande the custody and mariage of the
 ' body of the saide George lorde Tailboys, beinge warde to his saide
 ' highnes, and now beinge of thage of sixtene yere and more, by reason
 ' wherof the saide wardshipp and mariage of the body of the saide George
 ' lorde Tailboys of late apperteyned and belouged to the saide Erle by
 ' force of the saide l'res patent'es : And where also nowe of late the saide
 ' George lorde Tailboys, by the consent and agrement of the saide Erle
 ' of Sutte', hath espoused and taken to his wief one Margaret Skipwith,
 ' daughter of William Skipwith, Knight, and cosyn to the saide Erle of
 ' Sutte' : Wherefore the Kinges said most Excellent Maiestie, of his
 ' inestimable goodnes and mere motion, and at the humble suyte, peti' on,
 ' and speciall instance of the saide Erle, and also for the good and faith-
 ' full s'uice that the said Gilbert the late lorde Tailboys and his aun-
 ' cestors hath done vnto his highnes and his p'genitours, he hathe
 ' pondered and considered that the saide George nowe lorde Tailboys
 ' hath not ne can haue by thorder of his lawes any parte or por' on of the
 ' rentes or p'fittes of his saide inheritance to support and mayntayne his
 ' convenient and reasonable lyvinge duringe his saide mynoritie, but only
 ' by the appoyntment and assignement of his said most gracious highnes ;
 ' and also considering that the saide George lorde Tailboys, by thorder
 ' of his saide lawes, during his saide mynority cannot make any effectuall
 ' feoffament, ne estates or jointer, to the saide now lady Margaret, wief
 ' to the saide George lorde Tailboys, towards her necessarie livinge :

" " Wherefore his Maiestie is nowe resolved and assented that it be
 ' enacted, ordeyned, and established by his saide highnes, and by thassent
 ' of his lordes sp'uall and temporall, and the comons in this p'sent Parlia-
 ' ment assembled, and by auctoryty of the same, that the saide George
 ' lorde Tailboys and lady Margaret nowe his wief shall from the be-
 ' ginyng of this p'sent Parliament haue, hold, and enioy to him the saide
 ' George lorde Tailboys and to the saide lady Margaret his wief duringe
 ' their naturall lyves, and the longer liver of them, and to the heirs of the
 ' saide George lorde Tailboys for euer, accordinge to the old inheritaunce
 ' therof, theis manours, landes, ten'tes, and other possessions and heredita-
 ' mentes ensuyng, that is to saye, the manors and lordships of Crofte,
 ' Baumburgh, Friskene, Faldingworth, Sotby, Skellingthorpe, Elkington,
 ' and Sturton, in the county of Lincolne, the manors of Evelton and
 ' Somerton, in the countie of Sou's', with their appurten'nce, withe all and
 ' singuler messuages, landes, ten'tes, meadowes, fedinges, pastures, rentes,
 ' advowsons, patronages, chauntries, comons, villains and neiffes, woodes,
 ' milles, marshes, hethes, groundes, waters, fishinges, and all other p'fyttes
 ' and hereditamentes lieinge and beinge in Crofte, Calteby, Baumburgh,

‘ Friskeneý, Faldingworth, Sotby, Skellingthorpe, Elkington, Sturton, Pynchbeck, Spaldinge, and Kyrton in Holland, in the said county of Lincoln, Evelton and Som’ton in the saide countie of Som’sett, with all the members and appurten’nce of the same, with all and singuler leetes, courtes, p’fyttes of courtes, fynes, yssues, amerciaments, wayfs, strayes, wreckes, warrens, wardes, mariages, forfeitures of marriage, reliefs, escheats, lib’tyes, franchises, priu’leges, with all and singuler p’fittes, com’odities, and advantage of what name, quality, or nature soever they be, comynge or growinge of the saide manors, landes, ten’tes, or other the p’misses, or any p’cell of the same, without any accompte, rent, or other thinge making, yeldinge, or paying to our said Soveraigne lorde, his heires or successors, for the same, and without any lyverie, gen’all or speciall, to be sued by the saide George lorde Tailboys, his heirs or assignes, for the saide manours, landes, ten’tes, or other the p’misses, or any parcell thereof: Provided alwaies, and be it enacted by thaucthority aforesaid, that the said George lorde Tailboyes and lady Margaret his wief shall from the feast of St. John Baptist nowe next and ymmediately ensuyng haue, hold, and enioye all the rentes, fermes, issues, p’fittes, and revenues due, growing, or comyng at any tyme or tymes of the saide manours, landes, ten’tes, or other the p’misses, but not any rent of ferme due, comyng, or growinge of the p’misses afore that tyme: Savinge alwaies to all other p’son or p’sons, bodyes politike and corporate, all suche right, title, entre, act’on, condic’on, and interest, as they or any of them hathe or myght haue had to the said mannors, landes, or ten’tes, or other the p’misses if this acte had not bene made, any thinge therin conteyned to the contrarie notwithstandinge.

‘ “Cui quidem Bille p’lect’ et ad plenu’ intellect’ p’ dc’m dom’ Regem ex autoritate Parliamenti p’d’ci sic responsum est, Le Roy le veult.’

“The death of this young nobleman is communicated in a letter from the Earl of Southampton to the King, dated from Cowdrey, the 6th September, in the same year.* ‘Thus having none oodre newes to signify, but that your Mat^{tie} hath lost a great treasure of my lorde Tailbois, whome if wordelie goodes wolde haue p’served, wolde to God I had bestowed and spent all I have vndre yo^r grace in this worlde to haue him a lief, for in mine opinyon a more towarde and licklie gentleman to haue donn your Mat^{tie} s’vice had ye not w’in yo^r realme; but the will of God must be fulfilled.’

“It is, therefore, evident that the barony of Tailboys devolved upon Margaret, the wife of Mr. Wimbish, as the heir of her brother, and not as the heir of her father, as stated by Nicolas and Burke.”

JOHN EVANS, Esq. F.S.A. in a Letter to the Secretary, communicated from the Loseley MSS. further transcripts, including the Inventory of the Furniture at Loseley, and the Accounts for building the Mansion there. This Communication will appear entire in the Archæologia.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several communications.

* Stat. Pap. Off. Domest. Cor. Henry VIII. Vol. ix. No. 225.

Thursday, January 17th, 1856.

The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced :—

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| From the British Archæological Association. | Their Journal, Dec. 1855. 8vo. London, 1855. |
| From the Author. | Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe from the Iron Period of the Northern nations to the end of the thirteenth century. By John Hewitt. 8vo. London & Oxford, 1855. |
| From the Society of Antiquaries of the West of France. | 1. Mémoires. Tomes 20 et 21. Années 1853 et 1854. 8vo. Poitiers, 1854-55.
2. Bulletins. 1 ^r , 2 ^{me} , 3 ^{me} , et 4 ^{me} Trimestres de 1854, and 1 ^r , 2 ^{me} , et 3 ^{me} Trimestres de 1855. 8vo. Poitiers, 1854-55.
3. Tables des Manuscrits de D. Fonteneau conservés a la Bibliothèque de Poitiers. 8vo. Poitiers et Paris, 1855. |

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a brass oval pointed Seal of the Thirteenth Century, which has probably belonged to an ecclesiastic of the name of Adam, having for its device the Temptation of Adam and Eve, and inscribed—

EST . ADE . SIGNV . VIR . FEMINA . VIPERA . LIGNVM .

It is not known where it was discovered, having been found by a brazier among a quantity of old metal.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. himself read from the Chair a "Journal of the Mission of Queen Isabella to the Court of France, and of her long Residence in that Country," A.D. 1325, condensed from the Report of the Treasurer of her household, Sir Thomas de London, still existing among the Miscellaneous Compotuses of Her Majesty's Exchequer. Mr. Hunter's Memoir will be printed at length in the forthcoming Part of Archæologia.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

In conformity with the Statutes, the President nominated the following gentlemen Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the past year :—

Henry Stevens, Esq.

Wm. S. W. Vaux, Esq.

Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq.

Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P.

Thursday, January 24th, 1856.

The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books were announced :—

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| From the Author. | The Proportions of the Human Figure. With six illustrative outlines. By Joseph Bonomi. 8vo. London, 1856. |
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From the Royal Society.

1. Philosophical Transactions. Vol. CXLV. parts 1 and 2. 4to. London, 1855.
2. The President's Address, 30 Nov. 1855. 8vo. London, 1855.
3. List of Fellows for 1855.

The certificate of William Henry Hart, Esq. having been suspended the usual time, was balloted for, whereupon Mr. Hart was declared duly elected Fellow.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, exhibited a gold Ring, probably a betrothing ring, of the fifteenth century, found at Whitechurch, Salop. The upper part is oval with raised sides, so as to form a depressed surface, into which is fastened a representation of the Trinity. The Father is seated; between his knees is the crucified Saviour; while the dove hovers over the left shoulder of the seated figure. Round the circle is a band or garter with the motto *EN BONE FOY*.

WILLIAM PETTIT GRIFFITH, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited Drawings of some architectural Fragments recently discovered in London, some of which had formed part of the ancient Gate of St. John's Priory at Clerkenwell.

K. R. H. MACKENZIE, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a number of Roman and Byzantine coins discovered at Heraclea.

GEO. R. CORNER, Esq. F.S.A. then, himself, read some Historical and Genealogical Notices of the Family of de Cornhill. This Communication was illustrated by impressions from Seals of members of the family, contributed by W. L. Walford, Esq. F.S.A. They were the seals of, 1. Reginald de Cornhill, son of Reginald, early in the thirteenth century: 2. Of John de Cornhill, son of Reginald, from a deed dated 1292: 3. Hugh de Neville, chief forester, 1200; 4. Joan de Cornhill, wife of Hugh de Neville, a daughter of Henry de Cornhill, c. 1200.

Thursday, January 31st, 1856.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following presents of Books were announced:—

From the Author.

Sur l'Etablissement d'une langue universelle.
Par M. A. Charma. 8vo. Paris, 1856.

From the Author.

1. Notes sur les états de Honduras et de San-Salvador dans l'Amerique Centrale.
2. Lettre à M. Alfred Maury. (Extrait des Nouvelles Annales des Voyages. Dec. 1855.) Both by E. G. Squier. 8vo. Paris, 1855.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy.

Mémoires, 2^e Série.—10^e Volume, 4^e Livraison, et 3^e Série.—1^{er} Volume. 4to. Paris, 1855.

William Henry Hart, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

The Certificate of Charles Warne, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was balloted for, when Mr. Warne was declared duly elected Fellow.

Sir HENRY ELLIS, Director, communicated to the Society a Transcript from one of the Sloane Manuscripts in the British Museum, entitled "The Story of the Ship's Boat which gave Peter the Great the first thought of Building the Russian Fleet." This communication will appear in the forthcoming Part of the *Archæologia*.

RICHARD BROOKE, Esq. F.S.A. himself read a Communication on "The Field of the Battle of Northampton, fought 9th July, 1460." Having condensed an Account of the Battle from our old Historians, Mr. Brooke describes the site of the Battle-field as now seen. "There are no remains of intrenchments," he says, "but there is sufficiently clear information, given by the old historical writers, to enable persons fond of such investigations to identify the field where the battle took place, and their accounts show that it was fought close to Northampton, in the meadows on the southward side of the town, on the river Nen or Nene, adjoining Delapré Abbey in the parish of Hardingstone, and in sight of Queen Eleanor's Cross.

"The field of battle is now occupied by beautiful plantations, pleasure grounds, and part of the park of Edward Bouverie, Esq. formerly part of the meadows just mentioned. The Railway from Northampton to Peterborough passes over one side of the latter."

Mr. Brooke was unable to learn after diligent inquiry that any relics of the battle had ever been dug up upon the field; and, as it is now a park and pleasure grounds, the probability of the discovery of them by excavations, ploughing, or digging, is diminished.

Thanks were returned for these Communications.

Thursday, February 7th, 1856.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books were announced:—

From the Württemberg Archæological Union.

1. Jahreshefte. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, und 7 Hefte. Folio. Stuttgart, 1844-54.
2. Schriften, 1, 2, und 3 Hefte. 8vo. Stuttgart, 1850-54.
3. Satzungen. 8vo. Stuttgart, 1843.
4. Die Heidengräber am Lupfen (bei Oberflacht) von H. Von Durrich und Dr. Menzel. 4to. Stuttgart, 1847.

From the University of Christiania.

1. Kōng Christian den Fjerdas Norske Lovbog af 1604. Udgiven af Fr. Hallager og Fr. Brandt. 8vo. Christiania, 1855.

2. De prisca re Monetaria Norvegiæ. Scripsit C. A. Holmboe. Ed. nov. 8vo. Christiania, 1854.
3. Index Scholarum. 4to. Christiania, 1855.
4. Jus Nauticum recentius quod inter Norvegos olim valuit, Latine reddidit pauculisque annotationibus adauxit P. A. Munch. 4to. Christiania.

From the Author.

Popular Music of the Olden Time. By W. Chappell, F.S.A. Part 5. 8vo. London, 1856.

From the Author.

1. Antiche Lapi di Saloniche inedite. 8vo. Zara, 1850.
2. Monumenti Salonicani inediti. 4to. Vienna, 1856. Both by Dr. F. Lanza.

George Carew Gibson, Esq. and Charles Warne, Esq. recently elected, were admitted Fellows of the Society.

SAMUEL TYMMS, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Suffolk, exhibited several objects forwarded by him from Bury St. Edmund's.

1. A Buckler of Wood, on which is painted a helmed head, found in pulling down an old house in Bury. It was probably used in processions in the Great Revel on St. Edmund's Day, or the popular festival of St. Blaze.

2. Tracings of Mural Paintings on the east wall of the chancel of Culford Church, Suffolk, discovered when that church was being pulled down to make way for a larger edifice on the same site. The subject appears to be a martyrdom by fire; the victim (an ecclesiastic) is represented as being inclosed in a furnace. These paintings were on the splays of two blocked-up narrow round-headed lights, one on either side of the chancel window, which is of a very much later date. There were three medallions in each window, one on either side, and one in the vault above.

3. A portion of an iron Mace, richly ornamented and formerly gilded, the handle terminating in a pistol, of which, however, the breach only remains.

4. A portion of Enamelled Horse-trapping, found at Norton in Suffolk. The character of the enamelling closely resembling that of the objects found in Suffolk, and recently exhibited by Mr. Harrod (see Proceedings, 3 May, 1855) This object has been presented by the Rev. Dr. Dukin to the Museum of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology.

WILLIAM BOYNE, Esq. F.S.A. presented a Rubbing from a Brass figure of an Ecclesiastic in Wensley Church, Yorkshire.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited three leaden Signs, termed by him, like those before exhibited, Pilgrim Signs; found in the bed of the Thames in 1855; the first representing the Virgin and Child, the second the Figure of a Bishop, and the third the initial letter of Thomas, on which is a representation of our Saviour on the Cross.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. F.S.A. then himself read a Communication,

entitled "On Episcopal, and other Rings of Investiture." This Memoir will appear in full in the *Archæologia*.

Thursday, February 14th, 1856.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

Josiah Goodwin, Esq. lately elected, was admitted Fellow.

The SECRETARY exhibited the Conveyance to Adam Baynes, Esq. by the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for the sale of the lands heretofore belonging to the late King, Queen, and Prince, of the capital Messuage or Royal Mansion-house at Holdenby, Northamptonshire, dated 27 Jan. 1650. The names of the Commissioners are, William Steele, Esq. Recorder of London, Thomas Coke, William Boseville, John Sparrowe, Wm. Kenricke, Ralph Harrison, William Scot, Sylvanus Taylor, Thomas Hubbard, Cornelius Cooke, Esqs., John Hunt, Gent., and Sir Edward Barkham, Bart. The sum agreed upon was twenty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-nine pounds six shillings and ten pence. The description of the property has been already published in Baker's History of Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 197.

This instrument bears the signatures and the seals of Thomas Coke, Wm. Kenricke, Thos. Hubbert, Cornelius Cooke, and John Hunt.

GEORGE R. CORNER, Esq. F.S.A. communicated an Account of the Abbot of Waltham's House, in the parish of St. Mary at Hill, London; a building overlooked by Stowe, in his "Survey." This communication will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Thursday, February 21st, 1856.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced :—

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| From the Author. | Are Peerages for Life legal and constitutional?
By T. C. Mossom Meekins. 8vo. London,
1856. |
| From the Ossianic Society. | Their Transactions for the year 1854.
Vol. II. Festivities of Conan of Ceann-Sleibhe.
Edited by Nicholas O'Kearney. 8vo. Dublin,
1855. |
| From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. | Proceedings and Transactions, Nov. 1855. 8vo.
Dublin, 1856. |
| From the Author. | Antiche Opere in Plastica discoperte, raccolte,
e dichiarate da Gio. Pietro Campana. 1st and
2nd Parts. Folio. Rome, 1852. |

From the Author.

The "Destructive Art of Healing;" a sequel to the "Fallacies of the Faculty." By Samuel Dickson, M.D. 4th Edition. 8vo. London, 1856.

Colonel HARDING, local Secretary for Devonshire, exhibited a Drawing of a very curious Boss, at the east end of the north aisle of Tavistock Church, representing a Groupe of three Rabbits, their ears so displayed as to make three represent six. Colonel Harding remarked, that three rabbits are the armorial bearings of an old and respected family of Strode, residing at Newenham, near Tavistock, but he was unable to learn whether they had been benefactors to the church.

E. P. SHIRLEY, Esq., M.P., F.S.A., exhibited a Leather Thong, found deep in a bog, near Shercoch, on the borders of the counties of Cavan and Monaghan. It had formed the fastening of an iron hatchet, which crumbled beneath the touch. Mr. Shirley also exhibited a specimen of what has been termed "Irish Gold Ring Money," found in the barony of Ferney, and county of Monaghan, between Lough Fea and the county of Meath. It is remarkable for its striated appearance, caused apparently by silver wire having been wound around a bar of gold, and afterwards welded together: its specific gravity is $15\frac{1}{4}$, about the same as our standard gold.

G. A. CARTHEW, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two fragments of Personal Ornaments in Silver found at Northwold in the Norfolk Fenland, but a few yards distant from the bed of gravel with which it is bordered. The workmanship is presumed to be Saxon. There is a coin of the Gens Lucretia (Akerman, vol. i. p. 59, No. 2) set in a circular rim or locket, to which one of the fragments is attached by a hinge.

Dr. WILSON, President of Trinity College, Oxford, exhibited some fragments of Pottery taken from a tomb accidentally discovered by a labourer in the parish of Welford, in Berkshire.

"These fragments were of the most ordinary description of Roman pottery, and would hardly have been offered to the notice of the Society had not two of them presented a form not commonly seen.

"They were found on the estate of Charles Eyre, Esq. of Welford Park, near Newbury, in grubbing a wood in the same parish for the purpose of bringing the soil under the plough, and near the course of a hitherto unknown and undescribed Roman road running in the direction of Spinæ, which would have been five or six miles distant. Any account of the discovery must necessarily be imperfect, as there was but one labourer at work, who had destroyed the whole tomb (supposing it to have been such) before any one came up to him, and he gives an unwilling and confused description. He says that he was filling in what had been used as a chalk-pit, at the edge of the wood, and some tons of the substance falling at once disclosed the crown of an arch constructed of rubble and flints. He broke into this, and found a chamber about 8 or 10 feet in length, by 4 or 5 in width, and five feet high, constructed of the same materials, in which were two skeletons, one of which he

describes to have been in a sitting posture, (how this could appear is not very evident,) and the whole of the floor was covered, to the depth of two or three inches, with ashes, which emitted a strong smell of decayed animal matter. In this were found the two curious little pieces of pottery exhibited, a brass coin of the Lower Empire, and some fragments of larger vessels, probably broken by the falling of the stones from the arch above. Without the chamber and in its immediate vicinity were discovered the bones of several other skeletons, a quantity of broken pottery, and a large iron nail, such as is frequently met with amongst Roman remains. Its direction was from N.W. to S.E. The situation is, even now, very retired and solitary.

"The only extraordinary objects are the two curious pieces of pottery found within the tomb, and apparently placed as it were on each side of a body, each consisting of three little vessels, glued as it were upon a circular stand. What can have been the use or object of them? Were they to contain small portions of milk, wine, and oil, in the absence of better vessels? Mr. Franks, of the British Museum, has kindly referred me to two similar pieces of pottery found at York, and now in the Gateshead Museum, Nos. 21, 22, but the description says that in the first of these pieces, No. 21, 'two of the cups communicate with each other by a lateral opening in each of them, and by a smaller opening with the third, which has a similar outlet downwards through the stem.' It is added 'that it is not known to what use this vessel was applied;' in form it is (from the sketch) precisely like those now exhibited. In the Ethnological Room at the British Museum are three little vessels in metal precisely like these, but smaller, and joined together without the round stand, which would seem to have been added in earthenware for security. They were found in Hertfordshire."

"Feb. 21, 1856."

Dr. Wilson also exhibited a

SHIELD OF PARADE,
supposed about the period of Edward IV.

"Of the history of this remarkable piece of antiquity very little is known. It has belonged to the Schutz family, who came into England with the House of Hanover, and was kept in the library at their residence, Shotover House, near Oxford, a property which had been granted to them by the Crown. Upon the death of Thomas James Schutz, Esq. the last of the name, at the age of nearly 80, in the month of December, 1839, the estate, with the mansion and furniture, came by his will to his friend and relative the late George Vandeput Drury, Esq.; and the latter again deceasing in the month of November, 1849, the shield was disposed of by public auction, amongst other effects, not long since.

"It is about 2 feet 6 inches in length, and 18 inches across just over the lady's head. The gilding and painting are executed upon a ground of plaister, laid upon leather. On the dexter side is a lady in full costume holding in her hands the end of a cord, or perhaps girdle, of silk, which encircles her waist. On the sinister side is a youthful knight, bareheaded, in plate armour, the left knee bent; behind him a figure of death, and above the legend, 'Vous, ou la mort.' The

engraving here given has been executed by Mr. O. Jewitt, for the Council of the Archæological Institute, but has not yet been pub-



lished. It is difficult to say of what the shield is composed, or what it is which gives it stiffness and keeps it in shape. The gilding and painting, it has been already observed, are executed upon a ground of plaister laid upon leather, which forms the exterior coat upon

both sides. Immediately below this, as would appear from some parts of the edges, has been one covering of simple canvas or cloth, but what succeeds this, it is difficult to say, for, though like wood, it does not appear to be such, and has suffered very slightly from the worms, which have made free with some parts of the outer leather, and might have been expected, in the usual course of things, to have got at once into the wood had they found any. What interval remained seems to have been filled up with plaster; but whether the leather was strained upon a framework of iron, or by what contrivance the shape of the shield has been so well preserved, does not appear.

"Feb. 21, 1856."

GEORGE SCHARF, Esq. jun., F.S.A., then read "Remarks on the Coventry Tapestries," which he illustrated by a very elaborate drawing executed by himself. In further illustration of this subject,

JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a folio Volume of Drawings of these Tapestries, made at a former period by Mr. John Carter.

Thursday, February 28th, 1856.

ADMIRAL SMYTH, V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced :

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| From the Archæological Society of Wiesbaden. | Annalen des Vereins für Nassauische Alterthumskunde und Geschichtsforschung. 1ster Band, 2tes and 3tes Heft; 2ten Band, 1tes Heft; 2ten Band, 2tes Heft; 2ten Band, 3tes Heft; and 4ten Band, 3tes Heft. 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1830-55. |
| From the Zoological Society of London. | 1. Proceedings, Nos. 227 to 298. 8vo. London, 1851-55.
2. Reports of the Council and Auditors. 8vo. London, 1852, 53, 54, and 55. |
| From the Royal Agricultural Society. | Their Journal. Vol. 16th, Part 2. 8vo. London, 1856. |
| From the Imperial Academy of Vienna. | 1. Sitzungsberichte philos.-histor. Classe. Band 16, heft 2, Band 17, heft 1 & 2.
2. Archiv für Kunde österr. Geschichtsquellen. Band 14 & 15.
3. Fontes Rerum Austriacarum. 8 Band.
4. Notizenblattes. 1855. Nos. 20 to 24. All 8vo. Vienna, 1855. |
| From the Editor. | The Royal Gallery of Art. Edited by S. C. Hall, Esq., F.S.A., Part 15. Folio. London, 1856. |

WILLIAM PETTIT GRIFFITH, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two architectural Fragments recently found in the walls of the basement of St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited two fragments of Stained Glass lately discovered in the same locality.

LORD LONDESBOROUGH exhibited a small Bronze Shield, stated to have been found in a mound (rath) near Athenry, county Galway, Ireland. A bronze spear-head was discovered with it. The shield is ornamented with a large central boss, and has a double row of smaller bosses around it. It appears to have been held at arms length by a small handle, which passes across the under part of the central boss. A moveable piece of bronze beside it seems intended to receive a hook for its suspension at the side of a warrior.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, Esq. Secretary, communicated in the following Note to the Treasurer a contemporary notice of the famous highwayman Captain Hind, contained in the postscript of a letter written in the year 1656 :—

“MY DEAR SIR,

“The following passage forms the postscript of a letter full of mere business details, addressed by a Commissary named Thomas Margetts, to Captain Adam Baynes, and dated ‘Bedford, 2 September, 1649.’ It is curious, as containing a contemporary allusion to the exploits of the famous highwayman Captain Hind; but whether the men here mentioned were in league with him must be left to conjecture. Ludlow says, ‘Many of the King’s party hovered about the Hampshire and Wiltshire Downs to rob travellers, and thence were called Colonel Down’s men.’ That the roads in Bedfordshire were equally perilous at this time seems evident from this notice :—‘Last night were brought to this Goale two Prisoners, taken upon pursuite by the country for robbing some clothiers of about 300^{li} upon the way in the day time. There were five of them in the robbery, and very handsome gentlemen. They will not confesse their names, and therefore are supposed to be gents of quality, and ’tis conceived they are of the knott of Captain Hinde, that grand thief of England, that hath his Associates upon all roades.’

“I am, my dear Sir,

“Yours sincerely,

“S. A.

“J. Y. AKERMAN.

“26 February, 1856.”

Mr. AKERMAN also communicated a transcript of a Letter written by Lady Cobham to Mistress Adam Baynes, dated 31st August, 1651, on behalf of the Earl of Derby, then a prisoner in Shrewsbury jail :—

“DEARE BAINES,

“To sarve the Lady Dorchester is such a Conserne to me as makes me yeald to her great importunty w^{ch} shée hath out of her sisterly afctione to her Brother the Erle of Darbye, whoe is a Prisener in Schrosbury under Coll. Warrin, to home shée is a stranger, and all her relationes and her Brother, whos week capacite makes not Capeble of merrit, at Lest her tender afctione is such as her request is to geet a Letter to Col. Warrin to use him kindly; mine is to yo^r Husband, that

if hee knows the Col. that he will Right a Letter, if not that Hee will get me a Letter from some that knowes him. I ned make you my mediatrix for so vn reasonable a Request; but if I can sarue you it shall be Cordilly performed in any shape by

“Yo^r most affectinat frend,

“31 Aug.

“F. COBHAM.”

(Address.) “For my Honored frend Mrs. Baines, at her House in Chapell Street. Poste payd.”

Mr. AKERMAN next communicated Transcripts of the seven following Letters written to Captain Adam Baynes by Sir William Killigrew, between the years 1653 and 1659; accompanied by this introduction:—

“Among the numerous letters and papers which, by the kindness of the Rev. Adam Baynes, I have so long had in my possession, are several letters of Sir William Killigrew, addressed to Captain Adam Baynes, and extending from the year 1653 to 1659. The following are selected from this correspondence; and I trust they may be deemed of sufficient interest to justify my bringing them before the Society.

“The first three letters relate to the well-known district called Lindsey Level, in Lincolnshire; and the writer urges very strongly on the attention of Parliament the draining of this vast fen. The post-script is very significant of the wretched condition to which the ruined Royalists were at that time reduced. The second, dated from Kempton Park, is curious, as showing Cromwell’s interest in these projects for draining the fen-land of England. The third letter speaks of the great injury likely to ensue from the damage done to the great sluice at Boston. The fourth is written from Horsely, in the month of October, but the year is not mentioned: it gives a touching picture of the necessities of the writer, and of a portion of his family, at this period. The next letter, dated March 29, 1655, may probably have been written previously to the former one: it speaks of the good offices of the Lady Cobham, who, by an application to Mistress Lambert, had obtained leave for Sir William to reside ‘in the little lodge at Nonsuch,’ probably the ‘Keeper’s Lodge’ mentioned in the Survey of Nonsuch House,* which had been purchased by General Lambert; but want and misery pursue him to this retreat, and fresh troubles compel him to decline the proffered kindness. The sixth letter speaks in warm terms of some good offices which the writer had received from Captain Baynes, but the nature of them does not appear. The seventh is dated from Sturry Court, near Canterbury, where Sir William had found an asylum, on the 1st of November, 1659, a very critical period, when the death of the Usurper had rendered all parties watchful, and roused the fears of those who were opposed to the kingly form of government.

“Here the correspondence ends, and we find among the Baynes’ papers no further mention of the unfortunate cavalier. Sir William Killigrew lived for thirty-four years afterwards, dying at an advanced

* This survey is printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. V. p. 429.

age in 1693. He appears to have struggled with poverty to the last. In the 'Account of Secret Services' Payments in the Reigns of Charles the Second and James the Second,' recently printed by the Camden Society, are two items of 20*l.* in the year 1680 to 'William Killigrew;' but in the MS. volume of secret service payments in the succeeding reign, lately exhibited by me to the Society, are many receipts, signed by him in a tremulous hand, for his pension bestowed by William the Third; and the fact that these payments were made by small instalments, and at irregular intervals, seems plainly to indicate that indigence and misfortune tracked his path to the grave.

"S. A. 26 Feb. 1856.

"J. Y. AKERMAN."

Letters of Sir William Killigrew.

"Sr,

"If you continue to wishe well to the publike workes of drayninge, praye be pleased to aske some of your frendes in the House how it happens that Lindesey Levell (beinge the prime worke of drayninge in perfection of all this nation) is thus layed by for eleven monthes, soe that a daye for reading the Bill cannot be spared in all this tyme: when Bedford Levell, less worthy, is carryed smoothly on without any delaye (in which soe many members have interest), but in Lindesey Levell none are conserved enough to looke after that. By some such discourse as this you maye stir up some to see how unhansome this lookes to the world that see our ruine designed, instead of such a reward as other nations would have bestowed on the like merritt.

"I am, Sr,

"Your obliged humble servant,

"Tuesday: Aprill 19: 1653.

"W^m KILLIGREW.

"I dare not stir out to waight on you, for seriants that watch daily for me."

"Sr,

"Since I writt to you last I am tould that my Lord Generall Cromewell should saye the drayninge of the fenns was a goode worke, but that the drayners had to greate a proportion of land for their hazard and charges, and that the poore were not enough provided for, and that the drayners did not pay for the land which they had cutt through: Now, Sr, I am jelous that some of our adversaries have misinformed him in these three particulars, for I will submit to give treble damage for all that is done amiss in any of these three particulars if he did speake of our levell; and I would be happie to justifie our plan before the Generall against any man that will averr the contrary: this, Sr, I have thought good to saye unto you, because you maye have occasion to answer for me that am,

"Sr,

"Your most humble servant,

"Kempton Parke,
"June 25, 1653."

"W^m KILLIGREW.

" Sr,

" I have thought fitt to send you this letter, that you maye see how necessary 'tis for a dispatch of our business, or for some present order to the Maior of Boston, to enquire out those that have, and are now pulling that great sluise to peeces at Boston Townes Ende, which cost about sixe thousand pounds, and if it should by this breaking up be suncke by the watere getting under it, the sea will breake in on all that side of the country where noe sea ever came: praye, Sr, be pleased to shewe this letter in tyme, for by the ruine of that our maine sluise I con-seave a hundred thousand pound damage maye be done to the country, which those roges doe not consider that doe steale and breake up the iron and the planks of that greate sluise:

" I am, Sr,

" Your most humble servant,

" July 15^o, 1653.

" W^m KILLIGREW."

" Sr Cornelius Vermuden can informe the Counsell of how greate a conserne 'tis to preserve this sluise: if they please to enquire of him who is no freind of ours, and will not speake partially in our behalfe: it will drowne all the eight hundred fenn first on which it stands, and then the state will have double charges to drayne that 800 fen, which interest will conserne the Counsell to take present order there in."

Endorsed in the handwriting of Adam Baynes, " Mr. Horne—Sr Will. Killigrew."

" Sr,

" You have many wayes obledged me, and by one proffert favor above all the rest, which does incorage me to become a boulder sutor unto you then I have ever been to any livinge person; and is of so strange a nature that I blush to make it to soe greate a stranger as your selfe, that have no relation nor obligation to me or myne; and this is, that you will on the account of charity only indevor to put my eldest sonne into some employment to keepe him from starvinge untill my Fenns be settled, which I hope (if ever !) will be this winter. He has been a Captaine in Holland, and with credit there. He has debts in London that keepe him within dores and hinder all his indevors for a livelyhood. I am unable to helpe him; and in this high necessety, rather than see him starve, I am compelled to doe this unhansome thinge to you. Sr, his wife singes the best of any woman of England, and would gladly teache any children of persons of quality in private. Now, Sr, that I have shewed you my greefe, I referr the care of it into your goodness that maye knowe some waye beyond my skill to poynt at that may only keepe them alive untill Easter next, and if then my sonne can have no releefe from my Fenns, he must seeke his fortune abroade. He has a good Estate by his wife in Land, which lyes neere and in Southampton, which for want of money he cannot recover; if he could upon shewinge you the Title perswade you to bye it, and so recover it in his name, you may have a greate penne worth ('tis sixe hundred pounds a yeare); or if you did like the title so well as to advise some frend of yours (if not your selfe) to lend my sonne a hundred pounds on the Morgage of his Title (which may at present send my sonne

out of London) I will engage all I have to repay the monny and use in case the Title be disliked or the bargaine not aproved after sixe months tryall. Sr, I have no excuse for this troublesome letter to you but my consern for my sonne, whose wants I cannot supplye, and which makes me putt on a bouldness for him that I never did for my selfe, which is to begge of you to talke with him of this when he delivers you this letter, and for my sake, and in Charety to trye if you can find a waye to helpe him. He is ingenious and industrious, so is his wife, and their designe is if they gett a hundred pounds, to change their Names, and sett up school in Yorke to teache Girles to singe, untill my Estate be restored. If in this, Sr, you can assist them you will for ever obledge me and my whole famely. My sonne cannot live a month longer in London, and will be as sencible of any favour this waye as myselfe, that am

"Sr,

"Your most humble Servant,

"WM. KILLIGREW."

"Horsely, Octo.

"Sr,

"When my Lady Cobham went awaye, she tould me that she had spoke unto my Lady Lambert to give me leave to be her tenant for the little Lodge at Nonssuch, but in this two dayes since she went hence, I find myself disapoynted of all manner of subsistance both for my wife and my selfe (for we did hope to have lived there together this summer), but now I must quitt this Towne suddainly, and seeke some remote place for a service where I am unknowne, and maye pass by a wronge name. I have noe other waye to live untill my Lorde Protector doe please to restore our Fenns: this, Sr, makes me a sutor to you, to give my Lady Lambert my humble thanks for her favor, which I am not in a condition to accept off, and have so sad a hearte for the wants uppon me and myne, that I am not fitt to waight on my Lady to express my grattitude for her favors in this, and in our greate business; which though never by me merited, shall ever be acknowledged by, Sr,

"Your most humble Servant,

"WM. KILLIGREW."

"March 29, 1655.

"Sr,

"I was so surprised at your kindness yesterday that I was not able to express my sence of it, by reason of the passion I was then in, which I was not willinge should be disserned by those present. And now I have tyme, I have not wordes to shewe you my hearte, nor doe I ever hope to have it in my power to returne this, or the lest of your many favours to me. I can wonder to find such a charety from a stranger. I can thanke you for it, and shall not faile to praye for you, and must acknowledge a Devine power that has raised me frends beyond my hopes, for the same daye I had the like proffer from another, as much a stranger as yourselfe, though not one that would soe soone receive that obligation from as from you. Sr, I am

"Your most humble Servant,

"WM. KILLIGREW."

"Aprill 7th, 1655.

(Addressed.) "For my honored frend Captain Baines, at the farther Ende of Axe Yearde."

“ S^r,

“ After my thanks to you for your favours to my sonne, I begge leave to intreate a favour for myselfe, which is, that you will ether speake to or write unto Collonell Kelsoe, and lett him knowe that all my dependance for my fortune is on my Lord Lambert and yourselfe, that he maye not dought of me, or of my abidinge in a famely for whom he has not much kindnesse, but my wants drive me to live where ever I am welcome, as not at Sterry, and Westenhanger with my Lady of Strangford. S^r I suppose if you please to owne me unto him, as a person you wishe well to, I shall be quiett in these parts that doe love quietness. And this S^r will much obledge

“ Your most humble Servant,

“ W^m KILLIGREW.”

“ Sterry, Novem: 1. 1659.

The Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

Thursday, March 6th, 1856.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following presents to the Library were announced :—

From the Archæological Institute.	The Archæological Journal, No. 48, December. 8vo. London, 1855.
From the Numismatic Society.	The Numismatic Chronicle, Nos. 68, 69, and 70. 8vo. London, 1855.
From the Institute of France.	Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. Tome 18me. 4to. Paris, 1855.

GEORGE R. CORNER, Esq. F.S.A., in a Letter to the Director, communicated some further particulars which he had lately obtained regarding the Abbot of Waltham's House on St. Mary at Hill, making the history of this place complete down to the great Fire of London in 1666.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P., then himself read a Communication “ On Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper.” It will be printed in full in the Archæologia.

Thanks for these several Communications were ordered to be returned.

Thursday, 13th March, 1856.

The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were received for the Library, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned.

- From J. N. Brushfield, Esq. Three Etchings of Sepulchral Antiquities found in Derbyshire. J. N. Brushfield, del. Chester, 1855.
- From the Lord Londesborough. *Miscellanea Graphica*. Edited by F. W. Fairholt, Esq. F.S.A. Nos. 4 to 8. Folio. London, 1855-6.

The Rev. Charles John Armistead was admitted Fellow.

FREDERIC DIXON HARTLAND, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Gloucestershire, exhibited a well-preserved example of a Roman Statara, found in digging the foundations for the new Schools at Watermoor, near Cirencester.

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH communicated an Account of the discovery near Bath of a fine silver Fibula of the later Roman period, of which he forwarded a Sketch.

J. C. ROBINSON, Esq. F.S.A., by permission of Count Pepoli, exhibited some bronze ornaments found near the "Sette Fontane," in the Bolognese.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. *Secretary*, by permission of Mr. John Hewitt, exhibited to the Society an example of an iron arrow-head, presented to him by Mr. George Hillier, by whom it was found in what has been considered as an Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the Isle of Wight.

WILLIAM WYNNE FOULKES, Esq. Local Secretary for Cheshire, communicated an Account of the discovery of eleven human skeletons at Chester, at a spot believed to have been formerly the Site of the Cemetery of the Black-Friars.

EVELYN P. SHIRLEY, Esq. M.P. Local Secretary for Warwickshire, exhibited some fragments of a Bucket formed of wooden staves, hooped with brass bands, found in the county of Monaghan.

HENRY SHAW, Esq. F.S.A., by permission of THO. WILLEMENT, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a remarkable and unique example of a Head-piece formed of a series of iron plates, found at Davington Priory, in Kent, accompanied by the following Note:—

"MY DEAR SIR,

" 37, Southampton Row,
" March 13, 1856.

"I beg to lay before the Society a very interesting relic, recently

discovered at Davington Priory, near Faversham, Kent, the residence of my friend Mr. Willement.

"It is a Head-piece formed of a series of small iron plates overlapping each other, and quilted between two pieces of canvass. The metal-plates are square, with the angles taken off to admit of the thread passing between and across them, and thus render them secure and immoveable.

"Mr. Way terms it a 'Privy Cap of Fence,' and considers it quite unique.

"The mode of its discovery was very singular. On making some repairs to the roof of Davington Priory it was found lying on the top of an old wall, composed of stone, flint, and rubble, and between two wall-plates (the one of oak, the other of fir), which support the gutter-plate between the gables. The wall, which Mr. Willement thinks is of about the age of Edward I., is 2 feet in thickness and rises 20 feet from the ground. The roof is of the time of Henry VIII.

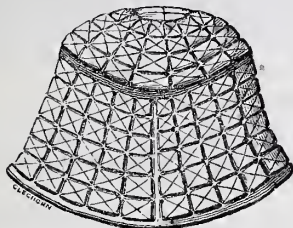
"The accompanying Sketches show the Head-piece and the position in which it was found.

"I am, my dear Sir,

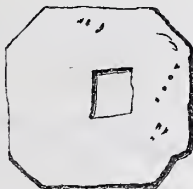
"Yours very truly,

"To J. Y. Akerman, Esq."

"HENRY SHAW.

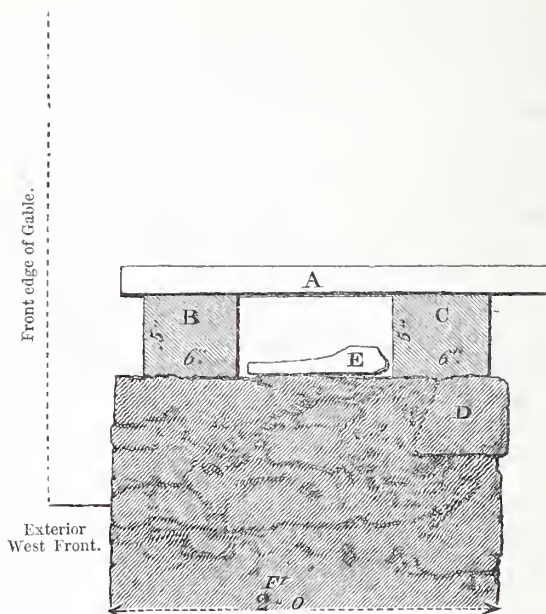


One-eighth of full size. Lying as it was found on the wall. The top folded down towards the front. The centre shows the strip at which the cap is joined.



Full size of one of the lower plates of iron. One-twentieth of an inch thick. The size of the plates diminishes as they go upwards.

SECTION.



- A.—Gutter Plate between the Gables.
 B.—Outside Plate. Fir.
 C.—Inside Plate. Oak.
 D.—West Wall. Stone, flint, and rubble, 2 feet thick.
 E.—The Head-piece in the place where it was found. The top of the wall about 20 feet from the ground.

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq. F.S.A. in a Letter to George Scharf, Esq. jun. F.S.A., communicated some particulars of the Guilds in Coventry, in illustration of the Tapestries preserved in the Guildhall of that city: forming a sequel to Mr. Scharf's Communication read Feb. 14th.

E. GEORGE SQUIER, Esq. Hon. F.S.A. himself read "A Description of the Indians of Nicaragua," which he illustrated by a number of Drawings of Views, Costumes, and Antiquities.

It was then announced from the Chair, that in consequence of Passion and Easter weeks, the Society's Meetings were adjourned till April 3rd.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. III.

1856.

No. 45.

Thursday, April 3rd, 1856.

JOHN PAYNE COLLIER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned.

- | | |
|---|--|
| From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. | Proceedings. Vol. 1, Part 1. New Series. 8vo. Dublin, 1856. |
| From the Author. | 1. Some Account of the First English Bible. 8vo.
2. Bibliotheca Membranacea Britannica; or Notices of early English Books printed upon Vellum. 8vo. Both by Beriah Botfield, Esq. F.S.A. |
| From the Cincinnati Mercantile Library Association. | 21st Annual Report of the Directors. 8vo. Cincinnati, 1856. |
| From the Author. | The History of France. Part 1. By Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1856. |
| From the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. | Original Papers. Vol. 5, Part 1. 8vo. Norwich, 1856. |
| From F. Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. | 1. Portrait Print of John Egerton, Bishop of Durham. 4to. Gausset del., F. Bartolozzi sc.
2. Crania Britannica. By J. B. Davis, F.S.A. and Dr. Thurnam, F.S.A. Decade 1. Folio. London, 1856. |

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. read the following Report of the Auditors on the Society's Accounts for the year ending 31st Dec. 1855.

"We, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from the 1st day of January, 1855, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said Accounts, with the Vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract:—

Receipts.

1855.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of the last audited Account up to the 31st December, 1854 -	254	15	1
By 3 Payments on Account of old arrears -	13	8	
By 15 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st Jan. 1854 -	34	13	
By 265 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st Jan. 1855 -	543	15	
By 4 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st Jan. 1856, in advance -	7	7	
	599	6	0
By Admission Fees of 30 Members -	157	10	0
By Compositions from 5 Members -	131	5	0
By two half-year's dividends on the Stock Standing in the name of the Society, in the 3 per Cent. Consols -	226	8	4
By Sale of Published Works -	71	17	11
By Cash overpaid Mr. O. Jewitt in last year's Account -	0	8	3
	£1,441	10	7

Stock in the 3 per Cent.
Consols on the 31st day
of December, 1855 - - £5,050 3 10

Note.—Messrs. Nichols's Bill for Printing, amounting to £295 5s. 9d., was outstanding at the end of the year, and was paid 15th January, 1856.

Disbursements.

1855.	£	s.	d.
To Printers and Artists, and in the Publications by the Society -	275	8	10
For Binding -	27	12	0
For Taxes -	62	2	4
For Salaries -	511	8	2
For Stationery -	18	7	4
For Tradesmen's Bills for Lighting the Meeting Room, Repairs, and other House Expenses -	103	15	3
For Coffee, with payments for making and Attendance -	31	13	0
For Petty Cash for the Year -	32	10	0
For Books, subscribed for by the Society -	5	12	0
For Expenses connected with the Society's Collection of Proclamations and Broad sides -	38	10	0
For Expenses of Excavations in Kent, Surrey, and Wilts -	30	0	0
For Subscription to the "Conservation Fund" -	10	10	0
For Expense of putting double sashes to the Rooms in the Strand Front of the Society's Apartments, as by Account rendered by the Chief Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c. -	59	19	1
For Insurance -	20	4	0
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of January, 1856 -	213	15	7
	£1,441	10	7

Witness our hands this 19th
day of March, 1856,

HENRY STEVENS.
WM. S. W. VAUX.
CHARLES WYKEHAM MARTIN.

The Report was ordered to be received, and Thanks were voted to the Auditors for the trouble they had taken, and to the Treasurer for his good services.

SAMUEL TYMMS, Esq. exhibited an East Indian Shield of Buffalo-hide; a Nocturnal made by Alexius Schniepp of Vienna, of old date; a Bronze Celt from Mildenhall; with several other Objects, from the Museum of the Bury Institution.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER, Esq. of Broadstairs, exhibited a Sketch of several old Pieces of Ordnance found by some Fishermen off the North-Foreland.

The Rev. R. S. HAWKER, Local Secretary for Cornwall, exhibited Drawings and Sketches of several Fonts and Piscinæ now remaining in the Churches of Crantock, Bodmin, and Morwenstow, in that county.

JOHN EVANS, Esq. Local Secretary for Herts, exhibited an electrotype Cast of a Seal of oval-pointed form found at Berkhamstead: bearing the Legend *SCILLU' FRATERNITAT' SANCTI CLEMENTIS*: assumed to be of the date of the middle of the fifteenth century.

GEORGE PRYCE, Esq. in a Letter to the Secretary, communicated an

Account of the Drawings on the Walls of Saint Augustine's Monastery at Bristol, accompanied by Tracings taken by himself. The subjects were chiefly from the New Testament, and are conjectured, from the costume of the figures, to have been executed during the short reign of Queen Mary I.

Thanks were returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, April 10th, 1856.

ADMIRAL W. H. SMYTH, V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books to the Society were announced:—

From the Authors.	The Great Arctic Mystery. By ΦΙΛΟΙ ΣΥΜ- ΒΟΥΛΕΥΟΜΕΝΟΙ. 8vo. London, 1856.
From the Sussex Archæological Society.	Their Archæological Collections. Vol. 8. 8vo. London, 1856.
From the Author.	Narrative of the Origin and Formation of the Association for obtaining a uniform Decimal System of Measures, Weights, and Coins. By James Yates, M.A. 8vo. London, 1856.
From the British Archæological Association.	Their Journal, March 31, 1856. 8vo. London, 1856.

Sir David Sibbald Scott, Bart. lately elected, was admitted Fellow.

The Certificate of Valentine Hicks Labrow, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, the ballot upon it was taken, when he was declared duly elected a Fellow.

WILLIAM CHAFFERS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a portion of a bronze enamelled Vase, of considerable beauty, recently discovered in this Country.

The Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE, F.S.A. local Secretary for Lincolnshire, himself read "A Memoir of Pope Hadrian the Fourth," which will appear entire in the next volume of the Archæologia.

Col. MUNRO then gave the Society a verbal Account of his Excavations on the site of a supposed ancient Temple near Sebastopol, accompanied by a Ground Plan, and exhibited a considerable number of relics discovered within its walls.

Notice was given from the Chair that the Anniversary Meeting of the Society for the Election of Officers and Council for the ensuing year would be held on Wednesday April 23d.

Thursday, April 17th, 1856.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books were announced :—

From the Author.

On the Barrow at Lanhill, near Chippenham, with remarks on the battles of Cynuit and Ethandun, A.D. 878. By John Thurnam, M.D. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1856.

From the Author.

Histoire Particulière de la ville de St. Quentin, par Quentin de la Fons. Par Ch. Gomart. Tomes 2 et 3. 8vo. St. Quentin et Paris, 1856.

From the Author (through the Rev. R. S. Hawker.)

Ancient Crosses and other Antiquities in the West of Cornwall. Drawn and engraved by J. T. Blight. 4to. London, 1856.

Mr. Valentine Hicks Labrow, elected at the last Meeting, was admitted Fellow.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, exhibited a Deed of Conveyance from King Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Pope, of the Manor of Tittenhanger, in Hertfordshire, accompanied by the following particulars:—

“ Although of no great importance or curiosity, the Deed sent herewith may be worth a moment’s inspection by the Society of Antiquaries.

“ It is dated 18th March, 5th Edward the Sixth, and is a Conveyance from that monarch and the executors of King Henry the Eighth to Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity College, Oxford, of the manor of Tittenhanger, Herts, part of the possessions of the dissolved Monastery of Saint Alban’s.

“ The sign manual of Edward, and the Great Seal, are affixed; and the deed is also signed and sealed by the following personages :—

Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset.

Thomas (Cranmer) Archbishop of Canterbury.

William Lord St. John, K.G., Master of the Household.

John Lord Russell, K.G., Lord Privy Seal.

John (Dudley) Earl of Warwick, K.G., Great Chamberlain.

Thomas (Wriothesley) Earl of Southampton, K.G.

Cuthbert (Tunstal) Bishop of Durham.

Sir William Paget, K.G. Chief Secretary.

Sir Anthony Browne, K.G., Master of the Horse.

Sir Anthony Denny, Knight.

Sir William Herbert, Knight.

Sir Edward Montague, Knight, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Sir Thomas Bromley, Knight, one of the Justices of the King’s Bench.

Sir Edward North, Knight, Chancellor of the Augmentations.

Sir Edward Wotton, Knight.

“ All the Seals are enveloped in canvass coverings for their better preservation. The great seal is broken to pieces. The seals of the other conveying parties, so far as I can ascertain them, are as follows:—

“ *Somerset.* A phoenix, in flames.

Archbishop of Canterbury. The seal is very indistinct, but is as follows:—Quarterly, first and fourth, two coats, per pale: 1. a chevron between three cranes (Cranmer); 2. Five fusils; on each an escallop (Aslacton). Second and third, Ermine, on a chevron three cinquefoils; which, no doubt, is the coat of Hatfeild. Cranmer's mother was of that family, but I am not aware whether she was an heiress. I should mention that the chevron on the Hatfeild coat is sable; but in Ashmole's Church Notes, where there is a drawing of Cranmer's arms, as on this seal, the chevron is stated to be azure. So also in Thoroton's Nottinghamshire the arms are given under the portrait of Cranmer, and the chevron is blazoned azure. The cinquefoils are there given as quatrefoils. There is a similar coat in which the chevron is azure pertaining to the family of Moore of Devonshire, but I am not able to trace any connection with that family in the Cranmer pedigree. -

"Over the shield are the letters T. C.

Lord St. John. An eagle, wings erect, encircled with the Garter.

Lord Southampton. A shield quarterly:—

"First quarter.—Quarterly, first and fourth, Azure, a cross or. between four falcons close argent, *Wrythesley*; second, Argent, a fret gules in a bordure engrailed sable, on a canton gules a lion passant guardant or. *Dunstanville*; third, a pale fusilly gules, in a bordure azure bezantée, *Lushell*.

"Second quarter.—Per pale indented, gules and azure, a lion rampant or, *Drayton*.

"Third quarter.—Sable, a chevron or between three cross-crosslets fitchée argent, *Peckham*.

"Fourth quarter.—Argent, a chevron gules between three crows sable, *Croton*.

"The same quarterings are on his garter-plate, except that Croton is in the third quarter and Peckham in the fourth.

Bishop of Durham. A female head, from an antique gem.

Earl of Warwick A lion statant guardant, surrounded with the garter.

Sir William Puget. The crest within a motto, PER IL SUO CONTRARIO, as now borne by the family.

Sir A. Denny. A female head.

Sir Edward Montague. The arms of Montague, three fusils within a bordure engrailed, and crest.

Sir Edward Wotton. Crest of a satyr's head.

Sir Anthony Browne. A stag tripping, collared and chained, within the garter.

Attached are,—A bend with the seal of *Sir Thomas Pope*, his crest of a wyvern between the letters T. P.; and to several acquittances with the seal of Sir John Williams, Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, an antique gem, the Diomedes.

HENRY SHAW, Esq. F.S.A. read the following "Account of the Remains of a Tile Pavement recently found within the precincts of Chertsey Abbey, Surrey."

"The Tiles exhibited on your table to-night belong to a very remarkable pavement once existing in Chertsey Abbey; and the drawings on

the walls by Mr. Shurlock, a medical gentleman lately come to reside at Chertsey, have been made with great care and considerable skill, from fragments, the larger portion of which were discovered in the year 1853.

“It is somewhat singular, that, although the destruction of this extensive and richly endowed Abbey was so complete that scarcely one stone was allowed to remain on another, or even a tile to escape mutilation, no record has yet been found of the time when this destruction took place, under whose authority it occurred, or of any of the circumstances attending it.

“The first notice of these ruins I have been able to find, is given in the ‘History of Surrey, by Manning and Bray,’ or the later one by Brayley, is from Aubrey; who, writing in the year 1673, says, ‘Of this great abbey scarcely anything of the old boundary remains except the out walls about it; out of the ruins is built a fair house, which is now in the possession of Sir Nicholas Carew, Master of the Buckhounds. The town lies very low; and the streets are all raised by the ruins of the abbey.’

“The next is a curious and interesting letter by Dr. Stukeley respecting ‘Cæsar’s passage over the Thames,’ addressed to Dr. Ducarel in October 1752 (and published in the Gentleman’s Magazine for March 1797). He thus described the spot where Chertsey Abbey once stood; for even at that time there were scarcely any features to be recognised of this extensive foundation:—

“‘I went with eager steps to view the abbey, or rather the site of the abbey, for so total a dissolution I scarcely ever saw, so inveterate a rage against even the least appearance of it, as if they meant to defeat even the inherent sanctity of the ground. Of that noble and splendid pile, which took up four acres of ground, and looked like a town, nothing remains; scarcely a little of the outer walls of the *precinctus*.

“‘The gardener carried me through a court on the right-hand side of the house, where, at the entrance of the kitchen-garden, stood the Church of the abbey; I doubt not, splendid enough. The west front and tower-steeple were by the door and outward wall, looking towards the town and entrance to the abbey. The east end reached up to an artificial mount, and all the terraces of the pleasure-garden on the back-front of the house, are entirely made up of the sacred *rudera* and rubbish of continual devastations.

“‘Human bones of the abbots, monks, and great personages, who were buried in great numbers in the church, were spread thick all over the garden, which takes up the whole of the church and cloisters, so that one may pick up handfuls of bits of bones at once, everywhere among the garden stuff. Foundations of the religious buildings have been dug up, carved stones, slender pillars of Sussex marble, monumental stones, effigies, crosses, inscriptions, everywhere; even beyond the terraces of the pleasure-gardens.

“‘I left the ruins of this place, which had been consecrated to religion ever since the year 666, with a sigh for the loss of so much national magnificence and national history. Dreadful was the storm which spared not at least the churches, libraries, painted glass, monuments, manuscripts; that spared not a little out of the abundant spoil to support them for the public honour and emolument.’

“A considerable mansion, called the Abbey House, existed (probably

on the site of the one mentioned by Aubrey) till about forty years since.

“John Henderson, Esq. of Montagu Street, Russell Square, whose father was the tenant of the property before that time, tells me the building was somewhat in the style of the old British Museum; with a high-pitched roof, and detached wings for the offices. The hall was paved with slabs of black and white marble. The staircase was of oak, with paintings, he thinks, by De Verrio, and on the landings were colossal figures of the cardinal virtues. The painted ceiling above the hall represented an assemblage of the heathen divinities. The rooms were wainscoted, but none of them very spacious. A few steps at the back of the house led into a formal quadrangular garden; a lawn with gravel walks occupied the centre; sloping terraces formed of the debris of the abbey, and bordered by lofty trees led to a ha ha (connected with the abbey river) which bounded the pleasure garden. The kitchen gardens were very extensive, and the walls seem to have been built out of the ruins of the monastery. A back-water of the Thames, called the Abbey River, bounded the property and separated it from Laleham Meadows. Wall-fruit of a remarkably fine quality, peaches, apricots, nectarines, &c. extended over a quarter of a mile, and were produced so abundantly that pigs were fed from the refuse.

“The estate belonged to a brother and two sisters of the name of Barwick. The former, when a boy, had enlisted as a private soldier, and served in America. During the occupation of the Abbey House by the late Mr. Henderson he returned; made good his claim; married a person of low habits and birth; dissipated his portion of the estate; and died a helper in the stables of the Swan Inn at Chertsey.

“The neighbourhood at that time became so much infested with lawless and desperate characters that a residence, offering temptations either to thieves or poachers, became no longer agreeable, or even safe. Mr. Henderson therefore transferred his interest in the property to a Mr. La Coste, at that time a miller, and subsequently a banker in the town. Soon after this event the house was pulled down, the terraces levelled, and the ground occupied as a market-garden; at present a portion of it is laid out for the building of houses of a small and inferior class.

“Bones and fragments of tiles have been constantly dug up by the various gardeners, and some were exhibited to this Society so early as the year 1787. Two small circular ones, representing busts of a king and a queen, were engraved at page 452 of vol. VIII. of the *Archæologia*. Others were disinterred about the year 1820, some of which are in the possession of the Rev. I. C. Clarke, of Cowley House, Chertsey, and some were employed to floor a summer-house at Saint Anne's Hill. A number of small ones are in the museum of the late Sir John Soane, and many are, doubtless, deposited in private collections, though I have not been fortunate enough to meet with them.

“I believe no further discovery of importance took place among these ruins till the year 1853, when Mr. Grumbridge, the present owner of the property, conceived the idea of building ‘a fair house’ out of them, as had been done before for the one occupied by Sir Nicholas Carew. On digging for stone for this purpose the workmen came to a surface of

concrete, on which were laid a large number of enriched tiles. But as Mr. Grumbridge found the workmen spent a great deal of time in examining them, he put an end to what he considered might prove to him rather a costly curiosity, by transferring their operations to another part of the building.

"At the same time he had the tiles removed to a shed on his premises, from which a considerable portion, and those the most perfect, were stolen, and have not since been heard of.

"The remainder, about a cart-load, were left in a heap when first seen by Mr. Shurlock, who, although he had never before devoted his attention to Archæological pursuits, had the natural good taste to perceive the beauty of the designs impressed upon these fragments, as well as their great interest in an antiquarian point of view. He had them picked out from the dirt, and set about collating them; and, with great labour, succeeded in bringing together (in a more or less perfect state), and tracing, about a hundred and fifty different designs. He then sent two or three of the tiles to Mr. Minton, to whom we are indebted for restoring the manufacture of encaustic tile pavements, which induced him, in company with Mr. George Gilbert Scott, with whose many beautiful churches and successful restorations of our cathedral architecture you must all be familiar, to pay a visit to Chertsey.

"The result of that visit was a subscription, headed by these gentlemen, to the extent of ten pounds; and ten pounds was added by the Surrey Archæological Society, making in the whole twenty pounds.

"With this sum, and some further outlay on the part of Mr. Shurlock, he was enabled to excavate a piece of ground about 20 yards wide, reaching from the house built by Mr. Grumbridge to the boundary hedge, tracing foundation walls supposed to be those of the south side of the nave and south transept of the Abbey Church, and part of the Chapter House. Some of the walls were 10 feet deep, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ wide. Within the south transept were 10 coffins, one of Purbeck marble, with an early English Cross on the lid. Another coffin was of oak encased in lead; but most were formed of rough stones cemented together, without lids, the corpse apparently having been covered with mortar.

"Near the Purbeck stone coffin was a floor of concrete, on which were tiles lying in a state of confusion; some with the faces downwards; nearly all broken; and, when two of the same design were found, they were almost invariably broken in the same part. Mr. Shurlock made a model in cork of the transept walls and the 10 coffins; and the beautiful photograph lying on the table, taken by Captain Oakes, will convey a satisfactory idea of the appearance of these coffins, and the ground about them, at the time of this excavation. This ground, there is every reason to believe, has never been broken below the surface since the destruction of the Abbey.

"Of the history or time of construction of this pavement or pavements nothing is known; an approximation to its date can only, therefore, be arrived at after a careful study of the style of ornamentation employed, the character of the inscriptions, and the details of civil, military, and ecclesiastical costume, with their accompaniments, of the various groups which form a leading feature of the composition.

"I may observe, in the first place, that if all the tiles found belonged

to one pavement, it is evident they were executed at different periods. The arabesques of the later were copied from the earlier ones; but the character of the inscriptions is altogether different. In the one the letters are larger, more Roman in form, and are what have been termed pearl letters, from having small circles or imitations of pearls attached to the centres of the upper and lower curves of the rounded ones. Each word also, or part of a word, and more frequently each single letter, is formed of a separate tile; while the more recent inscriptions are in the ordinary Longobardic character, and are all attached to the spandrels or surrounding ornament. The same may be said also of the grotesques; I should not, therefore, be disposed to give these tiles a date earlier than the beginning of the fourteenth century; but I think the others may fairly be placed some fifty years sooner. The character of the inscriptions agrees with the time, while arabesque patterns, composed of branches terminating in cinquefoil leaves, are commonly met with, both in carvings and illuminated drawings, even of the twelfth century; while the flat mitre of the bishop in the small medallions, and the patterns apparently copied from embroidery, if taken alone, might be considered of that date. The civil costume, shewn on the various medallions, was common to a long period; we can only, therefore, arrive at something approaching precision by a consideration of the military dress and equipments worn by the various combatants. Of these the helmet seems the only article in which the fashion of a particular time can be traced, as the knights in all other respects are habited alike, that is, in plain surcoats and chain-mail. The helmets are, some cylindrical and square-topped; some, instead of being flat-topped, show a slight curve towards the centre; while others are slightly curved in front; and one has a narrower shield than the others (that charged with the carbuncle), and a conical helmet; but none of them show the moveable ventail which came into fashion about the middle of the thirteenth century, or the sugar-loaf form which prevailed towards the end of it. We may, therefore, I think, fairly attribute these designs to a date not later than the first of these two periods.

“Of the general design of the pavement we can form but a very inadequate idea. The most conspicuous portion was evidently the medallions, which were surrounded by a very elegant ornament and inscriptions. And as a considerable variety of border tiles, some with continuous flowing patterns, and others with devices, have been found, there can be little doubt that the whole were inclosed within an ornamental framework; but, besides, there are many square tiles of different sizes of a foliated character, or containing small medallion busts of kings, queens, bishops, &c., and others having the signs of the zodiac, seasons, chimeras, and grotesques, and also a quantity of plain tiles in yellow, red, and black; the latter presenting a great variety of geometrical forms, squares, octagons, lozenges, star-shaped, &c. These were doubtless employed to give additional effect to the more elaborate and important parts of the composition by a contrast with the simplicity and repose of others. Some of the bands round the medallions are formed of a series of coronets, others of inscriptions, and many of grotesques (of the latter, six varieties are in Mr. Shurlock's collection), but as they were found

separately we have no guide for their arrangement. They have therefore been put together as taste seemed to dictate.

"It is impossible to examine these Tiles without being struck with the general identity of character of the ornamental portions of them with the stained glass of the same period. A similarity of effect in colour, as well as in drawing and composition, has been attempted, so far as the employment of the three simple colours of yellow, red, and black would admit of it—yellow, red, and brown, I should rather say,—the Tile in its unbaked state being white, red, and black, but by the addition of the semi-opaque reddish-yellow glaze, the white became yellow, and the black a dark brown. Something of the sparkle of stained glass has also been attempted, by the introduction at the quadrature of the circles and the junction of the spandrels, of small pattern tiles, with a counter-change of colours.

"The single exception to an apparent imitation of stained glass is in the patterns between a portion of the circles, as shewn in the engraving of the King with the Harper. This, from its flat band-like treatment, would appear to have been copied from embroidery, and is exceedingly similar in its details to that on the vestments of Thomas à Becket, preserved at the cathedral at Sens, and most likely of English workmanship.

"It is exceedingly unfortunate that, from the numerous fragments of inscriptions hitherto discovered, a few containing complete words, but more generally only portions of words or mere letters, it has been found impossible to construct a complete sentence calculated to explain either the subject or subjects the various groups of figures were intended to illustrate, or a single event presented on any of them. As none of these words show any portion of a sacred inscription, or the figures on the medallions of ecclesiastical costume, the probability appears in favour of their having been selected from some of the romances or chronicles so popular during the earlier portions of the middle ages. One fragment represents two men quarrelling over a chess-board. This incident forms the commencement of the romance of the 'Quatre filz Aymon,' but the other subjects cannot be connected with that story.

"From the words Regi Ricardo appearing on two of the tiles it seems likely that some of the scenes are taken from the adventures of Richard Cœur de Lion. This may have some confirmation from one of the tiles showing an equestrian combat between two knights, one of whom bears on his shield a single lion, similar to the one on the first Seal of Richard, with the exception of its being reversed (a mistake likely to occur in an article taken from a mould by a person most probably ignorant of heraldry), while another, of a single knight mounting a hill, and charging with his spear, and having his shield in profile, has three lions, like the second seal of that monarch.

"The only other Coats of Arms yet found are the carbuncle, the ancient badge of the House of Anjou, assumed by Henry II., borne by a horseman attacking a dragon; and the shield of a knight on foot, in combat with a lion, charged with a chevron, one of the earliest devices known in heraldry. On a roll of arms of the time of Henry III., published by the late Sir Harris Nicolas, it is given to Moris de Berkeley,

gules and argent, and to William de Kimbe, or and gules, within a bordure sable. And in another roll of the time of Edward I., of which a copy is preserved in the Heralds' College, it is borne, with differences of blazonry, by the following persons,—Sir Henry Tyes, le Baron de Stafford, Sir William Ynger, Sir William Manyfield, Sir William Hawton, Thomas de Berkeley, and Robert de Wilsby.

"The subjects represented on these interesting tablets are exceedingly various. There are scenes of love, and scenes of war. Kings are found seated alone in their dignity, or reclining on couches, holding converse with fair damsels, or listening to harpers. In one of the former his majesty is holding a portion of his mantle before his nose in a very significant manner, as if the perfume of his lovely companion was not quite agreeable to the royal nostrils. Some represent people crossing the sea in ships; others castles, with their attendants; but the most popular stories are evidently those showing encounters with lions. These occur in a variety of forms, and one represents an amazon riding a lion, armed only with an anelace, curbing him most vigorously, and apparently endeavouring to force his jaws asunder, but as nearly the whole of the lion's head is wanting, the precise action is doubtful. The arms employed by the different combatants are the sword, the spear, the bow, and the cross-bow.

"One subject I must not omit noticing; it is one of the earliest, if not the earliest, known representation of a trial by battle. Mr. Hewett, in his work on 'Ancient Arms and Armour,' says, 'In the thirteenth century we first obtain a pictorial representation of the Legal Duel or Wager of Battle; rude, it is true, but curiously confirming the testimony that has come down to us of the arms and apparel of the champions.' Mr. Hewett's woodcut was carefully traced from one of the miscellaneous rolls in the Tower of the time of Henry the Third. The combatants are Walter Blowberne and Haman le Stare, the latter being the vanquished champion, and figuring a second time undergoing the punishment incident to his defeat, that is, hanging. Both are armed with the quadrangular bowed shield and a baston headed with a double beak, and are bare-headed, with cropped hair, in conformity with an ordinance of the camp fight. Our example agrees with this description, with the exception of the square shields appearing to be flat instead of bowed.

"Besides the floor Tiles, Mr. Shurlock has contrived to bring together three compartments, which doubtless formed a portion of a reredos. These consist of niches with highly enriched panels and canopies, within which are placed figures of an archbishop in the act of benediction; a queen, with a sceptre in the right hand and a squirrel on the left; and a king bearing a palm branch, and standing on the back of a crouching figure. The Tiles which correspond with this figure in the other panels have not been found; these would probably show emblems by which the effigies could be identified.

"Of the artistic merit of these designs, considering the materials employed, and the early period at which they were produced, it is impossible to speak too highly. The various groups are well composed; many of the figures show great energy and propriety of action, and some of the countenances have an amount of expression scarcely to be

expected at that time. I may also add, that the draperies are skilfully arranged, and the folds worked out with remarkable delicacy, and as much of the effect of light and shade as could well be produced by the mere gradation of lines on a flat surface. The ornamental portions display great elegance, and singular beauty and accuracy of drawing, in the details of the different designs.

"I have no hesitation in saying that both in design and execution they are superior to any encaustic tiles of the same age I have yet met with. And I may, perhaps, be allowed to offer an opinion that the decorative portions of them display precisely that peculiarity of excellence by which I believe the ornamental carving in our cathedrals and churches, executed during the period termed Early-English, was, in general, superior to those of a corresponding date on the continent. Those who have carefully examined the enrichments of our cathedrals of Ely, Lincoln, York, and others, Beverley Minster, the Chapter House at Westminster, and even many of our parish churches, such as that of Stone in Kent, will, I think, agree with me, that, although similar buildings are found on the continent displaying a more gorgeous general effect, and more elaborate treatment; for refinement, simplicity, and beauty of ornamental detail, ours bear the palm. I would illustrate this position by one feature, which may be taken as a type of others, I mean the capitals of columns, a very important one in every style of architecture. In English examples we almost invariably find the foliage forming the capital, rising gracefully in delicate branches from the shaft of the column (from which they are separated by a few mouldings), and spreading into clusters at the top, and crowned by mouldings of a somewhat bolder character, from which springs the groining of the arches. These branches, although showing the same general characteristics, have an almost endless variety of arrangement and interlacing, while every leaf is remarkable for the beauty of its outline, and the refinement of light and shade presented on its surface. They are also frequently enriched with human figures, birds, and animals, and the whole undercut with surprising skill. These excellences are sometimes found in foreign examples; but we also frequently see in the most celebrated buildings of the continent the capitals display only comparatively heavy mouldings above and below, with stray leaves, or clusters of leaves between them, without any beauty of form or expression.

"I hope I may be pardoned this digression, as my object is to shew that the designs on these Tiles show points of detail characteristic of English workmanship, and therefore were most probably executed in this country, although it may be doubted by many, who, I believe, much underrate the taste and skill of our ancestors during the early ages of Christianity.

"Having detained you too long on this, I fear, not very interesting paper, I will take the liberty of stating the object I had in view in preparing it.

"It was, to ask the Council of the Society to make a grant out of the funds, devoted to such purposes, of any sum they may deem advisable to promote a further search among those portions of the ruins of the Abbey not yet examined, with the hope of finding, if not

a complete pavement *in situ*, at least fragments sufficient to complete many of the subjects now in an imperfect state, or the inscriptions belonging to them, or new ones, or any other objects of antiquarian interest.

“The portion excavated in 1853 formed but a small part of the ruin, yet that partial search produced many fresh examples, and pieces are frequently found by the gardeners whenever they have occasion to dig deeply into the ground. There can be little doubt, therefore, that we should reap some fruit from our labours; and I cannot imagine any more worthy of engaging a portion of the funds of this Society than the one I am now advocating. If it be desirable to spend money in tracing the vestiges of Roman remains, which rarely throw any new or important lights on the history or manners of our conquerors, and still more rarely afford examples of art worthy of imitation, examinations of our monastic remains cannot be deemed less important; especially when such investigations are likely to be rewarded by the discovery of objects calculated to illustrate the manners and customs of our immediate ancestors, and also possessing sufficient beauty to serve as models for study to the present and future generations.

“I cannot conclude without begging you to return your thanks to Mr. Shurlock for the exhibition of the drawings on the walls, as well as the Tiles on your table. For a medical gentleman, who had never previously paid any attention either to drawing or archæology, to have devoted so much time, labour, and skill as he has done in arranging and copying these fragments, proves that he must be an antiquary by nature; and we must all regret that he was not our local secretary many years ago, in which case numerous examples of this fine pavement would have been preserved, at least, on paper.”

The Rev. JOHN WEBB, F.S.A. then read the first portion of a Communication entitled “Some Passages in the Life and Character of a Lady connected with the County of Worcester in the 17th Century.”

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

The Vice-President in the Chair again announced the approach of the Anniversary Election of Officers and Council of the Society.

Wednesday, April 23, 1856.

Anniversary.

ADMIRAL W. H. SMYTH, V.P.; and subsequently the EARL STANHOPE, *President*, in the Chair.

The Society meeting this day in pursuance of the Statutes and Charter of Incorporation, in order to elect a President, Council, and Fellows for

the year ensuing, the Clauses in the Statutes prescribing the method of proceeding in Anniversary Elections were read; after which the Rev. John Webb and J. Lewis Fytche, Esq. were nominated by the Vice-President in the chair, and appointed, Scrutators of the Election.

The Ballot then opened; one of the Scrutators receiving the Votes, and the Secretary marking the names of the Members as the several lists were given in.

During the Ballot the following Address to the Members was delivered by the President :—

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ There are few events in this Society during the past year that call upon the present occasion for any notice on my part. We have pursued the even tenor of our way, promoting as I trust the objects of study and research for which we are combined, but with little of incident and nothing of discord among us.

“ We have had, however, to lament the untimely decease in rapid succession of two among those most intimately connected with me in the direction of your affairs. Sir Robert Harry Inglis expired on the 5th of May, 1855. So recently as the 27th of April I had received a letter from him in his own handwriting excusing himself on the ground of illness from attending the next Council; but referring with gratification to his recent re-election upon it, and readily accepting the post of Vice-President, to which I had had the pleasure of once more nominating him. In Sir Robert Inglis I have lost a coadjutor on whose firm friendship and cordial aid I could at all times confidently reckon, and the Society has felt a blank which it will not be easy to supply. That never-failing courtesy which you must at all times have observed in him, and which so justly endeared him wherever he was seen or known, was in him no mere outward polish or accomplishment; it flowed as from a living well from the generous source of a kind and affectionate heart, affectionate not only to his family, not only to his friends, but affectionate also, as I may term it, to his country and his kind. His attainments, though considerable, though entitling him to a distinguished post in our neighbours of the Royal as well as in our own Society, were so meekly and unobtrusively held that they never gave rise to jealousy, even among those whom he surpassed; and his political opinions, though strong and decided, and it might even be said extreme, though they made him of course many political opponents, left him at all times, and under all circumstances, without a single personal enemy.

“ To Lord Strangford, who followed Sir Robert Inglis to the grave, in the course of the same month, namely, on the 29th of May, I hope you will forgive me if I desire to refer with especial regard, as during many years my father's most intimate friend. I also, though, as might be expected from the difference of our ages, less closely bound to him in personal intercourse, had many opportunities of enjoying and appreciating his varied accomplishments, his large stores of knowledge, and his wide scope of personal experience. I considered it a most fortunate event for the Society, when on my proposal he consented to accept the duties first of Director, and afterwards of Vice-President. Considering

the high and eminent post which he had filled as Ambassador from his Sovereign to several foreign countries, and the English peerage which he had gained, as the just reward of his diplomatic labours, I think it may truly be said that he gave lustre and dignity to the offices which he held among us, while at the same time these posts have never been occupied by any one more conciliatory in his manners, more easy at all times of access, or more sincerely desirous, so long as his health permitted, to fulfil the duties that were committed to his charge.

“Gentlemen, I ask your pardon, if in my anxiety to offer the tribute of my regard to these eminent and much lamented men, I have a little forestalled the order of time, and anticipated that Obituary, which it was my duty perhaps in the first place to have read to you at length. That Obituary, as extending from April 5, 1855, to April 5, 1856, is of the following names :—

Jabez Allies, Esq.
 The Lord Bagot.
 Charles Barclay, Esq. (of Bury Hill).
 George Weare Braikenridge, Esq.
 The Rev. Theodore Alois William Buckley, M.A.
 The Lord Bishop of Carlisle.
 Philip John Darrell, Esq.
 William Batchelor Diamond, Esq.
 Rev. John Joseph Ellis, M.A.
 Charles Graham, Esq.
 The Right Hon. Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart.
 George Lord Kenyon.
 John Martin, Esq.
 Francis Mercier, Esq.
 Joseph Neeld, Esq. M.P.
 Edward Phillips, Esq.
 Samuel Rogers, Esq.
 William Devonshire Saull, Esq.
 His Grace the Duke of Somerset, K.G.
 The Viscount Strangford, G.C.B.
 Sir John Bickerton Williams.
 Joseph Brooks Yates, Esq.

“Within the same period of time two gentlemen have withdrawn from the Society, namely—

Lieut.-Colonel Charles Stepney Cowell, and
 Henry Porter Smith, Esq.

“JABEZ ALLIES, Esq. our Local Secretary for Gloucestershire, was well known to many of the Members of this Society for his devotion to antiquarian researches, and from the publication of several pamphlets, chiefly for private distribution, upon his favourite subjects. The most important of them was on ‘The Ancient British, Roman, and Saxon Antiquities, and Folk-lore of Worcestershire,’ first printed in 1840, and again in 1852, enlarged. Of his Communications to our Society two only were published in the *Archæologia*. One (Vol XXX. pp. 458—462), a Letter describing a remarkable Sepulchral Vase and other Antiquities, discovered near Scarborough; the other (Vol. XXX. p. 554, 545) accompanying his exhibition of a portion of a bronze Torquis, discovered at Perdeswell, near Worcester.

"Several other exhibitions of a minor kind by him are noticed in our Proceedings (vol. I. pp. 283, 324, and vol. III. p. 195).

"In respect to the late LORD BAGOT, some of our present Members will probably recollect a Letter from John Gage, Esq., then Director, addressed to our present Director, in 1833, accompanying Extracts from the Household Book of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in Lord Bagot's possession.

"In 1824, as appears upon our Minutes, his Lordship had exhibited to the Society this memorable Record, preserved at his seat at Blithfield, and long known to antiquaries as 'The Stafford Household Book.' The manuscript being exhibited for an evening, and taken back, no extended description of its contents was drawn up. But the Society's attention was again called to it in 1833, in the Letter already mentioned, accompanied by considerable Extracts; prefixed to which was a Summary of the Contents of the Manuscript, drawn up by Lord Bagot himself, comprising the spirit of the book, and adverting to the most remarkable incidents throughout the manuscript. (See the *Archæologia*, Vol. XXV. pp. 311—341.)

"JOHN MARTIN, Esq. originally a bookseller, was the editor and illustrator of numerous publications of a previous day; and was for many years Secretary to the Artists' Benevolent Fund. Mr. Martin subsequently became librarian to His Grace the Duke of Bedford.

"The work which chiefly established his character for literary labour, was 'A Bibliographical Catalogue of Books privately printed,' published in 1834; the result of years of research, and well known as one of the most useful and accurate publications of its class. A second edition of his work, much enlarged, appeared so recently as 1854.

"SAMUEL ROGERS, Esq. was one of the oldest Members of our Society, elected in 1789. His pursuits, however, not being at any time archæological, we, as antiquaries, have no Communications from him to boast of; but he was well known to the world he lived in as a patron of art, while his 'Pleasures of Memory' and his 'Italy' will long preserve his name to his country as a poet.

"JOSEPH BROOKS YATES, Esq. made a single Communication to the *Archæologia* in 1820, entitled "An Account of an unprinted English Poem, written in the early part of the fourteenth century by Richard de Hampole, and entitled 'Stimulus Conscientiæ; or, The Prick of Conscience,'" (vol. XIX. p. 314—335.) One Communication also from him as late as 1855 stands upon our Proceedings, vol. III. p. 160—163, in the Copy of a Document addressed to the Protector Cromwell, proposing that the Government should take upon itself to insure the whole of the Shipping and of the Imports and Exports of the Kingdom. Mr. Yates was a scholar and a gentleman, and the *Archæologia* of our Society would no doubt have benefited more by his exertions than in a single Paper, had he not been one of the chief founders of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, the chair of which he occupied for four triennial periods, and in support of which, as their published Transactions evince, he bent the force of his literary exertions.

“ Between the 5th of April 1855 and the 5th of April 1856 the following Gentlemen have been elected Fellows of this Society :

Thomas Francis Dillon Croker, Esq.
 Thomas Close, Esq.
 The Rev. John Booker.
 The Rev. William Collings Lukis.
 The Rev. J. Mountney Jephson.
 The Rev. William Maskell, M.A.
 Henry Farrer, Esq.
 Alexander Henry Rhind, Esq.
 Thomas Batchelder, Esq.
 Josiah Goodwin, Esq.
 John Young Caw, Esq.

William Monk, Esq. B.A.
 John Maclean, Esq.
 George Prince Joyce, Esq.
 The Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley.
 William Jones, Esq.
 Herbert Barnard, Esq.
 The Rev. Frederic William Russell.
 Sir James Sibbald David Scott, Bart.
 George Carew Gibson, Esq.
 William Henry Hart, Esq.
 Charles Warne, Esq.

“ And also the following gentlemen as Honorary Members :—

Dr. Emil Braun.

Dr. Shurtleff.

“ From the Auditors' Report, which has in due course been laid before you, you will have perceived that our financial affairs continue in a satisfactory condition. One item of expense, amounting to nearly £60, is for the double sashes which have been placed in the front of our apartments, and by which, as you cannot have failed to notice, the sound from the street is in great measure avoided. Considerable as this improvement must be felt to be, I am not sure whether we should have incurred it if at the time when the order was issued, Burlington House had yet been purchased by the Government, or if, so far as we were aware, the idea had yet been entertained of removing the learned Societies from the edifice in which we are now assembled to new Apartments elsewhere. Even at this moment, however, or at least at the date of the last Council, no official intimation of such a design has as yet been addressed to any of the officers of this Society.

“ With respect to Mr. Stevenson's munificent bequest, and the protracted Chancery suit in which we are consequently parties, I should be happy if I were able to inform you that this Chancery suit is making only very slow progress; for, in truth, at present it is making no progress at all. If there be any difference between its state at present and its state at this time last year, it is that we are now less forward than we were then. In my Address last year I stated to you, that there had been an Order in this case made by one of the Vice-Chancellors, and dated July 25, 1854. It filled no less than thirteen folio pages of close writing, and seemed to approve and confirm the legacies of Mr. Stevenson to ourselves and the other corporate bodies. But it added these words, certainly so ample as to cover a large amount of further discussion : ‘ And it is ordered, that the further consideration of this cause be adjourned, and any of the parties are to be at liberty to apply to this Court, as to those parts of the testator's personal estate as are invested in foreign securities, and generally as there shall be occasion.’ On the 4th of April, 1855, our solicitors further informed us (as I likewise stated to you in my last Address), that although it was understood that the family of Mr. Stevenson contemplated an appeal against that Order, no such appeal had been prepared, and they added, ‘ no step has been taken in the suit since the Order was made.’ How the matter stands now

will best be shown you from another letter, which our solicitors have addressed to our Treasurer on the 29th of December last.

“ Copy.

‘ Great Russell Street, 29 December, 1855.

‘ DEAR SIR,

‘ We beg leave to report, for the information of the Society of Antiquaries, that the suit in Chancery, as to the late Mr. Stevenson’s will, has not made any progress since our last report (through Sir Henry Ellis), on the 4th of April last. At that time it was expected that Mr. Stevenson’s family would appeal against the Order of the 25th July, 1854, a copy of which we then sent, but no appeal has been presented.

‘ Proceedings were begun for getting in all the property, for which purpose a Receiver was to be appointed, under the Order above referred to ; but these proceedings were suspended, the suit having become abated, in consequence of Mr. Ludlow (the plaintiff and administrator during the mental incapacity of the Executrix) having surrendered the letters of administration granted to him, which he did on the supposition that the Executrix had recovered, and was capable of acting for herself. We are informed, however, that the Executrix fell again into her former state of mental incapacity, while probate of the will was in course of being granted to her. At present no other letters of administration have been granted ; but Mr. Haley, the secretary of the Society for the Relief of Destitution, will, we understand, apply for a grant (and he is considered a fit person to act) : when this has been done, the suit may proceed.

‘ We are, dear Sir,

‘ Yours faithfully,

‘ BRAY, WARREN, AND HARDING.’

‘ FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer S.A.’

“ Reverting to our own financial situation (for what is still in the Court of Chancery could not, without presumption, be termed our own), I beg you to be well assured, that not merely the able and excellent Treasurer whom we have now the good fortune—and a signal good fortune do I deem it—to possess, but all the other officers of the Society, are deeply impressed with the truth, how much the well-being of any public body must depend on the careful and thrifty administration of its resources, and that, should the expected change in our apartments, or any other circumstances, lead to any extraordinary expenses, they shall at least be watched with the greatest vigilance, and confined to the narrowest bounds.”

On the motion of the Rev. JOHN WEBB, seconded by Admiral SMYTH, the Thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to the President for his Address, with the request that his Lordship would allow it to be printed.

Upon the close of the Ballot the Lists were examined by the Scrutators, when it appeared that the following had a majority of votes for composing the Council, and filling the offices of President, Treasurer, Director, and Secretary for the ensuing year, viz. :—

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

The EARL STANHOPE, *President*.
 Admiral W. H. Smyth, V.P.
 Edward Hawkins, Esq. V.P.
 Joseph Hunter, Esq. V.P.
 Frederic Ouvry, Esq. *Treasurer*.
 Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. *Director*.
 Henry Stevens, Esq. *Auditor*.
 William Sandys Wright Vaux, Esq.
Auditor.
 William Durrant Cooper, Esq.
 William Tite, Esq. M.P.
 William Michael Wylie, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq. *Auditor*.
 Charles Octavius S. Morgan, Esq. M.P.
Auditor.
 Sir John Boileau, Bart.
 James B. Bunning, Esq.
 William Hookham Carpenter, Esq.
 Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq.
 The Lord Londesborough.
 The Lord Bishop of Ripon.
 William Salt, Esq.
 Geo. Scharf, jun. Esq.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. *Secretary*.

Thanks were returned to the Scrutators for their trouble in examining the Lists.

Thursday, May 1st, 1856.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the Anniversary Meeting, on St. George's Day, were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors :—

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| From the Author. | Popular Music of the Olden Time. By W. Chappell, F.S.A. Part 6. 8vo. London, 1856. |
| From the Council of University College, London. | Their Proceedings at the Annual General Meeting for 1856. 8vo. London. |
| From the Camden Society. | Charles I. in 1646. Letters of Charles I. to Henrietta Maria. Edited by John Bruce, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1856. |
| Forwarded by the Royal Hanoverian Legation. | A Medal in memory of Charles Frederic Gauss, nat. 30 Apr. 1777, oh. 23 Feb. 1855. 2 copies, one in bronze, the other in silver, 2½ inches diam. Brehmer fecit. |
| From the Academy of Sciences and Literature of Rouen. | Précis Analytique des Travaux, 1854-55. 8vo. Rouen, 1855. |
| From the Author. | 1. On two Events which occurred in the Life of King Canute.
2. Greek Inscriptions from Syria and the Hauran. Both by John Hogg, Esq. M.A. 8vo. London, 1855. |
| From the Author. | The History of France. Part 2. By Thomas Wright, M.A. 8vo. London, 1856. |
| From the Author. | Inaugural Address to the Members of the Royal Irish Academy, April 14, 1856. By Dr. Henthorn Todd, F.S.A. President. 8vo. Dublin, 1856. |

From the Author.

Bibliographical Notices of the Church Libraries at Turton and Gorton, bequeathed by Humphrey Chetham. Edited by Gilbert J. French. 4to. Manchester, 1855.

From the Author.

De prisca re Monetaria Norwegiæ. Scriptis C. A. Holmboe. 8vo. Christiania, 1854.

From the Editor.

The Royal Gallery of Art. Part 16. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Folio. London, 1856.

Herbert Barnard, Esq. and the Rev. William Monk, lately elected, were admitted Fellows.

The appointment of CHARLES OCTAVIUS S. MORGAN, Esq. to be a Vice-President of the Society, was read, as follows ;

I, PHILIP HENRY EARL STANHOPE, *President of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, do, by virtue of the powers and authority vested in me by the Letters Patent, hereby nominate CHARLES OCTAVIUS S. MORGAN, Esq. M.P. being one of the modern and present Council of the said Society, to be a Deputy to me the President of the said Society, with full power and authority to him, in my absence, to supply my place as President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society, and the business of the same, which I by virtue of my office might do if I myself were actually present, according to the true intent and meaning of His Majesty's Letters Patent. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord 1856.

Witness,

J. Y. AKERMAN, *Secy.*

(L.S.)

STANHOPE, P.

The Certificates of J. J. Forrester, Esq., Joseph Beldam, Esq. and Edward Oldfield, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, the Ballots upon them were severally taken, whereupon those gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The Rev. JOHN WEBB then resumed and concluded the reading of his Remarks upon the Diary of the Worestershire Lady of the 17th Century, Mistress Joyee Jefferies, the commencement of which was read at the meeting of the Society on April 17th.

The Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to Mr. WEBB for this very curious Communication, which will appear in the next Volume of the *Archæologia*.

The Thanks of the Society were also voted to Sir THOMAS WINNINGTON, Bart. for the exhibition of the Original Manuscript of the Diary.

Thursday, May 8th, 1856.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Present to the Library was announced :

From the Author.

Notes sur la Bibliothèque de la Saint-Chapelle de Bourges. (Extrait de la Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes. 5 serie, t. 2.) Par Léopold Delisle. 8vo. Paris, 1856.

Joseph J. Forrester, Esq. elected at the last Meeting, was admitted Fellow.

The Certificates of the Reverend Charles Kingsley and of John Wilkinson, Esq. having been suspended the usual time in the Meeting Room, were severally balloted for, when those gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, by permission of His Grace the Duke of Manchester, a Gold Brooch, recently found near Kimbolton in Huntingdonshire. This beautiful ornament was of the usual form, viz. a flat ring, with a short pin turning on a pivot; the upper surface engraved with the inscription AVE MARIA GRACIA PL. the letters terminating in leaves. Mr. Franks placed the date of this beautiful specimen of medieval ornament toward the close of the thirteenth century.

JOHN BRENT, junior, Esq. F.S.A. communicated an Account of the recent discovery of an Amphora containing burnt human bones, found on the property of Captain Godden, at Ash, in Kent, about a mile from what has been considered an Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Gilton, and close upon the high road to Sandwich.

In dimensions it resembled as nearly as possible the Roman Amphora described in Mr. C. R. Smith's Catalogue, Plate IV.; twenty-seven inches high, and twenty-two inches in diameter. Several ollæ or dishes were found near it, and a large patera of the red ware.

Mr. Brent considered that this discovery indicated the burial-place of some Roman Chief, either at his villa, or in connection with the station at Richborough, from which the spot is not very far distant.

The SECRETARY then communicated some Remarks upon the Distaff and Spindle, as the Insignia of the female sex in former times. This Communication will be printed entire in the next volume of the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

The Vice-President in the Chair then gave notice that in consequence of the Whitsun Holidays the Society's Meetings were adjourned to Thursday the 22d of May.

Thursday, May 22d, 1856.

The EARL STANHOPE, *President*, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced :—

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| From the Imperial Academy,
Vienna. | 1. <i>Fontes Rerum Austriacarum Scriptores</i> ,
Band 1. <i>Diplomataria et Acta</i> , Band 9.
2. <i>Monumenta Habsburgica</i> , Band 2.
3. <i>Notizenblatt</i> . Nos. 13—19. 8vo. Vienna,
1855. |
| From the Commissioners of the
Exhibition of 1851. | Their Third Report. 8vo. London, 1856. |
| From the Cambrian Institute. | The Cambrian Journal. Vols. 1 and 2, and
Part 9. 8vo. London, 1854-6. |
| From the Camden Society. | An English Chronicle of Richard II. to Henry VI.
written before 1471. Edited by the Rev. J.
S. Davies. 4to. London, 1856. |
| From the Kilkenny Archæolo-
gical Society. | No. 2. March 1856. 8vo. Dublin, 1856. |
| From the Author. | Additions and Index to " <i>Miscellanea Palatina</i> ."
By Geo. Ormerod, D.C.L. F.R.S. 8vo. Not
published. 1856. |

The following Letter from WILLIAM SALT, Esq. F.S.A. to the Secretary, was read :—

" London, 8th May, 1856.

" MY DEAR SIR,

" I am sorry to say that as I am going out of town I shall be unable to attend the Council to-morrow, but I send a Present, which will, no doubt, make amends for my absence : three hundred and seventy-three more Proclamations, scarcely any of which will be found in our Collection.

" Believe me,

" My dear Sir,

" Very truly yours,

WM. SALT.

" J. Y. Akerman, Esq."

" Resolved,—That the especial Thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Salt for this great addition to its Collection of Proclamations."

Joseph Beldam, Esq. and John Wilkinson, Esq. recently elected, were admitted Fellows.

The Certificates in favour of Francis Cornelius Webb, M.D. and of the Rev. William Monks, B.D. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were read, and their elections severally balloted for, whereupon they were declared duly elected Fellows.

Mr. P. HINCKS BIRD exhibited a Collection of Photographs taken by him of Ancient Remains in Egypt.

Mr. CHARLES SPENCE presented gutta percha impressions of the Seal of the City of Rochester ; and also exhibited an electrotype of the Seal of Milo Earl of Gloucester, already engraved in the XIVth volume of the Archæologia.

AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an ancient

Steel-yard Weight of lead cased with brass, and ornamented with eight shields; the four upper ones charged with two-headed eagles displayed; the two lower bearing lions rampant. This Weight formed part of a collection at Bristol, recently dispersed, and was probably discovered in that city.

GEORGE R. CORNER, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited the Shell of a Steel-yard Weight, similar to the foregoing, ornamented with shields bearing a lion rampant. Found near Greenwich.

B. B. WOODWARD, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited three rude Urns, said to be of the Anglo-Saxon period, found on Broom Heath, Norfolk.

W. DURRANT COOPER, Esq. F.S.A. then himself read, "Notices of the Plague in England, derived from the Correspondence of John Allix, in the years 1664, 5, 6, 7, 8, and in 1669." This Communication will be given entire in the next volume of *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

Notice was given from the Chair, that, in consequence of the coming Celebration of Peace on Thursday next the 29th of May, no meeting of the Society would be held on that evening.

Thursday, June 5th, 1856.

ADMIRAL W. H. SMYTH, V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced :—

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| From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries. | 1. <i>Annaler</i> . 8vo. Copenhagen, 1854.
2. <i>Antiquarisk Tidsskrift</i> , 1852-54. Tredie Hefte. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1854. |
| From the Editor. | <i>Examynatyons towcheynge Cokeye More</i> , temp. Hen. 8th. Edited by Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A. 4to. Chetham Society, 1855. |
| From the Associated Architectural Societies. | <i>Reports and Papers</i> . Vol. 3, Part 2. 8vo. London, 1855. |
| From the Author. | 1. <i>Memoir of the Life and Times of John Carpenter</i> , temp. Hen. V. and Hen. VI. By Thomas Brewer. 8vo. London, 1856.
2. <i>City of London School. List of Pupils who have proceeded to the Universities</i> . 8vo. London, 1856. |

Dr. Francis Cornelius Webb and the Rev. William Monkwel, B.D. recently elected, were admitted Fellows of the Society.

The Certificates in favour of William Coulson, Esq. J. Suckley,

Benson, Esq., Henry Cunliffe, Esq., and David Chambers, Esq., having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were balloted for, and severally declared duly elected Fellows.

COLONEL HARDING laid before the Society a sketch of some sculptured figures recently discovered, under a load of whitewash, on the tympanum of a Norman arch at the church of Stoke sub Hampden, in Somersetshire, representing two of the Signs of the Zodiac, with the words *SAGITARIVS* and *LEO* beneath them. Above, the Paschal lamb. And in the centre of the group three birds perched on a tree.

W. WYNNE FOULKES, Esq. communicated some further Remarks upon the Site of the ancient Cemetery discovered at Chester.

PETER HINCKES BIRD, Esq. exhibited and presented a Photograph of the Obelisk at Luxor.

JOSEPH FRANCIS TEMPEST, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Trinket in the form of an open Helmet, found by a labourer in digging the foundations for the central tower of the new church now erecting at Doncaster.

The Rev. LAMBERT B. LARKING, F.S.A. exhibited the Matrix of a Seal found in the North of England, bearing on one side an eagle displayed, and on the other the half-length figure of an ecclesiastic holding a crozier.

The Secretary then read a Letter from WILLIAM MICHAEL WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. embodying the substance of a Letter he had received from Capt. von Dürrieh, of Stuttgart, respecting some ancient and obscure Suabian Tumuli discovered by him; in the first instance on the summit of one of the highest peaks of the Suabian Alps, bearing the name of Hauberg; followed by the description of another Tumulus which Capt. v. Dürrieh had discovered in a different part of Würtemberg, situated in the Rheinerwald, in the Mid-Necker district.

The original of Capt. v. Dürrieh's Letter, accompanied by various illustrative Drawings, was at the same time laid before the Society.

Capt. von Dürrieh was desirous to ascribe these remains to the Celts: Mr. Wylie considered this assumption exceedingly probable, but was of opinion that they belonged to a late period, when Roman intercourse and influence had become felt in this part of Germany.

Mr. Wylie's Communication will appear at length, accompanied by a Plate, in the next volume of the *Archæologia*.

Thursday, June 12th, 1856.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced:—

From the Author.

The History of France. Part iii. By Thomas Wright, M.A. 8vo. London, 1856.

- From the Author. Sur les Monogrammes de quelques Médailles inédites des derniers temps de l'empire d'Occident et de l'époque Mérovingienne. Par Le M^{is} de Lagoy. 4to. Aix, 1856.
- From the Surrey Archæological Society. Their Transactions for the years 1854 and 1855. Vol. 1, Part 1. 8vo. London, 1856.
- From the Editor. House and Farm Accounts of the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe Hall. Edited by John Harland, F.S.A. 4to. Chetham Society, 1856.
- From the Author. On the Ethnology of South Britain at the close of the Roman Government in the Island. By Thomas Wright, M.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1856.
- From the Author. Sopra la Iscrizione Antica dell'auriga scirto. Dissertazione del Cavaliere Luigi Grifi. Parte Prima. 4to. Roma, 1855.
- From J. W. Pycroft, Esq. F.S.A. Arguments relating to Sea Lands and Salt Shores. Objections thereto, and answers to such objections. From MSS. in the Lansdowne Collection. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1855.
- From John Leighton, Esq. F.S.A. On the Security and Manufacture of Bank Notes. By Henry Bradbury. 4to. London, 1856.
- From the Editor. Private Journal and Literary Remains of John Byrom. Edited by Dr. R. Parkinson, F.S.A. Vol. 1, Part 1. 4to. Chetham Society, 1854.

John Young Caw, Esq., Henry Cunliffe, Esq., and the Reverend Charles Kingsley, lately elected, were admitted Fellows.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited four small ornaments in lead, designated as "Pilgrims Signs," all of them lately found in the bed of the Thames, two of them representing a human head crowned with an open crown fleury.

EVELYN SHIRLEY, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Warwickshire, exhibited a velvet embroidered Purse, apparently of the early part of the seventeenth Century, the framework of steel inlaid with gold; the inner part of the frame ornamented with a coat of arms.

A Communication was read from the EARL OF CLARENDON, accompanying a Report from Lord Stratford de Radcliffe, on some excavations made in the present year on the site of the Hippodrome at Stamboul. These excavations had not led to the discovery of any ancient remains not previously known to Antiquaries, although shafts had been sunk in several places, and the bases of the three Columns left standing had been laid open to the foundations. A Plan of these Excavations, with elevations of the Columns accompanied the Report; upon the reading of which it was

RESOLVED,

That the Thanks of the Society be offered to the Earl of Clarendon, for his courtesy in communicating the "Report of Excavations in the Hippodrome of Stamboul," with the request that his Lordship will be kind enough to allow the Papers to be retained for a short time by the Society, in order that they may be compared with the result of previous

researches, and the whole subject considered, with a view to the materials being made available for public information.

The SECRETARY then read the following Translation, by W. M. WYLIE, Esq., of a Communication by the Abbé Cochet, being the "Sequel of an Account of Interments of the Anglo-Norman period, found at Bouteilles, near Dieppe, March 1856. By the Abbé Cochet, F.S.A."

"During the month of March, 1856, I commenced a second archaeological research in the deserted cemetery of the ancient church of Bouteilles, near Dieppe. The object of this fresh attempt was to investigate the stone coffins, and leaden crosses with formulæ of absolution. This time I found two crosses, and six tombs.

"This second investigation was mainly conducted on the foundations of the former church, and its ancient parvis. In the interior of the church I met with three or four successive pavements of earthenware tiles; a portion of masonry belonging to the shaft that supported the baptismal font; and two circular mounds, wherein the bells* of the parvis were cast; but it was on the outside, before the front, that I made my most important discovery. The foundations of the western gable were still in existence, and reached a depth of more than a metre below the former level of the soil. This old building was of flint, with buttresses of *tuf*. The form of the buttresses, the dressing of the stones, and more especially their quality, evidently showed the church now under notice dated from the twelfth century. Certainly it would not well be possible to ascribe a more recent date to it. A positive tradition records the old front as a romanesque cloister, faced with *tuf*. This could not be the same edifice which was given or restored to the Abbey of St. Wandrille by our Duke Richard II., in the famous charter of Fecamp, in 1024,† which charter was confirmed in 1028 by his son Richard III.‡

"I am induced to consider the church thus discovered as not anterior to the twelfth century, by the circumstance of finding in the parvis the six stone tombs we attribute to this date. Portions of the feet of some of these interments were fixed beneath the foundations of the western gable. One of the interments indeed had been half removed for the purpose of laying the foundations of the wall, as we shall presently see.

"However, the six stone coffins, and the two interments without coffins, met with among them, were placed before the church with feet to the east, heads to the west. They were thus arranged in a passage about two metres (equal to 6 feet 6 inches) in width, which intervened between the church and the wall of the cemetery. This inclosure wall also was of later date, for its foundations rested on the heads of the coffins, and sometimes impeded our removal of them. These bodies were thus buried in a public spot, long trodden under foot, for the upper soil was formed

* It was formerly the custom to cast bells in the cemetery, or the parvis of the church where they were to be used. They were even cast inside churches, as we ascertained at the Abbey de Valmont, in 1844, where we saw bell-moulds in one of the transepts. The Catholic Liturgy has an especial form of benediction for the metal of bells in a state of fusion. It was in the parvis of the Cathedral of Rouen that Jehan of Chartres cast the famous George d'Amboise, August 1, 1501.

† "Ecclesiam de Boutelles cum decimis, terris, et hospitibus." Neustria Pia, p. 165.

‡ "Ecclesiam Sancti Albini de Boutelles."

of chalk and rubbish beaten down hard. It was evidently from piety, from humility, from an especial sentiment of devotion, that these good people had requested burial in this spot. Many saints and great persons of the same period had set the same example, and we could cite cases of ecclesiastics, who in our own days, and in our own land, have wished, and even insisted, that they might be thus interred—desiring to be trodden under foot by the faithful, their parishioners.

“The sepulchres presented themselves in the following order. On the 6th of March, towards the north-west angle of the church, nearly opposite the salient buttress of the front, which separated the nave from the northern aisle, we perceived two stone coffins close together in the natural soil, being a dense bed of yellow clay. The coffins were formed of several pieces of building-stone, united by means of mortar, and rudely dressed. The lids were perfectly flat, and formed of five or six pieces of chalk 10 centim. thick. These pieces also were joined together with mortar. The total length of the sarcophagi varied from 1 metre 90 c. to 2 metres. They were much narrower at the feet than the shoulders, and narrower still at the head, which was fixed in a circular niche. At the bottom of one of these coffins was a bed of lime a centimetre thick; in the other there was only the natural soil. One of the coverings had been broken, and the coffin was filled with earth; the other, on the contrary, was quite empty. The two skeletons were perfectly in their places, lying in a supine posture, the faces turned upwards, and the hands piously crossed on the breasts. On the prominent bones of the heads and breasts I observed a violet stain, which appeared to proceed from the decomposition of lead. However, the only metallic objects I met with were a fragment of bronze near one of the skulls, and a few iron nails, in the same grave, which apparently had belonged to a coffin; yet the head must have been merely wrapped in a winding-sheet, for there was no room for anything else in the niche.

“On the 7th of March, at the distance of about a metre, a third tomb was found in the same position, and constructed in precisely the same manner, only there was not the niche for the head; it was, in fact, a regular coffin. We were, at first, surprised to find it was only a metre in length, but this mystery was soon cleared up. The lower part of the coffin having been met with by the masons, during the building of the church, they had carefully taken up the feet, thigh bones, and tibiae, and scrupulously replaced them in what remained of the coffin. Thus while all the lower bones were in disorder, the upper had not been moved. This body had been buried on its back, with the hands crossed upon the breast; the head, however, was found resting on the right side. The bones indicated a tall and strong person, deceased in mature age. The bottom of the coffin presented a layer of sand and mortar, three centimetres thick. Among the rubbish mass with which it was filled we remarked muscle shells, snail shells, and a fragment of pottery with a green glaze, like that of the 12th century, according to the opinion of M. Brogniart.*

* A. Brogniart, *Traité des Arts Céramiques, ou Poteries*, t. ii. p. 99, pl. xxix. fig. 6. Brogniart et Rivereux, *Description Méthodique du Musée Céramique de la Manuf. Roy. de Sevres*, p. 138, pl. xxix. fig. 6.

" On the 8th of March, at the distance of a metre from the third grave, we found a fourth, of a singular construction. There was no coffin, but the body was merely covered in by five pieces of limestone, 20 to 25 metres thick, rudely dressed, and cemented together by mortar. Beneath this mass of stone lay the remains of a tall, powerful man, of from 50 to 60 years of age. It was lying in the clay, with the hands crossed and the face turned upwards. A little further on we met with the remains of a young person of from 10 to 15 years, in the natural soil, at the distance of 65 centimetres. The orientation was the same as the rest, and a wooden coffin appeared to have been used, the boards of which may have been from 6 to 7 centimetres in thickness. We judge this from the nails, which we met with to the number of twenty. They were short and thick, and had two heads, or rather had been clenched at the points. The hands of this young man were piously crossed on the breast, and beneath them was found a leaden cross, of which we shall presently make mention.

" On the 11th of March we found a fifth coffin of building-stone, constructed also of several pieces, the lid being composed of five or six. It was placed like the rest on a foundation of clay, which had never been moved before, and has never been disturbed since. It was 3 metres in depth. The thickness of the coffin-lid and sides was from 10 to 11 centimetres; the inside length of the coffin was 1 metre 70 c.; the width at the shoulders was 33 centimetres; at the breast 38, and 26 at the feet. The inside admeasurement of the niche for the head was 22 centim. in depth, and 20 in width. It was round like a human head. The body remained entire, and was that of a person of from 30 to 40 years old. The bones indicated a feeble and delicate organization. The orientation was regular; the face was turned upwards; and the hands, crossed on the chest, pressed beneath them a little leaden cross, inscribed with a formula of absolution.

" A little beyond this stone coffin we found a body of from 50 to 60 years of age, in regular orientation, and having short massive nails around it, formed with a clumsy head, and a massive rivet at the extremity.

" On March 12th we found our sixth and last stone coffin, precisely resembling the preceding, with a circular niche for the head. The orientation was regular, and the body appeared that of a person deceased in youth. Unfortunately there was no leaden cross.

" A little further on again, towards the church wall, we found an accumulated mass of bones which had been exhumed and placed there. We counted four heads, among which was that of a child of from three to four years of age. All these bones had probably been heaped together here when the coffins were broken at the time of laying the foundation of the church.

" The date of these interments must be fixed by Archæology between the years 1050 and 1150. The reasons for assigning such a date are deduced from the ideas, the customs, and the liturgy of the period; from the material, the form, and position of the coffins; from the orientation, and arrangement of the bodies; from the coins and crosses which were found with them; as also from the character of the writing and formula of the inscriptions. We more particularly deduce our

reasons from the position of the coffins beneath the foundations of a cloistered building, and in the parvis of a romanesque church, where no interments have occurred since that period. If the niche for the head, and the fragmentary construction of the coffins, are alone admitted as conclusive evidence of date, when no better proof occurs, the very decided character of such as ours would serve to determine their date, even if other proofs failed.

"We know that at various periods, perhaps during all periods, coffins have been in use constructed of pieces of stone set together, with and without mortar. This custom existed among the Gauls, and recent discoveries allow the supposition that it was practised by the Gallo-Romans of the Lower Empire.* Modern archæology points this out at Allonnes, near Mans,† and at Haulchin, in Hainault,‡ among Frank tombs of the Merovingian period.

"But this curious and ascertained fact renders us aware of the same proceeding in a cathedral of France, a century after our interments at Bouteilles. When Nicholas Gellant, Bishop of Angers, died in 1290, he was buried in his cathedral in a coffin composed of various pieces of *tuf*;—in sarcophago de tuffello ex diversis peciis composito.§

"We must now briefly mention the leaden crosses, both of which differ in form, in size, and in weight. The smaller, found on the 11th of May, in a stone coffin, is the more elegant in form. The length is eight centimetres, the width six, the weight is only 62 grammes. It has no point, and is only inscribed on one side. The writing unfortunately is almost illegible. However, we can make out the first line of the ordinary formula of absolution: "Dominus Jesus Cristus, qui dixit discipulis suis," &c. There could only have been this, and we have only to regret want of information as to the name and sex of the deceased.

"The other cross, which was larger, thicker, and heavier, presents a perfect square of 85 mil. in full, with a weight of 133 grammes. An almost imperceptible ridge at once indicates the top of the plate and commencement of the inscription. This, unlike former ones which cover the surface of the plate, is traced on the borders of the four sides, and thus runs round it. In two places only is the line doubled; once, when a word is added above the line, and again at the termination of the second verse. As with all the rest, some sharp instrument has been employed for the inscription. The graphic character of the writing strongly resembles that on the crosses found at St. Edmund's Bury.||

"The inscription on this cross, it must be observed, is not a mere formula of absolution, like the rest, but is quite new and original of its kind. It is at once a sepulchral memorial and request for prayers. I certainly should never have succeeded in deciphering the inscription, the character

* De Gerville, *Essai sur les Sarcophages dans les Mem^s. de la Soc. des Antiquaires de l'Ouest*, t. ii. p. 182.

† M. C. Drouet, *Notice sur la Découverte de neuf Tombeaux, ou Sarcophages, en Pierre*, 8°. Le Mans, 1842.

‡ M. Schayes, *Notice sur la Découverte d'un Cimetière Franc au village d'Haulchin, en Hainaut*, p. 3, pl. i. fig. 1.

§ *Ex gestis Guill. majoris Andegar. Episc. in Spicilegio Luc. d'Achery*, x. p. 251.

|| *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, vol. iii. p. 166.

of which is more irregular than the rest, and full of abbreviations. I had, however, the fortune to find an *Cedipus* in M. Vallet de Viriville, one of the most distinguished professors of our *Ecole des Chartes*, to whom I had addressed my two crosses, requesting him to show them to his eminent associates in palæography, MM. Lacabane, De Lisle, Quicherat, and De Wailly. The reply of the learned and courteous diplomatist is as follows :—

“ ‘ Last Sunday, April 13, I received your letter, and the two accompanying crosses of absolution. Though closely occupied, I seized my first few leisure moments to examine these venerable plates. The smaller one, as you justly observe, reproduces a known formula ; I therefore passed this by, the more willingly because it is much oxydized and confused, and commenced unravelling the other, at the construction of which I arrived, passing over several details.

“ ‘ Yesterday, Wednesday, I carried the plates to the Society of Antiquaries of France, when MM. Quicherat, Lacabane, and Léopold Delisle were assembled. I submitted the two little memorials to them, with my proposed reading. The party at once gave their attention to the subject, and M. Delisle, in particular, furnished me with some considerable ameliorations. I now give you the result of our examination up to the present moment. If the cross is placed ridge upwards we find the three following Leonine verses, reading from left to right :—

Hec* est Gullermi crus† istic intumulati,
Ergo Pater Noster, quisquis versus legis hos, ter
Dicas, quod‡ requiem det sibi Cristus. Amen.

“ ‘ The reading of the last verse is not altogether satisfactory, but the ensemble is not amiss.’ §

“ It only remains for me to thank M. Vallet de Viriville and his learned companions for the courtesy and perspicacity displayed. Palæography enables them to assign our crosses to the twelfth century, while we consider ourselves justified by archæology in imputing the sepulchres to the same date. Thus our conclusions agree. The reader will judge for himself.

“ ABBÉ COCHET.

“ Dieppe, May 1, 1856.”

The original of the Abbé Cochet's Communication will appear in the next portion of the *Archæologia*.

HENRY JOHN PARKER, Esq. then read some “ Remarks on some early Churches in France and Switzerland, partly of the time of Charlemagne,” accompanied by the exhibition of numerous Drawings in illustration, executed by M. Bouet. This Communication will appear at length, accompanied by a portion of the Illustrations, in the next volume of *Archæologia*.

* or Hic.

† Crux.

‡ doubtful.

§ M. Vallet de Viriville further consulted M. Natalis de Wailly, who is of the same opinion.

Thursday, 19th June, 1856.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced :—

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| From the Archæological Institute. | The Archæological Journal. No. 49. 8vo. London, 1856. |
| From the Author. | Old Danish Ballads, translated from Grimm's Collection. By an Amateur. 8vo. London, 1856. |
| From the Author. | Memoirs of Sir Geo. Thomas Staunton, Bart. F.R.S. Printed for private circulation. 8vo. London, 1856. |
| From the Royal Asiatic Society. | Their Journal. Vol. 16, Part 2. 8vo. London, 1856. |
| From the Institute of Architects. | List of Members, and Report of Council. 4to. London, 1856. |
| From Joseph Mayer, Esq. F.S.A. | Catalogue of the Fejérváry Ivories in the museum of Joseph Mayer, Esq.; with an Essay on Antique Ivories, by Francis Pulszky. 8vo. Liverpool, 1856. |

William Coulson, Esq., Edmund Oldfield, Esq., and Samuel J. Benson, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

Certificates in favour of Dr. Pantaleoni of Rome, and of M. Charles Remusat, having been suspended in the Meeting room the usual time, the ballot upon them was taken, when Dr. Pantaleoni and M. Remusat were declared duly elected Foreign Members.

The ballot was also taken for Dr. Charles Hood and Richard Cull, Esq. who were severally declared duly elected Fellows.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. *Treasurer*, exhibited and presented to the Society, a Print of "a Deer-Hunter in his Cap and Jack," published in 1782. He also exhibited at the same time the original picture by "Byng," in his possession, from which it had been copied; observing that he had not been able to find the name of this artist in any of the ordinary books of reference illustrative of Art.

Mr. Ouvry laid before the Society the following extracts from Chafin's "Cranbourn Chase," 8vo. London, 1818, illustrative of the subject of his picture :—

"In the year 1791, a villainous set of deer-stealers infested the Chase, particularly Rushmore Walk, and had the audacity to course and kill many deer in an inclosure close to the lodge. Having been thus successful, the keepers suspected they would repeat their depredations; and, therefore, at a particular time when the weather and other circumstances were inviting to the deer-stealers, and the keepers expected them, ten of them from different lodges assembled singly in the daytime, and concealed themselves in the offices of the mansion, where they remained until the night approached, when the first alarm given was the crash of one of the sash windows in one of the rooms on the ground-floor. One of the keepers who was nearest to the place immediately sallied forth, and saw a man in the act of cutting a deer's throat

which he had just drawn from the window, through which it had been forced by a dog. The keeper struck the man on the head with his staff just as he was rising from the ground, and most unfortunately the man's cap (which was made of straw, after the manner of bee-pots) gave way, and the point of the staff came in contact with the temple, and killed him on the spot. A most desperate engagement immediately ensued between the deer-stealers and the keepers, exactly even in number, each party ten; the keepers armed with staves and haugers, the enemy with swindgels, which have been before described. Many wounds were given and received on both sides; when the keepers, being greatly oppressed by the enemies' weapons, made use of a successful finesse, by gradually retreating into a plantation near the lodge, where the swindgels could not be made use of; and the keepers with their hangers made such havock, that the whole party were soon defeated, and some took to flight; others, who were badly wounded, surrendered. They were committed to the gaol of Salisbury, tried there, found guilty, and transported for life." (Pages 38 and 39.)

"The person represented in the portrait was a gentleman of rare endowments both of mind and body, and his society was courted by many persons of distinction. He was an adept in the mystery and science of every kind of field-sporting, except hunting, in which he seldom joined, not having a taste for horsemanship. In his younger days he was the chief leader of the band of deer-hunters before mentioned; and the portrait exhibits him in the dress they all wore when pursuing their nightly sports, which was denominated *Cap and Jack*.* The Cap was formed with wreaths of straw, tightly bound together with split bramble-stalks, the workmanship much the same as that of the common bee-hives. The Jacks were made of the strongest canvas, well quilted with wool to guard against the heavy blows of the quarterstaves, weapons which were much used in those days; and, the management of them requiring great dexterity, there were teachers of the art, the same as that for the use of the broad-sword at this time."

JOSEPH MAYER, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an extensive collection of early and recent Clocks and Watches, but without any detailed notices relating to them.

THOMAS J. PETTIGREW, Esq. F.S.A. then read a Notice of an unrecorded Contract in his possession entered into between Ferdinand and Isabella, King and Queen of Castile and Leon, and Ferdinand King of Sicily, for the marriage of Isabella, eldest daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella with Ferdinand Prince of Capua, dated May 21, 1476.

This Communication, accompanied by a copy of the Contract itself, will be given entire in the next volume of the *Archæologia*.

Thanks having been ordered to be returned for these several Communications, Notice was given from the Chair that the Ordinary Meetings of the Society were now adjourned to Thursday the 20th of November.

* The same gentleman is introduced in the centre of the group, in the frontispiece to this Work; also stated to have been copied from a drawing by Byng.

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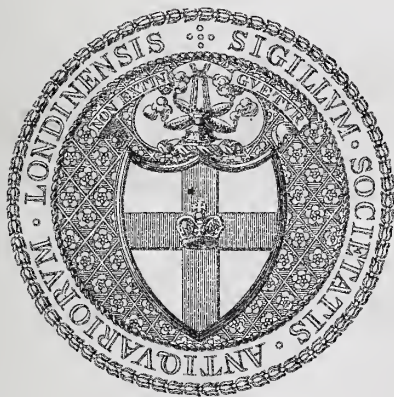
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ERRATA.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

VOL. IV.



THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

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PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. IV.

1857.

No. 46.

Thursday, November 20th, 1856.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Presents to the Library, since the last Meeting, were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned for them to the respective donors :—

- | | |
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| From the Author. | Voyage à Constantinople, en Mai, Juin, Juillet, et Aout, 1855. Par M. Boucher de Perthes. 8vo. Paris, 1855. 2 ^{de} volume. |
| From the Author. | Continuation of Artistic Notes on the Windows of King's College Chapel, Cambridge. By G. Scharf, Jun. Esq. 8vo. London, 1856. |
| From the Duke of Northumberland. | Descriptive Catalogue of a Cabinet of Roman Family Coins belonging to the Duke of Northumberland. By Rear-Admiral Smyth. 4to. London, 1856. |
| From the Author. | A Pamphlet on the Chersonesus and Sebastopol, in Russe. By B. de Köhne. 8vo. 1855. |
| From the Secretary of State for the Home Department. | Journals of the Lords. Vol. 87, with Index. Folio. London, 1855. |
| From the Suffolk Institute of Archæology. | Their Proceedings. Vol. 2. No. 5. 8vo. Bury, 1856. |
| From Mr. Sibley. | Plan and Elevation of London Bridge in 1799. By Mr. Dance. |
| From the Author. | Excavations within the Walls of Caerwent in the Summer of 1855. (From "Archæologia," vol. 36 p. 2.) By Octavius Morgan, M.P. 4to. London, 1856. |
| From the Museum at Leyden. | Ægyptische Monumenten. 17 ^e Aflevering of 10 ^e Aflevering van de II ^e Afdeeling. Folio. Leyden, 1856. |
| From H. Farrer, Esq. | Catalogue de Tableaux Anciens de M. Steyaert van den Bussche, de Bruges. 8vo. Bruges, 1856. |

- From the Rev. F. Dyson. Three Lithographs of the Church at Great Malvern, viz.:—1. View from North-East; 2. East Elevation, and Section of Crypt; and 3. Plan of Crypt, with Details. Engraved by Ashbee and Dangerfield.
- From the Author. Popular Music of the Olden Time. Part 7. By W. Chappell, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1856.
- From the Royal Institute of British Architects. Their Papers read Session 1855-6. 4to. London, 1856.
- From the Author. Note sur un Manuscrit relatif à la Hanse de Saint-Omer. Par M. L. Deschamps de Pas. 8vo.
- From the Editor. The House and Farm Accounts of the Shuttleworths. Edited by John Harland, Esq. F.S.A. Part 2. 4to. Chetham Society, 1856.
- From the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal of Industry, Science, and Art. New Series. No. 1. January. 8vo. Toronto, 1856.
- From the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Their Journal. Vol. 17. Part 1. 8vo. London, 1856.
- From the Camden Society. Diary of John Rous. Temp. 1625-42. Edited by Mary Everett Green. 4to. London, 1856.
- From the Author. 1. Note sur quelques Représentations Antiques du Chamærops Humilis. 2. Note sur un Scarabée découvert en Algérie. Par M. F. Lenormant. 8vo. Paris, 1856.
- From the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings. The Architectural Antiquities of the Collegiate Chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster. By Frederick Mackenzie. Folio. London, 1844.
- From the Zoological Society of London. Their Proceedings. Nos. 299 to 309. 8vo. London, 1856.
- From the Archæological Institute. The Archæological Journal. No. 50. June. 8vo. London, 1856.
- From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Their Transactions. Vol. 8. 8vo. London, 1856.
- From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. Proceedings and Papers. Vol. 1. New Series. Nos. 3, 4, and 5. 8vo. Dublin, 1856.
- From the Royal Geographical Society. 1. Their Journal. Vol. 25. 2vo. London, 1855. 2. Address at the Anniversary Meeting of the Geographical Society, 26th May. 1856. By Admiral Beechy, President. 8vo. Lond. 1856.
- From the Royal Irish Academy. 1. Their Transactions. Vol. 23. Part 1. Science. 4to. Dublin, 1856. 2. Proceedings. Vol. 6. Part 3. 8vo. Dublin, 1856.
- From the Editor. The Royal Gallery of Art. Edited by S. C. Hall, Esq. F.S.A. Parts 17, 18, and 19. Folio. London, 1856.
- From the Prussian Government, through the Count of Bernstorff. Denkmäler aus Ägypten und Äthiopien. By Dr. C. R. Lepsius. Abtheilung 1, Blattes 91, 92, 103, 105, and 114; Abth. 3, Bl. 286-304; Abth. 4, Bl. 1-90; and Abth. 5, Bl. 1-16 Folio. Berlin, 1856.
- From the British Archæological Association. Their Journal. June 30 and Sept. 20. Two Numbers. 8vo. London, 1856.
- From the Wirtemberg Archæological Union. 1. Jahreshefte. 8 Heft. Folio. Stuttgart, 1856. 2. Schriften. 4 Heft. 1856. 8vo. 3. Siebenter Rechenschaftsbericht. July 1854 to Dec. 1855. 4to.

- From Joseph Walter King Eyton, Esq. Catalogue of an unique Collection of Ancient English Broadside Ballads. Compiled by J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1856.
- From the Royal Institution of Great Britain. 1. Notices of the Meetings. Part 6. July, 1855-56. 2. List of Members, &c. for 1855. Both 8vo. London, 1856.
- From the Historical Society of Styria. 1. Mittheilungen. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Heft. 2. Die Keltischen und Römischen Antiken in Steiermark. Von Eduard Pratobevera. 8vo. Gratz, 1850-56.
- From the Historical Society for Central Austria. Schriften. 1^{tes} Heft. 8vo. Gratz, 1848.
- From the Author. Notice of the Rock-Basins at Deo (Devi) Dhooora, near Almorah, in Upper India. By W. J. Henwood, F.R.S. 8vo. Truro.
- From the Cambrian Institute. The Cambrian Quarterly Journal. Parts 10 and 11. 8vo. Tenby, 1856.
- From the Imperial Academy of Vienna. 1. Sitzungsberichte Philos. Histor. Classe. Band 17, Heft 3; Band 18, Heft 1 and 2; Band 19, Heft 1 and 2; and Band 20, Heft 1. 2. Archiv. Band 15, Heft 2; and Band 16, Heft 1. 3. Fontes rerum Austriacarum. 2^{te} Abtheilung Band 12. 4. Notizenblatt. Nos. 1-14. 1856. 5. Almanach. 6^{ster} Jahrgang. 1856. All 8vo. Vienna, 1856.
- From J. Y. Akerman, Esq. The Register of Persons entitled to Vote at any Election of a Member or Members to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Cricklade, in the County of Wilts, between 30 Nov. 1854, and 1 Dec. 1855. 4to. Cirencester.
- From the Author. The Worthies of St. Dunstan's. A Lecture by the Rev. A. B. Suter, B.A. 8vo. London, 1856.
- From the Author. A Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, Antiquary, and Legal Professor. By Richard Sims. 8vo. London, 1856.
- From the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. Memoirs. Vol. 13. New Series. 8vo. London, 1856.
- From J. H. Parker, Esq. Manual of Surface Ornament. 12mo. London, 1856.
- From the London and Middlesex Archæological Society. Transactions. Vol. 1. Part 1. 8vo. London, 1856.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of the West of France. 1. Mémoires. Année 1855. Tome 22. 2. Bulletins. 4^{me} Trimestre de 1855, et 1^{er} et 2^{me} Trimestres de 1856. 8vo. Poitiers, 1855-56.

A Report from the Executive Committee was read, explaining the cause of delay in the issue of Part II. of Vol. XXXVI. of the *Archæologia*, but which was announced as nearly ready for delivery.

David Noble Chambers, Esq., Richard Cull, Esq., and Robert Reece, Esq. were severally admitted Fellows.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq, Secretary, exhibited, by permission of the present owner, a Collection of Roman and Romano-British Antiquities, found principally in the Eastern Counties of England, and formed some

years since by a provincial Antiquary in that district. They were for the most part in bronze, and comprised fibulæ of various patterns, some of which were incrustated with pastes, keys, buckles, knitting-implements, &c.

The Secretary then read a Communication by himself, entitled "An Account of the Discovery of Anglo-Saxon Remains at Kemble, in North Wilts, with Observations on a Grant of Land at Ewelme to the Abbey of Malnesbury by King Æthelstan, in the year 931." This Communication will hereafter appear entire in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were returned for these Communications.

Notice was given from the Chair that No. 45 of the Society's Proceedings, completing the third Volume of the work, accompanied by a title-page and index, was ready for delivery to the Members.

Thursday, November 27th, 1856.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books to the Library were announced, and thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

From the Author.

1. The History of France. Part 5.
2. On the Ethnology of South Britain at the Period of the Extinction of the Roman Government in the Island.
3. On the Remains of a Primitive People in the South-east corner of Yorkshire, with some Remarks on the early Ethnology of Britain.
All by Thomas Wright, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1856.

From the Smithsonian Institution. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. 8. 4to. Washington, 1856.

From the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston. Memoirs. New Series. Vol. 5. 4to. Cambridge and Boston, 1855.

From the American Philosophical Society. Proceedings. Vol. 6. Nos. 53 and 54. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1855.

From the Author. Surnames. By B. Homer Dixon. 8vo. Boston, 1855.

William Charles Hood, Esq. M.D., and William Hylton Dyer Longstaffe, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

The following Letter from A. W. FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. addressed to the Secretary, was read, accompanied by the exhibition of two fabricated flint Arrow-heads:—

"British Museum, Nov. 27, 1856.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I have just received the accompanying Arrow-heads from Mr. Wardell of Leeds, and think it very desirable to bring them under the notice of the Society.

"Mr. Wardell states that 'they are made by a man residing on the Moors, not far from the coast, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. He has forged stone hammer-heads, flint weapons of all descriptions, British urns, and various other articles acceptable, if genuine, to antiquaries.

"I have seen several other specimens, which appeared to me evidently modern, and some of them still better imitations than the present ones. The fabricator has even launched out into combs, fish-hooks, and other impossible articles, all of flint.

"It appears to me very desirable that all antiquaries should be warned that such objects are being forged; as, from the supposed difficulty of working flint, they are less on their guard than they would otherwise be. The best mode of putting an end to the fabricator's trade is by giving publicity to these facts.

"The manufacture of jet seals, which has also been traced to Yorkshire, seems for the present to be exploded. The original type which the forgers imitated is the jet seal of Osbert de Hilton in the Whitby Museum. After producing several direct copies and varieties of this seal, they went on to invent seals for the Emperor Constantine and Richard Cœur de Lion! which appear to have opened people's eyes to the imposition, and to have caused its discontinuance.

"Ever yours faithfully,

"AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS."

The Secretary then read the following Letter from JOSEPH BELDAM, Esq. F.S.A. upon some recent Excavations in the neighbourhood of Royston: accompanied by a Model:—

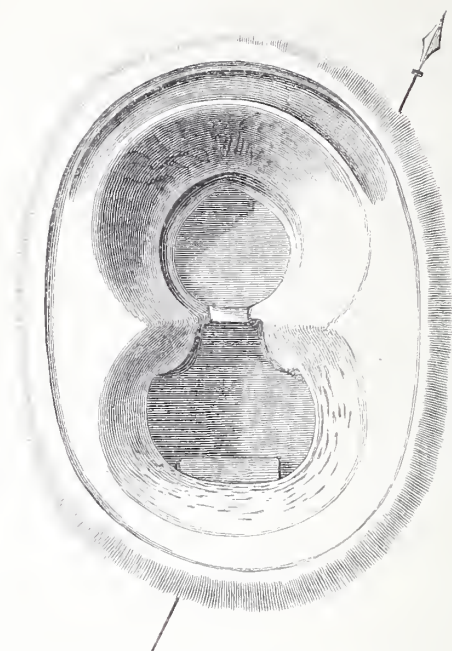
"Royston, 23rd Oct. 1856.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"The courteous reception given to a paper on the Royston Cave, written several years ago, induces me to trouble you with a few Observations on several interesting discoveries recently made in this neighbourhood. They form part of a series of researches along the chalk hills which cross this County from east to west; in the course of which many tumuli have been opened. But I must content myself for the present with a description of only two, which appear to be peculiarly deserving of notice.

"I will commence with the last excavation of the autumn, made with my young friend Mr. Edmund Nunn, who actively assisted in these operations. The scene of our labours on this occasion was the summit of a lofty hill on Royston Heath, situate a few hundred yards above the old British and Roman Ickneld Way, about a mile and a half from the Roman villa and station at Litlington, which it directly faces. It terminates a triple line of ditches which run down to the spring-head at Basingbourne, and it is backed above by certain lines of embankment, which formed, perhaps, an out-post or exploratory station.

"The spot in question, before the ground was opened, presented the form of a hollow oval, surrounded by a very low bank, and flanked on the north-east by a truncated mound, which had the appearance of having been disturbed, and consequently held out no great promise to the explorers. The hollow oval lies in a direction N.W. and S.E. Its



length about thirty-one feet by a breadth of about twenty-two feet. Within the bank are two circular excavations, meeting together in the middle, and nearly forming the figure 8. The southern half has a diameter at the surface of about fifteen feet from east to west, by eleven feet from north to south. The northern, a diameter of about twelve feet from east to west, by a diameter of about ten feet from north to south. Both these excavations descend by concentric and contracting rings to the walls which form the sides of the chambers; the depth from the surface of the southern excavation being nearly seven feet; from that of the northern about five feet. The southern chamber has an upright wall to the height of nearly four feet; the wall of the northern chamber gradually recedes almost from the floor. A division wall about two feet six inches high in the southern chamber, and about one foot in the northern chamber, with an opening about three feet wide between the shoulders, separates the two chambers. The southern chamber has a pelta-shaped area: the area of the northern chamber is nearly circular in form. The dimensions of the southern chamber are as follows: from north to south about eight feet, including a bench or seat on the south side, about five feet long, one foot wide, and eighteen inches in height, and from east to west about nine feet: the narrow part of the chamber is about three feet wide at the north end, expanding to about six feet, and then suddenly opening into the widest part. The northern chamber is about seven feet from north to south by about six feet from east to west at the broadest part. A bench runs round it on the west side, about one foot high above the floor, by about one

foot broad, and a similar bench occupies a small portion of the east side also. To the north of the chamber there is a shallow ditch round the margin above, extending from north-west to north-east, and resembling a horse-shoe in form. The use of this ditch is matter of conjecture; but it was probably designed for drainage.

"In digging into this oval chamber we first came to the skeleton of a dog, apparently of the shepherd kind, lying on the south side of the floor: near it we found the iron blade of a small hunting knife; another iron blade, and the bone handle of a knife probably belonging to the second blade; an iron stylus, a small circular bronze ornament, a celt of white quartz, a flint in the form of a small celt, a small hone, several fragments of carved chalk, part of a quern, apparently of lava, a quantity of oyster-shells, several bones of ruminating animals, fragments of charcoal, small pieces of pottery, partly Roman or Saxon, and partly mediæval, with several pieces of tobacco-pipe. In the larger chamber nothing was found except part of the blade of a heavy cutting instrument, which must have been used with a mallet or hammer, an entire specimen of the same kind having been dug out of the shaft in a garden at Royston two years ago. The mediæval pottery is evidently of the time of Elizabeth; and the pipe may belong to the following reign. This proves a previous opening, which probably occurred in the reign of King James or King Charles, during the residence of the Court in this place, of whose antiquarian curiosity other evidences exist among these mounds. It may be well to add, that nothing was discovered in this spot of a sepulchral character; while the articles above enumerated rather suggest the habits and appliances of a residence or a place for religious ceremonies.

"The description above given certainly affords some clue to the origin and use of the excavation, and we may without much risk venture to conclude, from the situation, and the execution of the work, as well as from some of the articles discovered, that we have here a specimen of ancient British art, and of a very remote period.

"From the peculiar form of these chambers, expanding as they rise to the surface, the inference is, that they must either have been designed to remain open, which, considering the nature of the climate, and its action on the chalk, seems barely probable, unless the sides were originally coated with turf; or they must have been protected by an artificial roof. The latter seems most likely, and most in accordance with the well-known custom of the Britons. The descent must have been by a short ladder, resembling, in this respect, the cave at Royston, which is probably of coeval date.

"Much additional interest attaches to this discovery from the rarity of its occurrence. In the chalky regions of this Island, it cannot be doubted indeed that the ancient Britons made great use of excavations as places of residence and of refuge, and also for the preservation of stores: and many doubtless have heretofore been opened and demolished without notice or consideration. But some still remain to reward the labours of the archæologist. In this neighbourhood tradition speaks of several extensive caves or caverns having been broken up within the present century, although we are now ignorant of their precise nature and form. Something of a similar kind appears to have been more

recently discovered by Mr. Neville, near Heydon. But the present excavation, so far as we can ascertain, is unique. The necessity of soon closing it, therefore, seems unfortunate: and would be more to be regretted but for the pains which have been taken to preserve an accurate recollection of its shape and dimensions. The model, in clunch, cleverly cut by William Whitehead, jun. of Royston, will, in my opinion, convey a very fair idea of the original; although the roof, if any such existed, was probably higher and more conical.

"I now return to a singular discovery made upwards of a twelvemonth since on the same heath; but within a quarter of a mile of the town of Royston. This spot, when opened, was found to be perforated by numerous passages, for the most part circular in their direction, of the width of about two feet, and descending to the depth of about six feet from the surface. These passages surrounded central blocks of solid chalk, the blocks themselves being hollowed into chambers or grottoes. From the circular passages other and smaller passages diverged irregularly, some of which found their way into an ancient trench, which stretches across the heath from east to west. In one of the passages around the principal block were seen semicircular apertures or "columbaria," resembling those in the tombs at Rome. In a grotto or chamber beneath this block, on the surface of which rose a small flattened tumulus, was found an elegant Roman urn. Fragments also of coarse British pottery, and the bones of various animals, including the skulls of two badgers (but no human bones), were thrown up from the loose earth. This curious spot was visited at the time by Mr. Neville and several other antiquaries, who all appeared to agree in the antiquity of the deposits, though doubting of the origin and use of the excavation. The conclusion, however, might be summed up as follows:—The Roman urn beneath the flat tumulus proved the existence of the excavation as far back as Roman British times. The depth, regularity, and peculiar formation of the principal passages, together with the columbaria, were evidences of the workmanship of man; while the narrowness and irregularity of the smaller passages equally proved that it had since been the haunt of various burrowing animals. Badgers, foxes, and rabbits, may have successively occupied the ground—a circumstance by no means uncommon in such places, as proved by other tumuli in our neighbourhood.

"But we must still leave the question open as to its origin and use. On the one hand there may be some evidence to suggest the idea of a sepulchral object. But the inferences seemed rather in favour of its being a place of concealment, or a subterranean magazine; such purposes being quite in accordance with British habits, and being further corroborated by the existence of many small circular depressions in the heath around it, which archæologists, in general, consider to be the sites of British huts. We may, perhaps, reasonably suppose, that at different periods this excavation has subserved each of the purposes above indicated; and that in mediæval times foxes and other animals took possession of the deserted spot and made it their own.

"The haste with which I have been compelled to prepare this brief statement will excuse, I trust, its faults and omissions. But it appeared to me important that an early notice should be taken of these undoubtedly

primitive remains in our chalk formation. On my return from Rome I shall beg permission to present a somewhat fuller report of the various tumuli I have opened.

" I am,
 " My dear Sir,
 " Very faithfully yours,
 " JOSEPH BELDAM."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, December 4th, 1856.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following present to the Library was announced:—

From the Wiltshire Archæolo- Their Magazine. Nos. 1 to 6. 8vo. Devizes,
 gical and Natural History So- 1854-5.
 ciety.

The Certificate of William Frederick Antonio Wilson, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, the Ballot was taken, when he was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited two Manuscripts of Norton's Ordinal of Alchemy, which had formerly belonged to Elias Ashmole.

The Secretary, by permission of the Rev. A. GIBSON, vicar of Chedworth, in Gloucestershire, exhibited a barbed Dart or Arrow-Head, and a small silver sceatta, both found at Chedworth; the latter on the site of the ancient church of the village, which stood on the spot known as St. John's Ashes, from some ash trees once growing there. Some time since, Mr. Gibson caused excavations to be made here, the result of which assured him that the tradition was correct as to a church having occupied the site in ancient times. Fragments of early Norman sculpture were disinterred, among which were a rude head of the Saviour bearing his cross. Some coins of the Lower Empire were at the same time discovered, together with the sceatta exhibited, differing in some slight particulars from the types already known. The obverse bearing a diademed head, imitated from the Roman coins after the days of Constantine; a cross before it in the field. The reverse bearing a figure standing, in a long habit, holding in each hand a staff surmounted by a cross. A considerable number of these sceattæ, it was observed, are preserved in the collection at the British Museum. Some are without the Christian symbol, but many of them bear types which appear to indicate that they were struck after the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity. The examples of either kind, Mr. Akerman observed, which had come under his notice, were found in the district once forming the Heptarchic division Mercia; and he thought we should not err in assigning them to that kingdom.

JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a Letter from John Ventress, Esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, containing a Description of the Bells of Saint Nicholas Church in that Town, accompanied by Rubbings and Casts of their Devices, and the Inscriptions upon them.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. then himself read "Notices of the old Clochard or Bell-Tower of the Palace at Westminster." This Paper will appear at length in the XXXVIIth Volume of the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

Thursday, *December 11th, 1856.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them directed to be returned:—

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| From the Rev. J. M. Traherue, F.S.A. | A Lithograph (G. S. direxit) of the Monument of Sir Edward Carne, Knt. in the Church of San Gregorio, in Monte Celi, Rome. From a Drawing made in 1848. |
| From B. Williams, Esq. F.S.A. | Voyage Archéologique et Historique dans l'ancien Comté de Bigorre. Par M. Cénac-Moncaut. 8vo. Paris, 1856. |
| From the Royal Institute of British Architects. | Memoir of the Commendatore Canina, with account of Alnwick Castle, and the works now in progress there. 4to. London, 1856. |
| From the Archæological Institute. | The Archæological Journal, No. 51. 2vo. London, 1856. |
| From the Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen. | Inscription Runique du Pirée interprétée par C. C. Rafn. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1856. |
| From the Author. | Popular Music of the Olden Time. By W. Chappell, F.S.A. Part 2. 8vo. London, 1856. |

William Frederick Antonio Wilson, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

The Reverend J. PEMBERTON BARTLETT, Local Secretary for Hampshire, exhibited two bronze Celts, and a small bronze Spear-head, all of known types, found in Ireland.

Mr. Bartlett also exhibited an object in terra-cotta, like a candlestick in shape, but probably the neck of a bottle, separated from the globose portion, the bottom being perhaps accidentally closed when the clay of which it was formed was in a plastic state. What favours this conjecture is that the object is hollow throughout to the bottom. It was found among the ruins of the Roman Potteries in the New Forest, described by Mr. Bartlett in the XXXVth vol. of the *Archæologia*.

The following Letter was read from JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, Esq., addressed to the Secretary:—

“ Lee Road, Blackheath, December, 1856.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I inclose impressions of a Seal appended to a grant from Matilda, relict of Simon Fraunceys, citizen of London, to Thomas Porter, of two shops, with gardens adjoining, situate in the parish of St. Stephen, in ‘Colmanstrete.’ Dated, London, die Jov: in Vigilia S’c’i Lauren: Martiri, 33 Edward III.



“ This deed is witnessed by William de Wald, Henry de Ware, John Deynes, John Dessex, William Dikeman,* and others.

“ The arms on the Seal are thus blazoned—A chevron between 3 billets, impaling a saltire between 4 crosses crosslet.

“ Legend, SIGILLUM MATILDE FRAUNCEYS.

“ Simon Fraunceys, or Francis, a member of the Mercers’ Company, was Lord Mayor of London in 1342, and again in 1355, and the arms ‘Gules, a saltire between 4 cross crosslets or’ are assigned to him;† the same arms, in fact, as are represented on the sinister side of the inclosed seal, and which I should have thought to have been the arms of his wife Matilda, had not the saltire been assigned to the Francis family by many heraldic writers.

“ Seals of the 14th century are generally esteemed as good authority, and I am therefore somewhat in doubt as to whether the engraver of the seal *reversed* the coats.

“ I would remark that the arms of Adam Francis, ‘Mercer,’ who was Lord Mayor in 1352 and 1353, were, ‘Per bend sinister or and sable, a lion rampant counterchanged,’ which proves that the saltire was not adopted by all the Fraunceys clique.

“ I am, dear Sir,

“ Truly yours,

“ J. J. HOWARD.”

* William Dikeman, ferroner or ironmonger, was Sheriff of London in 1367. He was buried in the church of St. Olave, Old Jewry, where (according to Stowe) many of the principal members of the fraternity of ironmongers were interred.

† Stowe, p. 551.

GEORGE R. CORNER, Esq., F.S.A., then read "Further Observations on the Remains of an Anglo-Norman Building in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, supposed to have been the Hostelry of the Prior of Lewes; and Notices of 'Jesus House,' in the same parish; with reference to a Paper by John Gage, Esq., F.R.S., formerly Director, printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXIII. p. 299; and to another Paper by Charles E. Gwilt, Esq., printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXV. p. 604." In a Letter to J. Y. Akerman, Esq., Secretary.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

Thursday, December 18th, 1856.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

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| From C. J. Palmer, Esq. | Proceedings at a Public Meeting held at Great Yarmouth relative to the Restoration of Nelson's Monument. 4to. Yarmouth, 1856. |
| From the Executive Committee of the Salford Museum and Library. | Their 8th Report. 8vo. Salford, 1856. |
| From the Society of Dutch Literature. | Tracts of the Yearly Meeting of the Society. 8vo. Leyden, 1856. |
| From the Rev. R. S. Hawker. | The Anglo-Saxon Episcopate of Cornwall; with some Account of the Bishops of Crediton. By E. H. Pedler. 8vo. London, 1856. |

The Certificates of Richard Meeson, Esq., the Rev. William Calvert, and John James, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting the usual time, they were severally balloted for, whereupon those gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, exhibited the Originals, and read the following descriptions by W. S. WALFORD, Esq. of two Instruments for the addition of four Priests to the College of Wimborne Minster, in Dorsetshire, dated in the year 1355.

"1355, June and July.—An Instrument, addressed by Robert Bishop of Salisbury to Thomas de Brembre, clerk, Dean of the Free Chapel Royal of Wimborne Minster, and the Canons and College of the same Chapel, for adding to the College four priests above the number till then on the foundation, and for appropriating the Church of Shapwick, in the county of Dorset, for their support. It had the consent of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, the Rector and Patron of Shapwick, and the Dean, Canons, and Sacristan of the College. No witnesses are mentioned. Dated, as regards the Bishop, on the 10th of June, 1355; as regards the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, and the Rector of Shapwick, on the 15th of the same month of June; and as regards the Dean

(being also the Patron of Shapwick), Canons, and Sacristan of the College, on the 23rd of July in the same year.

“Appended by six silk cords, alternately red and green, are the following seals:—1. That of Robert Wyvill, Bishop of Salisbury; 2. That of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury; 3. That of Richard Bury, the Rector of Shapwick; 4. That of Thomas de Brembre, the Dean of the College, and Patron of Shapwick; 5. Those of three of the Canons; 6. That of the Sacristan. They are all of red wax, imbedded in green. On the fold of the parchment, by each cord, is briefly noted for whose seal or seals it was intended. The Bishop’s is imperfect; it was a pointed oval, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; the device, a Bishop standing under a canopy, with his right hand in the act of benediction, in his left a crozier; on the dexter side is suspended a shield with the arms of England, and on the sinister another with the arms of *England and France* quarterly; below are Bishop Wyvill’s own arms, viz. a cross fretty between four mullets; of the legend there remains s’ ROB EPI: SARESBIENSIS in capitals. He died in 1375, having held the see forty-five years. He is commemorated by a very remarkable brass in Salisbury Cathedral, described in Boutell’s *Monumental Brasses and Slabs*, pp. 102-3, on which, I am informed, the arms just mentioned, a cross fretty between four mullets, also appear. I have not been able to ascertain whether any engraving of this seal has been published. The seal of the Dean and Chapter is also imperfect: it was a pointed oval, nearly 3 inches in length; device, under a canopy, the Virgin crowned and seated, with the infant Saviour on her knee, a crescent on the dexter side of her head, and a star on the sinister; of the legend there remains MARI ARESBIRI CE AD PETICION in capitals. This seal is engraved in Benson and Hatcher’s *History of Salisbury*, Plate I. where the entire legend appears to have been, s’ SCE MARIE SARESBIENSIS ECCE AD PETICIONES ET AD CAS. The seal of Richard Bury is circular, an inch in diameter; device, in an ornamental panel, an escutcheon charged with a pale vair or vairy; a coat that I have not been able to identify; and the legend, GOD · BE · MIN · HELP, in capitals. This seal is entire, and a good example of its kind at that period. If it were really Bury’s own seal, the arms import that he was of gentle blood. I can discover no connection between him and Richard Bury, Bishop of Durham, who had been Dean of Wells, and died in 1345. Thomas de Brembre’s seal is but a fragment, yet there is sufficient to show it was also circular and heraldic: of the arms there remain a canton and an annulet; of the legend, SIGILLU RE in black letter. He had been Chaplain to Edward III. and enjoyed several prebends.* He was appointed Dean on 5th August, 1350, and is said to have died in 1361, but this is probably too early. A chantry was founded by him at Wimborne Minster, the seal of which is engraved in Vol. III. p. 360, of the *Archæological Journal*, on which are his arms, three annulets and a canton. The instrument next abstracted describes him not only as Dean of the College, but also Secretary to King Edward III. It should seem that he had the patronage of Shapwick, as

* Hutchins, ii. 534.

the Dean for the time being of the College. The seals of the three Canons are on one cord. Of these the first is oval, about an inch in length; the device, which is obscure, was probably the Assumption of the Virgin; the legend I have not been able to read. Judging from the impression, the matrix I should say was of silver. The second Canon's seal is circular, and rather more than an inch in diameter; the device, in an enriched panel containing the evangelistic symbols, a figure kneeling to the Virgin, seated with the infant Saviour in her arms; the legend *MATER · DEI · MISERERE · NEI ·* in capitals. The third Canon's seal is an oval, rather more than an inch in length; the device, I conceive, the Coronation of the Virgin under a canopy; below is a kneeling figure in what may be a Canon's cap, or *birretum*; the legend, *s' WILLI DE (obscure) CANCI*, in capitals. The last word is, no doubt, for *canonici*. The matrix of this seal should also seem to have been of silver. The seal of the Sacristan is an oval, rather more than an inch in length; the device, under a canopy, a figure with a nimbus standing, and holding in his right hand two keys, and in his left what may have been an open book (most likely for St. Peter), to whom an ecclesiastic is kneeling; above the canopy, in a pointed ellipse, is the Virgin seated with the infant Saviour on her knee; below is an escutcheon charged with a lion rampant; the legend *s' FRIS GILBERTI . . . RIORIS DE SEL*, in capitals. Only two priors of Sele are mentioned in the last edition of the Monasticon, and neither is named Gilbert. It is so singular that the Sacristan of the College should have been the Prior of another religious house, that it is by no means clear that the Sacristan used his own seal on this occasion.

"1355, July 30.—Another instrument relating to the same subject as the preceding, under the seal of Hugh Pelegrini, Treasurer of the Church of Lichfield, and Nuncio of the Pope and Apostolic See in England, whereby, after reciting a Letter under the seal of Bertrand, Bishop of Sabina and Cardinal of the Roman Church, and Archdeacon of Dorchester, dated at Avignon on the 25th of June, 1355, authorising the said Hugh to give his (Bertrand's) consent to the appropriation of the church of Shapwick to the before-mentioned College, if he (Hugh) should deem it expedient to do so, the said Hugh, having inquired into the matter, gave the consent of the Archdeacon to such appropriation, with certain reservations; and in testimony thereof he caused the instrument to be sealed with the seal of his office. Dated at London, on the 30th of July, 1355.

"Appended by a braided silk cord, once probably red and white, is a fractured pointed oval seal, of red wax, imbedded in green, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; the device, under a canopy a seated figure (head broken away) holding in the right hand a cross (or two keys), and with the left presenting some object not ascertained, but most likely a commission, or some symbol of the office of a Nuncio, to a figure that is kneeling; below is an escutcheon charged with three bars (or bars gemel); of the legend there remains ONIS PELEGRENI . . . NV in capitals. The seal is apparently of English workmanship.

"NOTE.—Bertrand 'de Deucio,' as he was surnamed, the Cardinal Bishop and Archdeacon above mentioned, was a Frenchman of the Diocese of Usetz. He became Archbishop of Ambrun, and was created

a Cardinal Presbyter or priest by his countryman, P. Benedict XII., and Cardinal Bishop of Sabina by another countryman, P. Clement VI., who also made him Vice-Chancellor of the Roman Church. It is remarkable that a foreign Bishop and Cardinal should have been an Archdeacon in England. He died on the 21st of October, 1355, a few months only after the date of this Instrument, and was buried at Avignon, in the church of St. Desiderius, which he had erected. Hugh Pelegrini was most likely an Italian: he is named as the Treasurer of Lichfield in the years 1346 and 1370, in Hardy's edition of "*Le Neve's Fasti*," and he was appointed to the prebend of Stoke in Lincoln Cathedral in 1369; but this appointment was revoked for some cause in 1375.

"These Instruments seem to have been unknown to Dugdale and Hutchins, and their respective editors; but the King's licence for the appropriation of the Church of Shapwick to the use of the College is mentioned in Hutchins, 2nd edit. ii. p. 534. Unless the additional priests were made available for Brembre's Chantry, or subordinate to those of his foundation, they would seem to have been discontinued in Leland's time; for he mentions the College as consisting of a Dean, four Prebendaries, three Cantarists of the foundation of Thomas Brembre, two other Cantarists, three Vicars, and four Secondaries. (Coll. i. f. 82.) For some reason, probably because of the licence to appropriate Shapwick having been obtained by Thomas de Brembre, the addition of these priests has been sometimes confounded with the foundation of his chantry. Under Shapwick, Hutchins speaks of the church as having been appropriated to Brembre's Chantry in 1354. The Instruments exhibited clear up the obscurity in which the subject has been involved."

The Secretary then read a Communication from Sir HENRY ELLIS, addressed to the President, introducing the Narrative of a Journey made by Sir William Swan to Dresden in the year 1678, with a minute Account of the Celebration of St. George's Day in that year by George II. Duke of Saxony, who had been elected into the Order of the Garter some years previous. In former times foreign Princes, who had been received into the Order of the Garter in this country, were accustomed to acknowledge their high sense of the honour conferred upon them by the annual celebration of St. George's Day in their own countries. This Communication will be printed entire in the XXXVIIth volume of the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

The Vice-President in the Chair then gave notice that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned, over the Christmas Vacation, to Thursday the 8th of January, 1857.

Thursday, January 8th, 1857.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced:—

From the Cambrian Institute.

The Cambrian Quarterly Journal. Part 12.
December, 1856. 8vo. Tenby, 1856.

From the Editor.	The Gentleman's Magazine for 1856. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1856.
From the Editor.	The Art-Journal for 1855 and 1856. 4to. London, 1855-6.
From the Editor.	The Builder for 1856. Folio. London, 1856.
From the Editor.	Notes and Queries, with Index. 3 vols. 4to. London, 1856.
From the Editor.	The Christian Annotator. 4to. London, 1856.
From the Editor.	The Athenæum for 1856. 4to. London, 1856.
From the Editor.	The Literary Gazette for 1856. 4to. London, 1856.
From the Society of Arts.	Their Journal for 1856. 8vo. London, 1856.
From the Photographic Society.	Their Journal. 8vo. London, 1856.
From the Editor.	The Civil Engineer and Architects' Journal. 4to. London, 1856.
From the Cambrian Archæological Association.	Archæologia Cambrensis. 3rd Series, No. 9. 8vo. London, 1857.
From W. D. Bruce, Esq. and R. C. D. Bruce, Esq.	Poems on various subjects. By Jane Bruce. 12mo. Edinburgh, 1857.
From S. Carter Hall, Esq.	The Royal Gallery of Art. Part 20. Folio. London, 1856.

Philip H. Delamotte, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

Upon the ballot being taken, Richard James Spiers, Esq. was declared duly elected a Fellow.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO exhibited three large Flint Spear-heads, recently obtained from the Carruthers Collection.

The SECRETARY then read the following "Notes, on the Opening of two Barrows in Gloucestershire," by himself in 1856.

"Of all the tumular memorials that come under the notice of the Archæologist none are so perplexing as those denominated 'Long Barrows.' They are seldom found intact, and frequently contain evidence of successive interments, apparently extending over considerable intervals of time, and occasionally exhibiting two distinct rites of sepulture, namely, inhumation and cremation.

"The very prominent situation in which these long barrows are found has exposed them, perhaps more frequently than others, to the depredations of treasure-seekers at various periods; and, as already observed, it is rarely that a barrow of this form is met with in its normal condition.

"My attention having been directed to a barrow of this description, situated in a field near the farmstead of Pinkwell, a little to the west of the village of Chedworth, in Gloucestershire, I applied to the Reverend A. Gibson, the trustee for the land on which it stands, and Mr. Townsend the occupier, for permission to explore it, which was very promptly and kindly granted.

"This tumulus has always been known as 'Long Barrow,' and the field in which it is situated as 'Long Barrow Field,' but this designation was probably given to it at a comparatively recent period, when the Chedworth district of the extensive Cotswold range was first inclosed.

I learned that the southern end of the barrow had been disturbed about twenty years since for the purpose of obtaining stone, when three human skeletons were found lying side by side, but unaccompanied by relics of any description. The teeth were remarkably perfect. This rather invited than discouraged further investigation, for, although the centre of the mound appeared to have been disturbed on its surface, I was led to believe that this was attributable to the labourers in search of stone, and that it had never been ransacked by the antiquary or the treasure-seeker.

"We commenced excavations on the eastern side of the south end of the mound, which appeared to be intact, and on reaching the interior it became evident that the floor of the barrow had been excavated to a depth of two feet below the natural surface of the soil. The sides were built up with the smaller stones of the district, in the manner of 'a dry wall,' but nearer the centre the stones were of larger size, and all were placed with great apparent care, plainly shewing that this end of the barrow had not been disturbed since its first formation.

"After a careful search for some hours, and the removal of a vast number of stones, we were satisfied that there had been no deposit of any kind in this portion of the barrow, and we proceeded to remove the stones at the opposite end, where the skeletons already mentioned had been found. As the work proceeded it became obvious that the stones here were not placed with care; in fact that they had been thrown together without order or arrangement, and that this barrow had been assailed at some distant period. Nothing but the hope that the mound had been imperfectly explored would have tempted further search, and this at length ended in the finding of the metal tag of a lace and a minute fragment of pottery. By the dark brown glaze upon the latter, it is probably not earlier than the end of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century, and to this period I would refer the first assault of the barrow at Pinkwell.

"On the 19th September last, accompanied by Mr. John Chubb of Cirencester, I proceeded to open a tumulus on some arable land near Hare's Down Barn, a short distance from the village of Rodmarton, and a little to the west of the Fossway, about five miles south-west of Cirencester. It appeared to have been abridged of its height by the repeated transit of the plough, since the land had been brought under cultivation. At about ten yards from it is a small circular mound having the appearance of a second tumulus, which was opened and found to be formed of the soil of the surrounding land, without any traces of other matter.

"The larger mound was discovered to be composed of the stone of the district, and it soon became apparent that the centre had been disturbed, the stones having been thrown in, in a disorderly manner, while those around remained placed on each other in the manner of a dry wall. At the depth of about three feet the labourers reached a mass of charcoal, among which were found the shattered fragments of an urn, some calcined human bones, a splinter of flint, such as are commonly found among the remains in our primæval barrows, and about three-fourths of a denarius of Severus Alexander.

Obverse XAND . AVG. Laureated head of the emperor to the right.

Reverse . P.M.T.R.P.VIII C . II . PP. The sun standing wearing the pallium ; his right hand raised, his left holding a globe.

"This coin, with the exception of the piece which has been broken from it, is in very perfect preservation, and we may fairly presume that it had not been long in circulation at the time of its being lost or deposited. If this conjecture is well-grounded, we may suppose that the mound was violated in the first half of the third century. Severus Alexander was consul for the second time in the year 223, when this coin was minted, and it bears no marks of wear although the fracture is ancient. It is, however, as black as jet, from lying so long in contact with the wood ashes with which it was found.

"Whether the desecration of this early tumulus—for such the antiquary will allow it to be—may be referred to the hard-taxed husbandman of those days, or to the rude hands of the soldiers of a Roman cohort quartered in the neighbourhood, must be left entirely to conjecture. The fact of the finding of a Roman coin in a tumulus of the Celtic period, is, I believe, an unique instance in the annals of barrow-digging, and it is the duty of the antiquary to record it.

"S. A.

"JOHN YONGE AKERMAN.

"Dec. 30, 1856."

The Treasurer exhibited the Originals, and read the following descriptions by W. S. WALFORD, Esq. F.S.A. of—1. A Royal Charter of Henry III. confirming grants to his faithful clerk "Magister" Henry de Cerne of the town of Draicot in Wilts, and of a moiety of the manor of Melecumbe, Dorset; and 2. Counterpart of a Lease for Life, whereby William de Rolvestone granted to Petronilla de Bovylle of Orchestone, all the lands, &c. in that town which formerly came to her by the death of her sister Alice.

CHARTER OF HENRY III. AND A DEED OF 4 EDWARD II.

"12 Henry III. (1228.) Royal Charter whereby Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy (and) Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, confirmed to his beloved and faithful clerk, 'Magister' Henry de Cerne, the donations and grauts undermentioned, viz.: of the gift of John de Venuz, the town (*villam*) of Draicote, in Wilts, with the advowson of the church, to hold to him or to whom he would assign the same, in fee (*hereditarie*); and of the gift of John de Abbetot and Margaret de Clintone his wife a moiety of the manor of Melecumbe, in Dorsetshire, to hold to him and to whom he would assign the same, in fee (*hereditarie*). 'Hiis Testibus, Huberto de Burgo Comite Kancie Justiciario nostro, Ricardo Comite Cornubie fratre nostro, Philippo de Albuniaco, Henrico de Aldideleg', Waltero de Euermuthe, Godefrido de Craucumbe, Galfrido Despencer, Radulpho de Raleg', Ricardo filio Hugonis, et aliis.' Given by the hand of the venerable father Ralph Bishop of Chichester, at Dunstable, on the 20th of January, in the 12th year of his (King Henry the Third's) reign.

"Appended by a braided cord of red and green silk is the Great Seal in green wax, somewhat mutilated, but the figure of the king on each side is nearly entire. This is the earlier of the two Great Seals of Henry III. engraved by Sandford The wax has become from age extremely friable.

Some years ago, apparently, a brown varnish was applied for the purpose of preserving it.

“NOTE.—The style of Henry III. was as above, notwithstanding the loss of Normandy and Anjou, until 1259, when they were formally ceded to Louis IX. (Nicolas’s Chronology, p. 372.) ‘Magister’ Henry de Cerne was not only an ecclesiastic, but most likely a graduate in arts of some university. He was in the service of King John, and afterwards of Henry III. It should seem that he was skilled in music, one of the four arts of which the *Mathematicæ* formerly consisted;* for we find an order for payment to him and Robert de Xantonis, clerks of the king’s chapel, of 25s.—a handsome present at that time—for singing “*Christus vincit*” before the King at Easter in 16th of King John. (Rot. Lit. Clausarum, i. p. 196.) He appears also to have understood architecture, or the engineering of his day, for under Henry III. he was long engaged in superintending considerable works then in progress at Winchester Castle. The entries on this subject are numerous in the Rot. Lit. Clausarum during the 6th, 7th, and 8th years of Henry III. In the 5th year of the same king he had been sent on a mission to the Court of Rome, and indeed he was otherwise much employed by Henry, as that record shews. John de Venuz is named several times in the same record. He owed the King 20 marks in 8 Henry III. and this debt was granted to Master Henry de Cerne. (Rot. Lit. Claus. i. pp. 619, 644.) Possibly that may have led to the grant of the town of Draicote by John de Venuz, which was confirmed by the above charter. Margaret de Clinton was the daughter of William de Hatton, and widow of Osbert de Clinton and also of Richard de Beauchamp. (Brydges’s Collins, ii. p. 182, and Hutchins’s Dorsetsh. 2nd edit. iv. p. 198.) Her above-mentioned husband, John de Abbetot, though of a distinguished family, does not appear to have attained baronial rank. As to the witnesses, Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, and Richard Earl of Cornwall, the King’s brother, are sufficiently well known. Philip de Albiniaco, in the charter Albuniaco, is often mentioned in the Rot. Lit. Clausarum; but there were then two of that name, probably father and son. One was “custos” of Jersey in 14th of John; and one in 9th of Henry III. accompanied Richard, the King’s brother, into Gascony. (Cal. Rot. Pat. 4 and 13.) If that were the elder, the younger appears to have been in Guernsey on the King’s service in 1221, (6 Hen. III.) according to Rot. Lit. Claus. i. p. 515. Henry de Aldideleghe, *i.e.* Audley, was most likely he who is ranked by Dugdale and others as the first baron of that name. His death I have not found stated; but he was living some years after the date of this charter. The names of Walter de Euermuthe (Yarmouth), Godfrey de Craucumbe, and Ralph de Ralegh, occur several times in the Rot. Lit. Claus. of the early part of the reign of Henry III. Godfrey de Craucumbe was Constable of the Tower in the nineteenth year of that reign, and Steward of the King’s household (*Senescallus Regis*) in the year following. (Cal. Rot. Pat. 17.) Richard FitzHugh is named in the Rot. Lit. Claus. as in the King’s service in ninth of Henry III. (vol. ii. p. 68.) The chancellor by whom the

* The others were, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Astronomy. See Du Cange, *voce* “*Quadrivium*.”

charter was passed was Ralph de Nevill, Bishop of Chichester, of whose earlier life some interesting particulars, together with several of his letters, have been published by Mr. Blaauw in vol. iii. of the Sussex Archæological Collections.

"This charter is noticed by Hutchins under Melcomb Horsey (iv. p. 299), where the family of de Cerne for some generations held property; but his information seems to have been derived from the enrolment of it, and not from the original document. He has inadvertently described it as if it comprised other property than what is above mentioned.

"4 Edward II. (1310). Counterpart of Lease for Life, indented, whereby William de Rolvestone granted and confirmed to Petronilla de Bovylle, of Orchestone, all the lands and tenements, rents, services, and possessions in the town (*villa*) of Orchestone Bovylle, which formerly came to her by the death of her sister Alice, and which he held by the demise (*ex dimissione*) of the same Petronilla to him and his son Nicholas and his (William's) heirs for ever; to hold to the said Petronilla for her life, rendering yearly a penny of silver at Michaelmas, and performing the services to the chief lords. Warranty, and a clause for the reverter of the premises at the death of Petronilla. 'Hiis testibus, Dominis Hugone Wake, Stephano de Bryghtmerstone, militibus, Ada de Paulesholt, Nicholao de Wyly, Johanne de Langeford, Radulpho de Aula, Johanne Batham, Alexandro Giffard, Ada Bartelot, and Waltero de Shirenetone (or Shirevetone) et aliis.'

"Dated at Orchestone Bovylle, on Thursday next before the feast of All Saints, in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward, son of King Edward (*i.e.* Edw. II.).

"On a label is a small fragment of a seal, probably of a pointed oval form. There remains of the device part of an Agnus Dei, and of the legend LE DE in capitals. It was therefore most likely the seal of Petronilla de Bovylle; and if so, this is the counterpart of the lease.

"Petronilla de Bovylle seems to have been the owner of property in Orcheston St Mary, sometimes called Orcheston Bovylle in 1308, which was about two years before the date of the above deed; as she then presented to the Church. (Hoare's Wilts. Hundred of Branch and Dole, p. 41.) She probably died before 1315, for in the Returns of the Lords of Towns, &c. for the military levies in 9th Edw. II. William de Rolvestone and John de Bluet appear as the only lords in that parish. Nicholas de Rolvestone presented to the Church in 1342. (Hoare's Wilts. *ubi supra*, p. 40.) The advowson would therefore seem to have gone with the lands and tenements in the lease. The object of the deed may have been to complete some arrangement by which the property was to be settled on Petronilla for her life, and after her death on William de Rolvestone and his son Nicholas and the heirs of William. Possibly we may not have the limitation in the very words of the previous deed, and that William and his son Nicholas were to take successively. The grant by Petronilla to them was probably made immediately before this lease. There was then a legal reason for effecting this by two deeds, as she could not have granted to herself. The witness Sir Hugh Wake may have been Hugh, a younger son of Baldwin Wake, a

baron by tenure, who died in 1282; which Hugh was in the wars in Scotland under Edward I. and Edward II. and was known as Sir Hugh Wake of Blisworth. The name of Sir Stephen de Bryghtmerstone I have not met with elsewhere. Rolveston, Wyly, Langford, and Sherrington (the place I suppose meant by Shirenetone), as well as Orcheston, are in Wilts.

"This deed gives consistency to some unconnected facts as to the ownership of lands in Orcheston St. Mary, which are stated in Hoare's account of that parish."

JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.S.A., communicated Transcripts of twenty-five Letters written from the Hague by the Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I. and addressed to Sir Edward Nicholas. The letters which passed between this Queen and Sir Edward from August, 1654, to January, 1655, fifteen in number, have already been published in the Appendix to Evelyn's Diary, edited by the late Mr. Bray, and those now read may be regarded as a continuation of the same correspondence, ranging from the month of April, 1655, to the end of January in the following year. "Though throwing some little light upon historical points," observes Mr. Evans, "their principal interest consists in their being a true reflex of the lively gossiping character of the Queen, which, through all her misfortunes, appears to have remained unchanged—her enjoyment of a hunting party, a copy of verses, or a famous mask danced by the gallants of the Court, having been as great in 1655 as it was some forty or more years before, when, full of youth and hope, she had been the presiding goddess of the costly festivals at Heidelberg, in honour of her arrival in the Palatinate. The terms on which she stood with the Royal exiles at Cologne, her son the Elector, Prince Rupert, and other members of her family, are exhibited in these letters, together with notices of the political reports at that time current at the Hague, and other matters of passing gossip."

The first five letters having been read, a further portion was reserved for reading at a future Meeting.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

Thursday, January 15th, 1857.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books to the Society's Library were announced:

From the Author.

Mémoire sur la manière de lire Pausanias à propos du véritable emplacement de l'Agora d'Athènes. Par M. Ch. Lenormant. 4to. Paris, 1856.

From the British Archæological Association.

Their Journal, Dec. 31, 1856. 8vo. London, 1856.

- From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. Proceedings and Papers, No. VI. Nov. 1856. 8vo. Dublin, 1856.
- From the Author (through J. W. Pycroft, Esq.) The Cricket Field; or, the History and the Science of the Game of Cricket. 8vo. London, 1854.

Richard James Spiers, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

The Ballot was taken for George Dennis, Esq. who was declared duly elected a Fellow.

JOSEPH CLARK, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an Implement or Instrument, called the "Dumb Borsholder of Chart," a manor in the parish of Wateringbury, in the county of Kent, in the vestry of the church of which it is still kept.

It appears in an extract from an Account of Wateringbury, written by one Edward Greensted, clerk and schoolmaster, who died in 1797, at the age of 83, that about the year 1310 Henry de Labourne obtained a charter of free-warren to his lands at Wateringbury; among which lands Chart is particularly named. Wateringbury village, it appears, had a market granted to it to be holden every Tuesday, and a three-day fair at the feast of St. John Baptist, both procured by Hugh de Leybourne in the same year with this charter of free-warren. How long the market continued is unknown; nor is it ascertained in what part of the parish it was kept. Tradition, however, states it to have been held in a place called Chart-Garden, now a wood, near a spot called Pizein Well, where foundations of houses and walls are still traceable, together with several draw-wells, upon this and the neighbouring lands.

Pizein Well, this Account says, is a vill or borough in the western division of the parish: the "Dumb Borsholder" claiming liberty over fifteen houses in that precinct, every one of which formerly was obliged to pay to the keeper of the Borsholder one penny yearly. The Dumb Borsholder was always first called at the Court Leet holden for the hundred of Twyford, when its keeper (who was yearly appointed by that Court) held it up to the call with a neckcloth or handkerchief put through an iron ring fixed at the top; and answered for it. The Borsholder of Chart, with the Court Leet, has been now discontinued, 1750—1760; and the Borsholder put in by the quarter sessions for Wateringbury claims liberty over the whole parish.

The "Dumb Borsholder" itself is a log of darkish wood, three feet and a half inch long; an iron ring on the top, and secured by a ring at the sides near the bottom; the circumference greater at some places than at others, and with a spike four and a half inches long, to fix it in the ground, or to break open upon occasion, and which was done without a warrant from a justice of the peace, when suspected persons or things were unlawfully concealed in any of the fifteen houses above-mentioned.

The last person who acted as deputy for this Borsholder was Thomas Clampard, a blacksmith, who died in 1748.

ARTHUR ASHPITEL, Esq. then read a Communication "On Choirs and Chancels, particularly as regards their use in Southern Europe."

Mr. Ashpitel commenced by commenting on the different positions

an architect finds himself in while designing churches in the revived mediæval styles. That any one with any feeling for Gothic art must see how necessary it was to the effect of the building to have a long chancel; that in ancient buildings these were seldom less than one-third of the total length of the edifice, and that often the chancel was equal in length to the nave; that a notion had lately sprung up that the laity ought always to be excluded from the chancel, while at the same time, by a strange anomaly in all our cathedrals, the laity were all huddled into the choirs, and the naves left vacant, so that it was a reproach on the part of the utilitarians, that one-third of our churches, and three-fourths of our cathedrals, were utterly wasted. Mr. Ashpitel then said, that, impressed with these notions, he carefully observed, on a late visit to Italy, the construction of choirs and chancels, the uses made of them, and the traditions attached to their uses. He would first call their attention to what the choir or *χορος* was in the early Christian Church; then to its changes during the mediæval period; and lastly to its present state and use in Southern Europe.

The Christian Church was not a copy of, or derived from, the Pagan temple in any way, but from the Roman Basilica, or Hall of Justice. From worshipping in caves and catacombs, the early Christians were permitted by wealthy converts to occupy their halls (which were attached to most great men's houses) for the purposes of worship; and the form was found so convenient, that, in the time of Constantine, many were converted into, and many buildings of similar form erected as, Christian churches.

Mr. Ashpitel then went into a close description of most of those still existing at Rome, and exhibited a plan of the San Clemente, which still retains in every respect all the features it possessed in the days of Constantine. There was a large semicircular niche at the end of the building, in the middle of which the altar stood, the seats for the bishop and presbyters being close to the wall behind it. This was on a platform raised some steps, never less than three; at the top there was a railing called "cancelli." In front was a space inclosed by marble slabs about four feet high, extending a short way down the nave, in which the "chorus psallentium" or choir of singers sat, and from whence it derived its name of choir or *χορος*; on each side of this were the ambones or pulpits for reading the gospels and epistles, and for preaching. Within the inclosure were sung the psalms, hymns, and doxologies.

He then remarked on the usage of the words "Pagan" and "Christian Art" as regarded architecture, and explained how the use of these terms, originally intended to do honour to mediæval art, were ridiculous and offensive in the extreme to the ears of Italians. "What!" have they often said, "are those buildings in which the Holy Apostles and their successors have preached, which have been imbued with the blood of Saints and Martyrs, where Synods and Councils have sate, and which exist to the present day unaltered—are these to be called Pagan, while that style which we know to have been brought from the East by the Crusaders, and, however it may have flourished in the North, has never even taken root in Rome—is this, the *Saracenic*, to be called *Christian*? while the true early Christian—the style of the Apostolic age—is to be called *Pagan*? Mohammedan called Christian and Christian Pagan—

“ it is insulting to our common sense.” It was difficult to answer such remarks.

Mr. Ashpitel then took a rapid sketch of the rise and progress of the Monastic Orders, and particularly of the custom still observed in the Romish Church, whenever there was a “ Conventus ” or assemblage of the Clergy, of meeting every third hour of the day and night in the Church, and reciting and singing certain services called the Canonical Hours, or more commonly the Breviary Services. These were sung in the choir. The great Roman authority, Carranza, attributed their introduction to Pope Damasus the First (A.D. 371), but our learned divines, Bingham and Joseph Mede, thought them to be later.

Soon after their introduction, Choirs seem to have been inclosed. The best authority on this point is the celebrated Durandus, who says in his *Rationale*, “ In the primitive Church the peribolus or wall which encircles the Choir was only elbow-high, and which is still observed in some churches (this wall of course stood in the middle of the nave before the altar); but in this time (he says) almost always a veil is hung up, or a wall interposed, between the Clergy and the people, lest they should mutually look at each other.” From this system of raising the peribolus or wall round the choir may be traced the present state of Choirs and Chancels; one great difference being, that the cancelli or rails, which formerly separated the Altars from Choirs, now separate the Choirs from the Naves.

That the laity in old times were admitted into the Choirs is proved by many instances, in none more so than by Barclay, in his “ Shippe of Fooles,” several passages from which were read, one of which in particular, alluding to the indecent behaviour in churches, talks of men “ clapping with their heeles in churche and in queere; ” besides the custom in our own country, France, and in Belgium.

In Italy the laity enter the choirs and take their seats in the stalls just as they do here; and it is said they always have done so. The word “ chancel ” is unknown in Italy as applied to a part of the building — “ cancelli ” mean only the gates or rails before the choir or “ coro.” What we call chancel or choir, they call by the primitive term of tribune (the *βημα* of the early Christians). The word “ coro ” is applied to any part of the building, side chapel or otherwise, where the choir assembles, such being shifted from place to place according to the weather, or to convenience. But *while* the choir *are* assembled there, and *it is* a “ coro,” the gates are shut (oftentimes curtains are drawn) and the laity are carefully excluded.

Mr. Ashpitel then explained how a friend of his was puzzled by talking of the choir as of the east end of a large church, when the sacristan said, “ No, Sir, this is the tribune—the choir is now in the second chapel on the right of the nave—next week it will be in the Spanish Chapel in the Green Cloister.” And he also instanced, as the most striking illustration, that the churches built by the Jesuits have no choirs or chancels. Ignatius Loyola, finding how the recital of the breviary services at every third hour interfered with the active life he required of his followers, would not suffer them to do so, and consequently choirs were useless, and are never built in his churches.

He then showed that the notion that the laity should never enter the choir was quite novel, and had arisen since the publication of a transla-

tion of part of Durandus, who says, "That the Council of Mayence had determined that the part which is divided by the rails from the altar should be open only to the clergy while chanting;" "*psallentibus tantum pateat clericis.*" Now, curiously enough, this dogma is not to be found in the canons of the Council of Mayence, but it is in those of the second Council of Tours (A.D. 560), and would quite agree with the notion of the present practice, if we suppose by "*psallens clericus*" was meant, as it is in the present day, the choir *while* the breviary offices are going on—in other words the *choir* WHILE it is a *choir*—but, on reading the words of the canon itself, it goes on to say, "but, for praying and for communicating let the holy of holies itself be open to the laity and to women, as the custom is."

He then entered at length into the question of the canons of the fourth Council of Toledo, and of the sixth of Constantinople, and described the use of the churches in Rome; that different services are held in different parts of the edifices, as the number of persons present or other convenience may require, the laity being freely admitted to all parts of the building, with one exception only,—that they are always excluded from the chapels *while* the breviary services are celebrating; but as soon as these are over the gates are thrown open, and masses or other public services said, and the laity admitted again.

Mr. Ashpitel then alluded to some traditions extant among the English Catholics at Rome, one, that the separation of the sexes in churches was said to have been an innovation of Zuinglius. The passage in Saint Augustine de Civitate Dei, he was told, alludes to a practice still in use at Rome, that on certain occasions men alone go to certain churches and women to others; not that there is a separation of the sexes in the same church. He also explained, that there is no "orientation," as it is called, of churches in Italy; and that there is a tradition, that the framers of the Prayer Book used the phrase *north* side of the altar, disliking the use of the words "Gospel side," or "Cornu Evangelii." He also related another tradition, that the modern pronunciation of Latin was introduced in the time of Elizabeth, that those who had received a foreign education, and so be suspected as seminary priests, might be detected as soon as they quoted a classic authority. He concluded by a hope, that the subject might be more carefully investigated; and more particularly, whether morning prayer and occasional services might not still be held in chancels, rather than scattering people thinly over a large cold church; and also, whether the fact of the Church of England having determined that the altar should be *moveable*, may not have had, and may not still have, a most important bearing on this subject.

Thursday, January 22nd, 1857.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and thanks for them ordered to be returned:

From the Lord Wrottesley.

An Address delivered at the Anniversary of the Royal Society, Dec. 1st, 1856. 8vo. London, 1856.

From Frederic Ouvry, Esq.

1. Œuvres d'Estienne Pasquier, 2 vols. Folio. Amsterdam, 1723.
2. Nouvelles Ordinaires, du 10 Octobre, 1676. 8vo. Paris.

It was announced from the Chair, that the President had nominated as Auditors of the Accompts of the Society for the year 1856,

Charles Wykeham Martin, Esq.
Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P.
The Lord Aveland, and
John Bruce, Esq.

The Rev. William Calvert and Richard Mceson, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

SEÑOR URICOECHEA exhibited several Photographs from Drawings of Idols, and other objects, obtained in New Granada.

The ABBÉ COCHET, honorary Member of the Society, communicated a "Note sur la Sepulture d'un jeune Guerrier Franc découverte a Enverneu (Seine Inferieure) le 10 Septembre, 1856;" a translation of which, by W. M. Wylie, Esq. F.S.A. was read to the Meeting, accompanied by remarks addressed to the Secretary. The translation, with Mr. Wylie's remarks, will appear in the forthcoming portion of the *Archæologia*.

The reading of the Letters of the Queen of Bohemia, addressed to Sir Edward Nicholas, was resumed. In one, dated July 12th, the Queen alludes to several political events; among others, to the rumour of the Protector's assumption of a new title; to Penn's fleet; and to the Royal Princes' fondness for archery. A Letter of the 30th of August speaks of the prevalence of the Plague in the Cities of the Continent. The Hague is, however, totally free.

Thanks for these Communications were ordered to be returned.

Thursday, January 29th, 1857.

The Right Hon. the EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced:

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| From the Zoological Society. | Their Proceedings, Nos. 310 to 313. 8vo. London, 1857. |
| From the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society. | Their Transactions. Vol. 5, Part 3. 4to. Exeter, 1856. |
| From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. | Philipp Knipschilter. De Nobilitate, 2 vols. Folio. Campoduni, 1693. |
| From the Author. | Arena Cornubiæ. By J. W. Pycroft. 3rd Edition. 4to. London, 1856. |

From the Prince Labanoff.

1. Notice sur la Collection des Portraits de Marie Stuart appartenant au Prince Alexandre Labanoff.
2. Pièces et Documents relatifs au Comte de Bothwell, publiés par le Prince Alexandre Labanoff. Both 8vo. St. Petersburg, 1856.

The Certificates for James Buckman, Esq. and William Lawrence Banks, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting-room the usual time, and the Ballots upon them having been taken, those gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

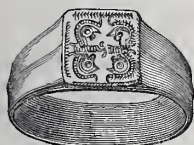
J. T. AUCLAND, Esq. exhibited a gold twisted Ring dug up in the parish of Ringmer, near Lewes, in Sussex, in December last; the workmanship resembling that of the specimens engraved in the Journal of the Archæological Institute, vol. viii. p. 100; and in the Archæologia, vol. XXXVI. pl. xvii. fig. 6. Mr. Auckland also exhibited a silver-gilt finger Ring of the 16th century, bearing the initials I. C.

S. TYMMS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, 1. A gold Ear-ring, apparently of oriental workmanship:

2. A bronze Ring, inscribed with an undecypherable legend in rude uncial characters: and

3. A lump of Silver formed by the fusion of a number of coins of Edward the Confessor, found in the garden of Sir H. E. Bunbury, at Great Barton.

Sir EDMUND ANTROBUS, Bart. by the hands of Frederic Ouvry, Esq. Treasurer, exhibited three silver finger Rings found, in the month of February, 1843, on his estate at Amesbury, Wilts, in a spot called Long's Farm, by labourers engaged in trenching for plauting. They were discovered in a rude urn, with a number of silver and small brass Roman coins, ranging from Posthumus and Tetricus to Theodosius the Second, the son of Arcadius, who reigned from A.D. 408 to A.D. 450. The rings are of equal dimensions and nearly similar weight, and are doubtless of provincial workmanship. The first has a plain loop with a



1.



2.



3.

square bezel, slightly raised, on which are engraved in a rude style, but sufficiently characteristic to be identified as Roman, four galeated human heads face to face; between them an unknown object, perhaps intended for a thunderbolt. The second has a bezel like the first, flanked by a triangular-shaped ornament composed of pellets and incised lines with dots; on the bezel is engraved the rude figure of a stag couchant-regardant; above it a bird. The barbarous character of these figures

assimilates in no respect to Roman art, but resembles the ruder representations of the mediæval artist. The third has a plain parallel ornament on each side of the square bezel, which bears the rude figure of a winged quadruped. These rings, discovered under such circumstances, are of peculiar interest to the Archæologist. They may be considered as affording examples of indigenous workmanship. The style in which the figures of the animals is engraved recalls that of the early Saxon Sceattas ; and, although the latest coin discovered with them is of an emperor who reigned till the middle of the fifth century, the deposit might still be of a later period, and as recent as the end of that century. The greater part of the copper coins are much worn by circulation ; but the silver coins do not indicate the same amount of wear ; and the reign of Theodosius the Second is the nearest approximate date that we can assign to the rings.

The Rev. EDWARD TROLLOPE exhibited Drawings of six Anglo-Saxon Vases, lately found in the parish of Kirton in Lindsey, Lincolnshire, upon land belonging to S. B. Richardson, Esq. of Hiboldstow. Also Drawings of similar relics found at Aucaster, in the same county. Mr. Trollope likewise exhibited a Dagger in a bronze gilt sheath ornamented with studs, &c. found in the bed of the river Witham, near Fiskerton : with a gold Armilla, apparently of the Celtic period, found at Cuxwold, near Caister, in Lincolnshire.

Mr. Trollope then himself read a " Memoir of the Captivity of John, King of France, in England," in the time of King Edward the Third. This Communication was accompanied by the exhibition of a drawn Plan of Somerton Castle, in which King John was at first confined ; and also by a Drawing of the Effigy of the King on his Tomb at St. Denys.

Thursday, February 5th, 1857.

The Rt. Hon. the EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The Presents announced to the Library were :—

From the Editor.	The Royal Gallery of Art. Edited by S. Carter Hall, F.S.A. Part 21. Folio. London, 1857.
From the Author.	A paper read, Nov. 23rd, 1854, before the Society of Antiquaries of London, on the office of Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer. By J. W. Pycroft, F.S.A. 4to.
From the Author.	Catalogue of the Soulages Collection. By J. C. Robinson, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1856.

Upon a ballot being taken, the Hon. Frederic Lygon was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following Letter, from JOHN EVANS, Esq. F.S.A. addressed to the Secretary, was read :—

"Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead,
"Jan. 28, 1857.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I inclose a list of Proclamations and Broad-sides, the property of James More Molyneux, of Loseley, Esq. and a Fellow of our Society; and am further happy to add, that I am authorised, on his behalf, to offer for the acceptance of the Society of Antiquaries, all those among them of which copies are not already to be found in the Society's magnificent and extensive collection of similar documents.

"These Proclamations are twenty-eight in number, ranging from 1549 to 1642, and issued under the following monarchs :

Edward VI.	1	} 28 Proclamations.
Elizabeth	16	
James VI. of Scots	1	
James I.	7	
Charles I.	3	

The most interesting among them appears to me to be that of Edward VI. against those who, by vile, slanderous, and most traitorous bills, scrolls, and papers, maintained the traitorous doings of the Duke of Somerset; those of Elizabeth concerning excess in apparel; the observation of the Order of Common Prayer; against building within three miles of any of the Gates of the City of London; and those of James on his accession, and against the exportation of gold and silver.

"The Broad-sides are nine in number, of which the satirical doggrels on the Duke of Monmouth, and the answer of the Goldbeaters of London to certain grievances exhibited against them by the Cutlers, Painters, and Bookbinders, are I think the most curious.

"As I have not had an opportunity of examining the Society's Collection of Proclamations, with a view of ascertaining which of those belonging to Mr. Molineux will fill up still existing gaps, I am not at all aware how many of them it will be desirable to accept; but, whether they be few or many, the Society will, I am sure, fully appreciate the great liberality evinced by Mr. Molyneux in offering them the right of selection from so numerous a collection.

"I remain, my dear Sir, yours very truly,

"JOHN EVANS.

"J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

"Sec. Soc. Ant. &c. &c. &c."

The following was the selection subsequently made from the Proclamations and Broad-sides offered by Mr. Molineux :—

PROCLAMATIONS.

1st Eliz. 20th Oct. 1559. A Decree of the Privy Council for a Reformation of their Servants in certain Abuses of Apparel.

8th Eliz. 12th Feb. 1565-6. A Proclamation concerning Apparel.

12th Eliz. 24th Nov. 1569. A Proclamation denouncing the Earls of Northumberland and Westmerland as traitors.

15th Eliz. 30th April, 1573. A Proclamation for the restitution of Intercourse betwixt the kingdomes, countreys, and subjects of the Queenes Majestie and the King of Spayne.

15th Eliz. 11th June, 1573. A Proclamation to observe the Order of Common Prayer, and against a Book called "The Admonition to the Parliament."

15th Eliz. 20th Oct. 1573. A Proclamation agaynst the despisers or breakers of the Orders prescribed in the Booke of Common Prayer.

19th Eliz. 16th Feb. 1576-7. A Proclamation concerning Apparel.

20th Eliz. 30th Oct. 1578. A Brief, or Letters Patent, in favour of the Port of Hasting in Sussex.

22nd Eliz. 20th Dec. 1579. A Proclamation concerning the Importation of French Wines.

22nd Eliz. 12th Feb. 1579-80. A Branche of a Proclamation concerning Swordes, Daggers, Rapiers, and Bucklers.

22nd Eliz. 7th July 1580. A Proclamation to prohibit building within three miles of any of the Gates of the City of London.

24th Eliz. 1st April, 1582. A Proclamation to denounce Jesuites traitours.

25th Eliz. 19th April, 1583. A Proclamation against Retainers.

6th James VI. of Scotland, 13th April, 1573. A Proclamation concerning the incoming of the English forces, and a Commandment for their good Intrcatment and friendly usage.

1st James I. 23rd June, 1603. A Proclamation concerning Prizes taken by Privateers from Spanish Subjects.

16th James I. 6th Feb. 1618-19. A Proclamation forbidding the eating of flesh in Lent on Fish dayes appointed by the Law.

17th Chas. I. 12th Dec. 1641. A Proclamation for the Attendance of the Members in both Houses of Parliament.

17th Chas. I. 16th March, 1641-2. A Proclamation for putting the Laws against Popish Recusants in due execution.

BROADSIDES.

1659. Two Letters from Vice-Admiral John Lawson.

1666. A Table of Scantlings of Timber for Buildings in London.

1678. A List of one Unanimous Club of Voters in His Majesties Long Parliament dissolved in 78. Very fit to be thought on at the next New Choice.

1680. The Oxford Alderman's Speech to the D. of M. when His Grace made his entrance into that City about Sept. 1680. Also a Canto on the new Miracle wrought by the D. of M. curing a young Wench of the King's Evil.

No Date. The Loyal Address of the eminent Town of Lynn-Regis, in the County of Norfolk. Also that of the City of Hereford.

——— Directions for the 11gh Constables of Hundreds and Liberties to make their Presentments by.

——— The Answer of the Gold-beaters of London to the Grievances exhibited by the Cutlers, Painters, and Book-binders, against them and their Charter of Incorporation.

——— A true Remonstrance of the State of the Salt Businesse undertaken (for the furnisement thereof between Berwick and Pool, they with the Isle of Wight and members inclusive) by the Societie of Saltmakers of South and North Shields, and of Scotland.

——— Reasons why the Contribution of one Penny per tunne of every Ship that goeth forward and backward on the North Coast of England towards the maintainance of the Lighthouses at Winterton should not be any grievance; with an Answer unto the objections of the Trinity House.

The Rev. LAMBERT LARKING, F.S.A., exhibited a stone Vessel dug up a few weeks since on the estate of Viscount Falmouth, in the parish of Mereworth, in Kent, ornamented with Norman sculpture, and conjectured to have been formed out of the head of a shaft or column.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, Esq. F.S.A. then read some additional observations on Chancels, supplementary to Mr. Ashpitel's paper on that subject. Mr. Ashpitel having confined his attention chiefly to Italy, Mr. Parker mentioned the principal instances which occurred to him shewing

the early practice in France and England. He agreed with Mr. Ashpitel that the word *Chancel* originally signified the space inclosed by a Cancellus or screen, and was in that sense synonymous with the Choir, or place for the chorus; but this was not necessarily, or always, the eastern limb of the church; and in this sense there were frequently several chancels in the same church, each chantry-chapel having its own cancellus, and being frequently called by the name of Chancel, as in the Constitutions of Archbishop Gray, A.D. 1256, and those of the Legate Othobon, A.D. 1268. The principal Chancel, or chorus, was also frequently placed in the nave—or at least partly in the nave—both in France and England, in early times. In the South of France, the chorus is placed in the centre of the church, and a large part of the congregation assemble between the east end of the choir and the high altar, which is again inclosed within its own cancellus. The space around the altar—called the Holy Place, the Sanctuary, the Presbytery, and by other names—was also called the Chancel, being inclosed by its own cancelli. This was the case in the pagan basilicas, where the tribune was so inclosed, and where the cancellarius sat: and the same custom was continued in the early Christian churches, the Christian altar being placed on the chord of the apse, on the same spot as the pagan altar had stood before, and being inclosed in the same manner with its own cancellus—the place of which is supplied by the altar-rails in the English Church. The custom of inclosing the high altar and the chorus within the same solid screen only came into use in the twelfth century, and more commonly in the thirteenth, along with the procession-path and the Lady-chapel, in consequence of a change in the Roman ritual at that period.

By the law of England, the chancel, in the sense of the eastern limb of the church, is distinct from the church, each having to be kept in repair by different parties: and at the time of the Reformation the word *church* did not include the chancel. The order that the two tables of the Commandments should be placed at the east end of the church, meant at the east end of the nave, against the chancel-arch, where a partition was commonly erected for that purpose. The order that “Chancels *shall remain* as they have done in times past,” means that they shall not be destroyed to save the expense of keeping them in repair, as hundreds were at the time of the Reformation; many of which were *rebuilt* at the Restoration, under the direction of the great divines and bishops of the time of Charles II. The customs of the Church of England at that period, to which our present Book of Common Prayer and our present Act of Uniformity belong, are far more binding upon us than the customs of any earlier period. The word *table*, both in the time of Elizabeth and in the time of Charles II., meant a slab, or board only, and did not include the framework or other support on which it rested; and this slab was ordered to be moveable, and is actually found *detached* on all old Communion-tables, when not fastened by modern nails or screws.

The custom of the Orientation of churches in France and England appears to rest on ancient tradition, and is one of many ancient customs which seem to shew the Eastern origin of the ancient Gallican Church, and through it of the ancient British Church also. It

never was a law of the Church, nor a Roman custom, and never was a universal practice, though always the usual custom; and, provided that the direction was eastward, that appears to have been sufficient, without any great exactness being necessary. The Chancel was often rebuilt at a different time from the Nave, and, the ground-plans being laid out carelessly, they do not both follow the same line.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, February 12th, 1857.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books were announced, and thanks for them ordered to be returned.

- From Joseph Mayer, Esq. F.S.A. *Inventorium Sepulchrale*. By the Rev. Bryan Faussett. Edited by Charles Roach Smith. 4to. London, 1856.
- From the Royal Agricultural Society of England. *Their Journal*. Vol. 17. Part 2. 8vo. London, 1856.
- From John Stuart Gleanie, Esq. *Essays, chiefly on Scottish Antiquities*. By John Stuart of Inchbreck. 4to. Aberdeen, 1846.

The Certificate of Signor Riccio having been suspended the usual time in the Meeting Room the ballot was taken, when he was declared duly elected an Honorary Fellow.

The Ballots were also severally taken for Thomas Baines, Esq. and Henry Murray, Esq. who were thereupon declared duly elected Fellows.

J. E. NIGHTINGALE, Esq. exhibited a brass Bowl found at Wilton a short time since, during excavations for sewerage. Attached to the rim were four rings, secured by staples terminating in the heads of animals. The workmanship probably of the eleventh century.

JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an Impression of a Seal of Thomas Cros de Hackney, bearing a coat somewhat resembling that on the Seal of Matilda Fraunceys, lately exhibited to the Society, accompanied by the following Letter:

"MY DEAR SIR,

"Lee Road, Blackheath,
"29 Dec. 1856.

"I inclose an impression of the Seal of Thomas Cros de Hackney, which I think worthy of notice, especially as the arms, 'a saltire between four crosses,' somewhat resemble the impaled coat on the seal of Matilda Fraunceys, which is, however, some forty years later in date.

This Seal is attached to a grant from Thomas de Hakeneye, 'dictus' Cross, fishmonger, of London, to James de Palstre of Shorham, and Ysmanie his wife, of four shops, with a garden adjoining, in the parish of St. Botulph without Bishopsgate, London, lying between the tenement of the Prior and Convent of the New Hospital of the Blessed Mary without Bishopsgate, London, on the north, and the tenement which Simon de Parys, Alderman of the ward, holds of the Prior and Convent for the term of his life, on the south; and bounded by the street on the east, and the garden of Thomas Parys on the west. The deed is dated on the Thursday before the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, 11th Edward II., [1317]; and is witnessed by John de Wengrave, then Mayor of London, William de Ffurneys and John Prioze, Sheriffs, and Simon de Parys, alderman of the ward, William de Pountfrett, Roger Swetyng, William le Horner, Roger Huberd, Thomas le Brewere, John de Haryngheye, John le Mareschal "illius" Ward, and others.

Another impression of this Seal (according to the legend, S. THOME CROS DE HAKENEYE), is appended to a grant from Thomas, the



son of Robert de Hakeneye, 'dictus' Cros, to Henry de Schorne, Citizen and Fishmonger, of London, of a garden situate without Bishopsgate, between the garden of Henry de Schorne (which belonged to James de Palstre and Ysmanie his wife), on the east, and the tenement of Simon de Paris on the south and west, and the tenement which belonged to Robert de Hakeneye on the north.

"This deed is dated three years later than the previous one, viz. on the 6th April, 14 Edward II., and is witnessed by Robert de Kendal then mayor of London, William Prodhorne and Reginald de Conduitu sheriffs, John Poyntel then alderman of the ward, William de Pountfret skinner, and others. A fragment of an oval seal,* with a portion of the legend still remaining (AKENEYE), is affixed to a grant from Hugh de Notingham, skinner, of London, and Agnes his wife (daughter of Robert de Hakenay), to Thomas son of Robert de Hakenay,

* The device on this seal appears to be intended for the branch of a tree.

' dicto ' Cross, of a shop and garden in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate.

"The deed is witnessed by John le Blount then mayor, Nicholas Pycok and Nigel Drury sheriffs, Simon de Parys alderman of the ward, Walter Osekyn, William de Pontefract, William le Monet', Hugo le Cordwaner, John le Clerk, and others.

"The date of this deed is 1 Edward II. [1307].

"The device of a cross appears to have been frequently adopted by families of that name during the 14th century.

"I recently met with an example at Coventry; and inclose a rubbing from a small brass plate on the side of the font in St. Michael's church in that town, on which the mark of John Crosse (mayor of Coventry in 1394), is engraved.

"The Coventry Annals state, that the font was placed there in that year by him.

"I am, dear Sir, truly yours,

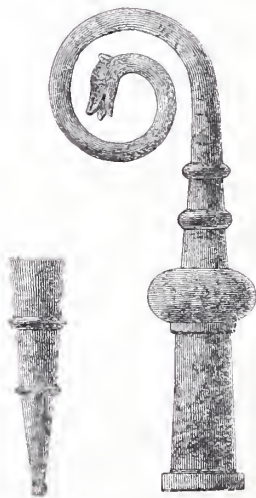
"J. Y. Akerman, Esq. F.S.A.

JOSEPH HOWARD."

The following Letter from W. M. WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. to J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary, was read:

"MY DEAR SIR,

"Our indefatigable friend the Abbé Cochet has just favoured me with the inclosed drawing of an ancient crozier, which will perhaps interest



some of our friends. The Abbé states the crozier to be of copper gilt; and seems inclined to assign it to the thirteenth century. It was found during the past summer, in a stone coffin lying in a sepulchral vault beneath the present Rue Imperiale at Rouen, on the site of the abbey of St. Arnaud, which existed there from 1035 to 1791. It is supposed to be the crozier of an abbess.

"Below the crozier, between the knob and the ferule or socket, the following words are engraved, forming three lines, and preceded by crosses :

✠ ARGUE
✠ OBSECRA
✠ INCREPA

"Believe me, sincerely yours,

"Blackheath, Feb. 6, 1857.

W. M. WYLIE."

The reading of the Queen of Bohemia's Letters, communicated by JOHN EVANS, Esq. was resumed and concluded. They form a running comment upon the politics of the day, with occasional allusions to the continental policy of Cromwell. These Letters are invariably signed with the Queen's cypher, and subscribed, "Your most affectionat frend."

These Letters will appear entire in the forthcoming portion of Vol. XXXVII. of the Archæologia.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

Thursday, February 19th, 1857.

The Right Hon. the EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Works were announced as presented to the Library :

From the Spalding Club.	Sculptured Stones of Scotland. Folio. Aberdeen, 1856.
From the Society of Emulation, Rouen.	Bulletin des Travaux. Année 1854-1855. 8vo. Rouen, 1855.
From the Author.	Sechszehntes Programm zum Winckelmanns-fest der Archäologischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin. Von Eduard Gerhard. 4to. Berlin, 1856.

The Certificates for the election of John Rose Butlin, Esq. and James Claude Webster, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were severally balloted for, whereupon those gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows.

The following Note from JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, Esq., F.S.A., addressed to the Secretary, was read :

"Lee Road, Blackheath,
"13 Feby 1857.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I inclose for exhibition a Grant from Thomas Hunte, 'Armiger,' of Tychmersh, in the county of Northampton, to John Barnville, Richard Dudley, Thomas Mulso de Newton, John Gedon priest, Thomas Wytelshay, and Thomas Dalynghton de Tychmersh, of seven cottages, with a garden adjoining, at 'Tourehill,' which belonged to Henry Tyweslay, of the city of London, gentleman.

"The deed is witnessed by Roger Lentyne, gentleman, Thomas Gryndell, John Mushe, and John Seruane, and is dated 20 June, 33 Henry VI.

The seal of Thomas Hunte is appended, on which the following arms



are represented: A chevron within a border, charged with roundels; two foxes support the shield. Crest: A talbot's head erased. Legend: S thomas hunte.

"I am, dear Sir, most truly yours,

"JOSEPH J. HOWARD."

The Secretary then read a Communication by himself, entitled, "Some Account of the Possessions of the Abbey of Malmesbury in North Wilts, in the days of the Anglo-Saxon Kings." It will appear entire in the forthcoming Half-Volume of the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, February 26th, 1857.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books were announced, and thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

From the Archæological Institute. The *Archæological Journal*. No. 52. December. 8vo. London, 1856.

From the Editor (Mons. L'Abbé Jules Corblet). *Révue de l'Art Chrétien*. 1^{re} Livraison. Janvier. 8vo. Paris, 1857.

From Frederic Ouvry, Esq.

1. Historical Notes on the ancient and present Constitution of the Ordnance, hastily collected on reading Mr. Burke's Bill for suppressing that Board. Folio. pp. 4. n. d.
2. The same. Later edition.

Henry Murray, Esq. and James Claude Webster, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

The following Letter was read from JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, Esq. addressed to the Secretary :—

“ Lee Road, Blackheath,
“ 21 Feb. 1857.

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ I inclose for exhibition a Grant from William, surnamed Conrad, ‘ Arbalistarius ’ of the King of England, to Richard de Gloucester, ‘ moneyer ’ (monetario), of London, of tenements in the parish of St. Dunstan at the Tower, which belonged to Roger, son and heir of Andrew de Essex, citizen of London, situate between the tenement of Adam Gerold on the east, and that of Richard de Compton on the west, and extending from the street on the north to the tenement of Peter Bucks on the south.

“ The deed is witnessed by John le Blount, then mayor, and Reginald de Thunderle and William Cosin, sheriffs of London [33 Edward I. 1305]; William de Combemartin, alderman of the ward, Peter de Blakeneye, William de flynchingfeld, John le Matherman, Ralph de Chilham, Nicholas de Hadle, Henry the clerk, and others.

“ Appended to this Grant is a Seal, on which is represented a cross-bow in pale. Legend, s’ WILL’I CONRAD.

“ I would remark that “ Ermine, a crossbow bent in pale gules,” is the armorial device borne by the family of Arblaster (arcubalistarius), of the county of Stafford.

“ I am, dear Sir,

“ Most truly yours,

“ JOSEPH J. HOWARD.

“ J. Y. Akerman, Esq. F.S.A.”

The Rev. T. H. ELLACOMBE, F.S.A. in the following Note to Joseph Hunter, Esq. V.P. communicated an Account of some Monumental and other figures discovered some time since in Langridge Church in Somersetshire, accompanied by two Drawings :

“ The Rectory, Clyst St. George,
“ Topsham, Feb. 22, 1857.

“ MY DEAR SIR,

“ Will you do me the favour to lay before our Society the two drawings which accompany this, and which I hope will be considered of sufficient interest to be published in the *Archæologia*.

“ These drawings were made for me in 1827. I happened to be sleeping near Langridge, and hearing of the discovery, by the removal of seats, of some monumental figures, I lost no time in looking after them. They have lately been brought to my recollection by reading in the papers a report of the visit of the *Archæological Association* to that Church last year, when at Bath ; they seem to have excited some interest ; and it was stated to be the intention of Mr. Planché to publish them, but upon writing to that gentleman, and reporting to him that I possessed these drawings, he requested me not to defer my communication to the Society, as I intended. The Female Monument was in a niche in the north wall (my memory is here assisted by referring to Collinson), and probably represents one of the Walsh or Walliche family,

who were possessors of the manor in the reigns of the early Edwards ; and the costume may be set about 1300.

" The other figure is no doubt intended to represent the Virgin and Child ; the colouring was very correctly copied ; but what now looks like a hat, may have been altered from the *nimbus* to its present very undefined appearance. This was in a rough niche in the north wall.

" The Church itself is an interesting little building of the Norman period ; and the Chancel Arch is ornamented with the zig-zag. On the floor are two Brasses to the memory of Robert Walshe and Elizabeth Walliche, the former dated 1427, the latter 1441. In the little Turret, there are three *ante-Reformation* Bells.

" Believe me, my dear Sir,

" Yours very sincerely,

" H. T. ELLACOMBE.

" Joseph Hunter, Esq. V. P."

The Secretary then read the following Notes on Saxon Remains from Gloucestershire by Professor J. BUCKMAN, F.S.A.

" The objects I herewith send for the most part sufficiently explain themselves ; there are however two or three specimens amongst them to which I would direct your more immediate attention.

" The Fibulæ (1 and 2), as I am informed, were both found with the same skeleton. They are interesting, as showing an elaboration of parts, and peculiarity of stamped pattern, viz. :



" The Rings, from similar specimens, are not unusual, but such perfect examples of these brooches are uncommon.

" The Fibula (3), as also (4), and the flat portion of gilt bronze (6) are remarkable for the thick coating of pure gold with which they are covered. The method of gilding on incised patterns deserves attention, as it presents much the aspect of modern *electrotyping*. This process, however, could hardly have been the one employed ; and equally difficult is it to suppose that the work was done by water-gilding ; as that would suppose a knowledge of metallic amalgams involving as great an

acquaintance with scientific details as even electrotyping itself. For myself, I confess that the matter presents great difficulties to me, as, from comparing examples of gilt surfaces of Roman age with these Saxon ones, there is so much of difference as to incline me to the belief that different processes were employed in these cases, and I would therefore seek the opinions of the more learned Antiquaries on the subject.

"The peculiar brightness of my specimens may excite attention. This I would explain is the result of the application of *strong nitric acid*, the which acts feebly upon the copper in proportion to the smallness of the quantity of water it contains, pure nitric acid not being a solvent for copper without the presence of water. This acid therefore cleans the surface of the gold without injury to the specimen.

"As respects the Fibula (5) we have already had some conversation. I would now therefore only submit the following remarks, in the hope of getting more evidence as to its age and mode of manufacture. First, however, let me state that I obtained it from a cottager resident on the site of the Fairford Graves described so admirably by Mr. Wylie. It was stated by her to have been dug up in gardening, like several of the other objects now sent to you, and for this (and some other oddities, evidently Saxon) I gave, I think, 1s. 6d.; therefore, whatever the period of the making of (5), I feel certain it was really obtained from the site of the 'Saxon Graves.'

"And now for the work. The form is, as it appears to me, decidedly Archaic. The head of the Serpent—which is worked on the same model as the early Saxon, and especially Norman, masks, the eyes formed of the lines from the nose bent round—is quite antique in character. The whole has been gilt, and, as I think, on the same plan as the Fibula before mentioned.



"The enamelling seems to be beautifully executed, but I can say little as to the work.

"I confess I did not at first think the acus was such as to entitle this to be considered *Saxon*, but then if we examine the good adaptations in the other examples sent (1, 2, and 4), we have every reason to conclude that the Saxons, as metallurgists and jewellers, were very expert workmen.

"The two objects from Stratton, in Cirencester, will arrest your attention as being so different from those obtained at Fairford. The curious indented patterns I need not say are not uncommon.

"In No. (7) I would refer to the three points within a circle as apparently having been turned.



"As regards the beads I have little to remark; they seem to have been very abundant in the Fairford Graves. The amber ones are

chosen from a whole mass of broken specimens, and their working must have involved different and difficult processes.

“ J. B.

“ To J. Yonge Akerman, Esq.”

Mr. EDWARD HEWETT, of Winchfield, exhibited a portion of a number of bronze Celts found on his land at Seal, near Crooksbury Hill, Farnham. They were discovered in trenching the ground about sixteen inches from the surface.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. V.P. exhibited and read the following Description of “ An Ivory Trinity Ring ”:—

“ I have placed on the table for exhibition this evening an object which, though in itself small, is of great curiosity and some interest. It is a Trinity Ring, turned out of one piece of ivory, and was made in the latter part of the seventeenth century. It is formed by a single band of ivory, making three circuits, so intertwined with one another as not to touch, and thus forming a threefold ring.

“ Its curiosity is great, because these Rings were only made by one person ; so much art and skill were required in the making that they were the wonder of the time, and no one at the present day knows by what contrivance they were turned, or how they could now be made. The interest consists in having ascertained the maker of the Ring ; which I by chance met with some years ago in this city.

“ The art of Turning in ivory was very much in vogue on the continent at the end of the sixteenth and throughout the seventeenth century. Many princes and great men were proficient in it ; and in the Museums at Dresden and Vienna, and other places on the continent, are to be seen not only numerous elaborate and beautiful specimens of the art ; some indeed the handiwork of the great personages of the day ; but also the beautiful and highly ornamented tools and machines with which these great persons worked. Nuremberg however seems to have been the city where the finest artists in this line flourished ; or perhaps their names and works have been better preserved to us by Doppelmayer, their chronicler, than those of other Cities, and it is through his work that I am, as I think, enabled to identify this Ring as the work of a particular artist.

“ The art of Ivory-turning seems in some instances to have been as it were hereditary in some families—that is, practised and carried on by the members of it for some generations ; for we find from Doppelmayer that Stephan Zick, the artist to whom I attribute this Ring, was descended from a Nuremberg family long famous for their skill in this art. He tells us that his grandfather, Peter Zick, was a clever turner in ivory, and made of that material drinking-cups, and many other curious things, round, oval, and angular, for the Emperor Rudolph II. and other great personages. He died in 1632, leaving three sons, of which Lorenz, who was born in 1594, followed the same art, and became still more skilful than his father.

“ He was also employed in the service of the emperor and other great persons, and died in 1666.

"His son Stephan, born in 1639, also applied himself diligently to his ancestral art, and surpassed even his father. Doppelmayr, describing some of the wonderful objects which he produced, a few of which are figured in the plates, says the work which most distinguished him was his Trinity Rings, which with great ingenuity and skill he turned out of one piece of ivory, and an engraving of one of these is given in the plates. Of these he made only three; the two first were in the Museums (Kunstammer) of Vienna and Dresden, and the third became the property of an amateur collector of curiosities in Nuremberg as a wonderful work of art and skill. This was written in 1730. On comparing this Ring with the engraving in Doppelmayr, it exactly corresponds. The little box turned as a case for it shows how it was cared for, and is indicative of the period when it was made.

"We also learn from Doppelmayr that these Trinity Rings seem to have been first made in gold by a jeweller of Nuremberg, Johan Heel, about 1670, and he describes them as consisting of a single piece of wire forming a three-fold circuit, each circuit skilfully intertwined with the other two so as not to touch each other, the ends being so cleverly united that the point of juncture could not be discovered. Thus there were three rings in one, and hence the name.

"The inventor of these ingenious Rings is not known, but it is considered to have been a Jesuit named Scherern, about 1660. It certainly required great skill to have turned such a Ring out of one piece of ivory, a work which I believe it is not possible to accomplish with any machinery now in use. The inference I draw from the foregoing is, that if Stephan Ziek alone could make these Rings of ivory—if he only made three, and that if one of those is at Vienna and another at Dresden, I must now be the fortunate possessor of the third."

The Secretary then read a Communication from Sir THOMAS PHILLIPPS, Bart. F.S.A. relating to a singular Privilege granted by King Henry the Second about the time of his Conquest of Ireland to the Family of Macgillemorey; from a Transcript of the original Entry upon the Pleas of the Crown, preserved in a volume in Sir Thomas Phillipps's Library at Middle Hill. MS. Phillipps, 13,272.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Communications.

Thursday, March 5th, 1857.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced :

From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.	Their Proceedings. Vol. 2, Part 1. 4to. Edinburgh, 1856.
From J. H. Parker, Esq.	Annals of England. Vol. 3. 8vo. London, 1857.
From the Author.	Analytical Ethnology. By Richard Tuthill Massy, M.D. 8vo. London, 1855.

The Ballot was taken for John Stuart Glennie, Esq., who was declared duly elected Fellow.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited two small objects of unknown use; but apparently the coverings of the heads of Figures of Saints, of the fourteenth century, found, together with various religious emblems, in the Thames in October, 1856.

HENRY SHAW, Esq. reported, in a Letter to the Treasurer, the termination of Excavations on the Site of Chertsey Abbey, the result of which was the discovery of bones of men and animals, fragments of tiles, and a fragment of a sepulchral slab, bearing the inscription,

✠ *Elys : le*
icy : Dieu : d
eyt : m

but no relic of greater importance.

BENJAMIN NIGHTINGALE, Esq. exhibited a String of Beads, one hundred and fifty-two in number, found about five years ago, near Donaghadee in Ireland, by a labouring man, whilst moulding potatoes in his field; together with them were found several Armillæ of blue glass and Kemmeridge shale, two bronze finger-rings, a bronze fibula of the ordinary form, a pair of tweezers, and a number of loose beads in amber.

FREDERIC C. LUKIS, Esq. F.S.A. presented a plaster cast of a stone Celt, bearing a human face carved upon it, found in Auvergne, in France; but the carving evidently modern.

The following Letter from J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq., Secretary, to Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treasurer, was then read:

“MY DEAR SIR,

“Soc. Ant. 3rd Mar. 1857.

“Among the numerous Papers kindly entrusted to me by the Rev. Adam Baynes, which, by the liberality of their late owner, have been added to the collections of the British Museum, is one drawn up by Captain Adam Baynes, and entitled, ‘*A Way to Induce all Originall Creditors mutually to agree to prevent Compettitors in purchasing the King’s lands, &c.*’ I have transcribed it verbatim et literatim; and beg to offer it to the Society as an authentic Document, exhibiting the mode of transacting business by men in power at that eventful period, a period of which the history is yet unwritten, and to which documents like the present contribute tangible materials.

“I am, my dear Sir,

“Very faithfully yours,

“J. Y. AKERMAN.

“Frederic Ouvry, Esq.”

“A way to Induce all originall Creditors mutually to agree to prevent Compettitors in purchasing The King’s lands, &c.

" First. Mutually to engage to assist each other for the procurem^t of such further security as the Parliament shall thinke fitt for satisfying all the Origginnall Credittors that shall ioyne in the Ingagement, in case the present security shall not be sufficient.

" 2^{ly}. That one man may be appoynted to keepe a booke for the uses following, and have a Sallary for his paynes from every purchaser for every Purchase that shall be made.

" 3^{ly}. That theis p'ticulers agreed upon shall be Ingrossed into the said booke, and that every one that shall expect to reape any benefitt thereby shall Ingage to be bound upp by them by subscribing thereto, or otherwise as shall be thought fitt.

" 4^{ly}. That noe man soe agreeing shall desire an order for a Peticuler (nor any for him) of the Contractors appoynted to sell the said lands, til first he have entered his name and the thing he desires to purchase in the said booke.

" 5^{ly}. Hee that first entreth his name in the said booke, shall take out the Peticulers of the lands he desireth to buy, and shall Contract for the same.

" 6^{ly}. All others whoe shall go to the said booke and shall find that a Peticuler is already desired of the lands he or they shall desire to purchase, shall onely enter himselfe or themselves as Compettitors for the said lands (which shall be before the day of Contract), but shall proceed noe further, til the first man hath Contracted.

" 7^{ly}. He that first entred his name, and shall goe on to Contract, shall upon notice of any Compettitor or Compettitors enter bond to the Maior gen' or whoe shall be thought fit to be Contented to take his lott with the said Compettitors for the lands he shall soe Contract for.

" 8^{ly}. The said lotts shall be Cast or drawne before the Maior gen' or who shall be thought fit, And he on whome the lott falls shall have the purchase assigned over unto him by him that did soe Contract for it as aforesaid, he paying to him that did soe Contract what money he had disbursed in or about the same.

" Lastly.* If theis things proove not Practicable, or shall not be thought Convenient, It is further humbly Offered

" That the said lotts may be cast or drawne the day before the day of Contract, and he on whome the lott falle shall Contract for the said lands himselfe, and he who tooke out the Peticuler shall give him the best Assistance he can therein, recieving his Charges as aforesaid.

" Also, it is humbly offered that he that keeps the Booke shall take out a p'ticuler of all the surveyes as they come in, to give an account to the Orrigginnall Credittors of the Vallues, Conditions, and which is in lease and which not, and the date of the returne of every survey and Publication thereof

" 9^{ly}.* If any others of the Orrigginnall Credittors whoe shall not Joyne in this agreement shall bring any of the said lands to the box, that then any that are within this agreement shall have liberty to bidd for the said lands soe sett to sale.

" That all men shall ingage not to give a greater rate for any lands

they shall purchase then shall be determyned by the Councell of officers, provided that noe man so Ingaging shall buy the said lands from them."

Sir HENRY ELLIS, *Director*, communicated "A Relation of the Lord Fauconberg's Embassy to the States of Italy in the year 1669, addressed to King Charles II.:" transcribed from the Original MS. signed by Lord Fauconberg himself; preserved in a volume of the Sloane Collection in the British Museum, No. 2752. A portion of which having been read, the further reading was postponed to the next Meeting.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, March 12th, 1857.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced; and thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

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| From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. | Catalogue of the Society's Library and Museum. 8vo. Liverpool, 1857. |
| From the Royal Society. | 1. Philosophical Transactions. Vol. 146, Parts 1 and 2. 4to. London, 1856. |
| | 2. List of Fellows. 30th Nov. 1856. 4to. London, 1856. |
| From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. | Their Proceedings and Papers. No. 7, January. 8vo. Dublin, 1857. |

John Rose Butlin, Esq. and John Stuart Glennie, Esq., recently elected, were admitted Fellows.

JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited the Impression of the Seal of Lady Alianora Lucy, appendant to a Deed of 25th Hen. VI., accompanied by the following Letter:—

"Lee Road, Blackheath,
" March 5, 1857.

" MY DEAR SIR,

" I inclose for exhibition the Seal of Lady Alianora Lucy (wife of Sir Walter Lucy, of 'Newinton,' co. Kent, Knight), which I think deserving of notice.

" This Seal is appended to Dame Alianora Lucy's Letter of Attorney (dated 17 December, 25 Henry VI.), to deliver possession of tenements in the parish of St Peter the Less, 'Thamystrete,*' to John Luddeford, John Byrling, and John Upton, citizens of London.

* These tenements, as appears from a deed dated Dec. 18, 25 Henry VI. to which Lady Lucy's seal is attached, consisted of a garden and four cottages, situate in "Tfreshfysh Lane."

"The Shield (as represented on the Seal) is suspended from the branches of a tree; and bears on the dexter side the arms of Lucy, 'Semee of crosses-crosslet, three lucies haurient,' impaling, quarterly, 1st and 4th, three chevrons; 2nd and 3rd, two bars. Two talbots support the shield. Legend: SIGILLVM DOMINE ALIANORE LVCY.

"The secretum bears the device of a padlock, with the legend, IE TIEN. I am indebted to Mr. King, York Herald, for the copy of a pedigree of the Lucy family, from which it appears that Lady Alianore Lucy was the daughter and coheirress of Warinus le Archdeacon; and that the arms, '*Argent, three chevrons sable*,' were borne by the 'Archdeacon' family.

"Warinus le Archdeacon married Elizabeth daughter and coheirress of John Talbot, of Richard's Castle, which I think may account for the introduction of the supporters (talbots) in the Seal of his daughter.

"Sir Walter Lucy made his will on the 18th July, 1444, and directed that his body should be buried either at Lesais [Lesnes] Abbey in Kent, or at Worcester; and specially makes mention of the Austin Friars of Ludlow and the Nuns of Westwode, bequeathing money to them, and directing that they should take upon them the charge 'as they will answer afor God to holde his and his wife's obyte ther yerly for evermore.'

"He also directs, that his executors (Richard Cawdrey, Dean of Seynt Martyns in London, John Throkmorton, John Vampage, Roger Gower p'son of Allhalwyn Church in Worcester, William Mountgomery p'son of Rycarde's Castell, and Richard Braynton of Seynt Albans), should find a priest to say masses and other divine services at 'Blethelowe,' in the chapel of the 'Polehous,' in the lordship of Richard's Castle.

"The half of his goods he bequeaths to *his wife Eleanor*, provided 'she keep herself sole and unmarried; and after her decease the reversion thereof to his son Sir William Lucy, K^{nt}, and his heirs for evermore.' The other half of all his goods and chattels to be sold within a year after his decease to perform his will, and to be spent in alms to poor people, and other deeds of charity, &c.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Most truly yours,

"JOSEPH J. HOWARD."

"J. Y. Akerman, Esq."

The Secretary then read a further portion of the "Relation of Lord Fauconberg's Embassy to the States of Italy in 1669."

Thanks were ordered to be returned.

Thursday, March 19th, 1857.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library since the last Meeting, were announced:—

From the Cambrian Institute.	Their Journal. Part 13, March. 8vo. Tenby, 1857.
From the Camden Society.	1. The Knights Hospitallers in England, A.D. 1338. Edited by Rev. L. B. Larking, with an Introduction by J. M. Kemble. 2. Trevelyan Papers prior to A.D. 1558. Edited by J. P. Collier. Both 4to. London, 1857.
From the British Archæological Association.	Their Journal. March 31. 8vo. London. 1855.
From J. H. Parker, Esq.	Annals of England. Vol. 2. 8vo. London, 1856.
From the Author.	The Life and Times of Sir Peter Carew, Knt. By John Maclean, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1857.

The Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley was admitted Fellow.

The Ballot having been taken, the Rev. John Edward Jackson, Vicar of Norton, Wilts, and Hon. Canon of Gloucester, was declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Reading of Lord Fauconberg's Relation of his Embassy to the States of Italy in 1669, was then resumed, and concluded.

This Communication will be printed entire in the forthcoming Part of the Society's Archæologia.

Thursday, March 26th, 1857.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books to the Library, were announced:

From J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Sec. S.A.	The Publications of the Ælfric Society, viz.:— 1. Homilies of Ælfric. Edited by B. Thorpe. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1844-6. 2. Dialogue of Salomon and Saturnus. Edited by J. M. Kemble. 8vo. London, 1848. 3. Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis; containing "Legend of St. Andrew," and "Elene." Edited by J. M. Kemble. 8vo. London, 1843-56.
From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq. F.S.A.	The Houses of Fitz-Alan and Stuart: their origin and early History. By Rev. R. W. Eyton. (From the Archæological Journal, No. 52, Dec. 1856.)

From J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Sec. The Miscellanies of John Aubrey. The 4th S.A. Edition. 8vo. London, 1857.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited a large Collection of pewter Signacula of the fourteenth Century, lately found in the Thames.

Sir HENRY ELLIS, *Director*, communicated in a Note to the Treasurer the following Memorandum which he had met with among the Papers of the late Sir William Musgrave in the British Museum, identifying the Portrait of the Deerhunter, exhibited by the Treasurer in the last Session : *

“MY DEAR MR. TREASURER,

“In searching lately for information upon a different subject, among the Papers of the late Sir William Musgrave in the British Museum, I accidentally fell upon a short Account of the Portrait which you exhibited and explained to the Society of Antiquaries at the close of their last Session. The party represented as the DEER-HUNTER is thus described in Sir William Musgrave’s own hand.

“‘Henry Good : inscribed “a Deer-hunter,” ob. 1766, æt. 72. Print in Musgrave Collection, ix. 3 ;’ accompanied by the following Letter.

“‘Mr. ADYE presents his compliments to Sir William Musgrave, and has the pleasure to send an Extract from a Letter of Mr. Willett’s relative to the Gentleman represented by the Print of the “Deer-hunter,” viz.

“‘The Deer-hunter’s name was *Henry Good*, and was the sixth Henry in lineal descent from the ancestor who settled the Family at Bower Chalk, a small village on the border of Wiltshire, about three or four miles from Salisbury, and near the road from thence to Cranborn in Dorsetshire. He died in the year 1766.

“‘The family has always been a creditable though not a splendid one : and just fitted to make very good Deer-hunters out of ; as the Deer-hunter’s father, who lived in Charles the Second’s reign, used to say that he was the only man in the three parishes round him that boiled pot four times a week ; the most opulent of them only boiling pot every other day : but Mr. Good, from a superior fortune or a superior spirit, would boil it four times ; and so have a hot dinner on the Saturday as well as Sunday. This did him the more credit, as he was not disposed to be extravagant, having stopped up a chimney to save one shilling per annum that was paid to Government for Hearth-Money.

“‘This ancestor, however, was considered to be in such affluent circumstances (though he held only about 200*l.* per annum under the estate that was afterwards, and is still, Lord Pembroke’s, and in that part of the county), that he afforded his sons very good education, and his son the Deer-hunter was bred up at the Free-school at Winburn, in Dorsetshire, at the time that Mr. Chafin, formerly Member for the County, and Mr. Bankes, of Kingston Hall, and his brother Henry, late Commissioner of the Customs, were there. With these gentlemen he lived in great intimacy during their lives.

* See the “Proceedings” of the Society, vol III. p. 295, 19th June, 1856.

“ ‘The family has been a very long-lived one, though the Deer-hunter disgraced it a little by dying at the age of only 72, his father having reached 92, and scarcely one of them dying under 85. The Deer-hunter’s widow died about three years ago, at the age of 87. Whether the Deer-hunter owed his premature death to his immortal exploits with the Keepers in Cranborne Chace (in one of the walks of which Bower Chalk is), or to his imprudent withdrawing from that scene of activity and exertion to an indolent life at Shaftesbury at the persuasion of his wife, cannot be determined; but it is imputed to the latter cause by his son the Rev. Dr. Good, now living at Winborn, and from whom all this information was received.

“ ‘The surprising cheapness and frugality of the age in which he lived, enabled the Deer-hunter’s grandfather (with the fortune before-mentioned) to bring up sixteen children, and to settle them very well in life, giving the daughters £250 each in marriage; and breeding the sons to creditable businesses, as attornies, grocers, &c. and all this without diminishing the landed estate, which was always kept entire for the eldest son.

“ ‘Mr. Willett sends (with his compliments) these particulars to Sir William Musgrave. Perhaps Sir William will think the account tedious; but Mr. Willett begs he will, as a brother Antiquary, remember that exactness is not to be expected without being a little so.”

“ ‘Berners Street.’

“ Such, my dear Mr. Treasurer, is the Account of the Deer-hunter which is preserved among the Museum manuscripts.

“ I leave it to you to communicate it to the Society of Antiquaries or not, as you choose; but I think myself that it will form a proper, and rather an amusing, sequel to the account already given of the Deer-hunter in our Society’s Proceedings.

“ Yours ever sincerely,

HENRY ELLIS.

“ Frederic Ouvry, Esqr.

“ Treasr. Soc. Antiq.”

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. F.S.A then himself read some Notices, accompanied by a Transcript of an interesting but imperfect Tract, preserved among the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum, No. 168, art. 1, entitled, “Itinerarium ad Windsor,” written by William Fleetwood, Esqr. Recorder of London: containing, so far as they are carried, the Details of a Journey to Windsor, made in 1575, by the Earl of Leicester, Constable of Windsor Castle and Chief Forester of the Forest there, accompanied by a cavalcade; but more especially detailing a Dialogue which passed at that time between the Earl, the Lord Buckhurst, and the Recorder, upon the Royal Prerogative and Laws of England. A short Notice of Lord Buckhurst’s life and personal manners finishes this Communication, which will appear in full, in the Second Portion of Vol. XXXVII. of the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. IV.

1857.

No. 47.

Thursday, April 2nd, 1857.

JOSEPH HUNTER, V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library of the Society were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned:

From the Author.

The Abbey of St. Alban; a Description intended chiefly for the Use of Visitors. Second edition. 8vo. London, 1856.

From the Editor.

The Royal Gallery of Art. Part 22. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Folio. London, 1857.

From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. *Journal du Voyage du Chevalier Chardin. Première Partie, qui contient le voyage de Paris à Ispahan.* Folio. London, 1686.

The following Extract from the Minutes of Council of the 24th February, 1857, was read:

“Resolved, that the following Proposal be submitted to the Society for Ballot on Thursday the 2nd of April, viz. :—

“That, whereas it appears that the following Fellows of the Society, viz. :—

“Charles Baily, Esq. and

“The Rev. Newenham Thomas Travers,

are in arrear of their subscriptions three years or upwards, and that repeated applications have been addressed to them by the Treasurer,

“That unless their arrears be discharged previous to the 2nd day of April, 1857, the gentlemen above named shall be removed from the list of the Society, and held to be no longer Fellows thereof, unless some special cause of delay shall be shewn to the satisfaction of the Council.”

Whereupon, the Ballot being taken, and an unanimous Vote having passed in the affirmative, the names of Mr. Travers and Mr. Baily were ordered to be removed from the List of Fellows.

The Certificate for GEORGE CHAPMAN, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, the Ballot was taken, whereupon he was declared a duly elected Fellow.

The Reverend JOHN KNOWLES exhibited several examples of stone Celts, obtained by him during a recent Visit to the Shetland Islands; accompanied by the following Memorandum :

" Having had occasion to visit the ' Fair Isle,' the most southerly of the Shetland group, I was induced to inquire for objects of Antiquarian interest. I was informed by the oldest inhabitant that on this isle the Duke de Medina was wrecked, and that all the articles said to have been saved from the wreck were secured from their possessors by the late Sir Walter Scott, who resided here for a few weeks when collecting materials for his ' Pirate.' The spot was pointed out to me used as the grave for those of the Duke's crew who were massacred by the inhabitants. Permission was granted me by the representative of the Laird to examine this place. Nothing was found by which the remains observed could be associated with the Duke or Spain; still tradition marked this as the spot, and then there were evidences of promiscuous interment beyond doubt. Another feature was, that most of the persons must have been young, from the fact that many of the skulls I examined had the *teeth* quite perfect. I was surprised on having the place filled up to find a Stone Celt, which is now exhibited. How this had in the first instance escaped the notice of the persons who dug or filled up this vast grave I am led to wonder, as such things are greatly valued by the Shetlanders, and held in superstitious veneration. They regard them as *fairy's arrows*, and a sure protection from the effects of lightning and all evil influences. On near a dozen of the islands I obtained Celts. I could not ascertain that they were found on any but the islands yielding bog, and that generally they were found whilst getting peat. I saw *one* Celt so *large* and *heavy* that no ordinary man could have used it as a *battle-axe*. Probably I shall be excused if I venture a word of caution to purchasers of Stone Celts. There are *now* offered for sale in *London*, as genuine Celts, stones very much resembling them, which I know to have been brought from Feejee. The difference is, so far as I have observed them, the true Celts are *beveled* on both sides to an edge, and those from the South Seas are only *beveled* on one side. I trust I shall be excused for these few observations.

" I am, dear Sir,

" Yours truly,

" JOHN KNOWLES."

JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Grant of Arms to Robert Cutler, of Ipswich, gentleman, signed by William Camden, Clarencieux; dated 21 July, 1612.

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS then read the following Communication to the Society :

" *Comparison of a MS. in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, containing a List of the Archers' Marks in Finsbury Fields, with William Hole's Map of the same Fields laid out as Archery Grounds.* By JOHN WILLIAMS.

" On looking over the books in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries a few years since, a small MS. book of the ' Archers' Marks in

Finsbury Fields' attracted my attention. Upon examination, I found that many of the names in it agreed with those in a Map of the same fields laid out as archery grounds, in a rare work on archery in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, by William Hole, a copy of which map is given in Malcolm's *Londinium Redivivum*, vol. iv. p. 26. I was therefore induced to compare them together; and, this comparison having afforded some curious particulars respecting the former state of that portion of the environs of the metropolis, I was induced to take an opportunity of laying the same before the Society, under the impression that it may prove of some little interest to the London antiquary.

"The importance of archery in the warfare of our ancestors is so well known that it is scarcely necessary for me to make any remarks upon it here. It may suffice to say, that our most famous victories in France and elsewhere were mainly attributable to the superior skill of our bowmen, universally acknowledged to be the best archers in Europe. Many of our monarchs became the encouragers and patrons of this most noble art; and various acts of parliament, before and even since the introduction of fire-arms, attest the importance attached to it as a means of offence and defence. It, however, seems to have fallen into disuse; and, in order to encourage and revive it, we are informed by Stowe that, in 1498, orders were given to throw down the inclosures for gardens in Finsbury-fields—which had continued time out of mind—in order that they might be made a plain field for archers to shoot in. This was done accordingly; and from that time until about the reign of Charles II. Finsbury-fields exhibited the curious appearance shown in Hole's map.

"In Maitland's account of this transaction, which appears to be taken from the City Records, this demolition appears to have been confined to a plot of ground north of Chiswell-street, which now forms the Artillery-ground. After mentioning that that part of the manor of Finsbury consisted of gardens, orchards, tenter-grounds, and fields, he says, 'Divers of the first on the north side of Chiswell-street were, by the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of London in the year 1498, converted into a large field, at present denominated the Artillery-ground, which contains eleven acres eleven perches, for archers and other military citizens to exercise in;' and he goes on to state, that in 1641, 'This plot of ground was devised to Sir Paul Pinder, in trust for the use of the Artillery Company.' I may add, that it still remains in their hands; and I may also observe, that the present Artillery Company appears to have arisen out of the fraternity of bowmen or archers, to whom Henry VIII. granted a charter, which was afterwards confirmed by Charles I.

"Henry VIII. appears to have been particularly fond of this exercise, as we not only find him present at an archery exhibition at Shooter's-hill, but also on another occasion bestowing the title of 'Duke of Shoreditch' on Barlow, one of his guard, as a reward for his superior skill, whence arose the custom among the Finsbury archers of assuming various titles, the principal being that just mentioned. Several acts of parliament were also made during his reign for the encouragement of this art, in one of which it was enacted, that every man who was the king's subject, should be obliged to exercise himself in shooting with the longbow, and that he should also keep a bow and arrows continually in his house. It was also ordered, that male children should have bows

provided for them when they arrived at the age of seven years, in order that they might be taught the use of the long bow. Masters also were ordered to find bows for their apprentices, and to compel them to learn to shoot with them upon holidays, and at other convenient times.

“Many acts of the reign of Elizabeth also relate to this subject.

“During these and the following reigns, long after the introduction of fire-arms, the long bow was occasionally used in our armies. Charles I. in the eighth year of his reign, issued a commission to certain persons in authority, to prevent the fields near London being so inclosed as to prevent the necessary and profitable exercise of shooting; and also to lower the mounts where they prevented the view from one mark to another. He likewise twice granted special commissions under the great seal, enforcing the use of archery; and at the breaking out of the civil war, a precept was issued in 1643, for obtaining a benevolence for the purpose of raising a company of archers for the service of the king and parliament.

“When this weapon was finally laid aside as an implement of warfare does not exactly appear. The art has long been practised merely as an amusement. Catherine of Braganza, Queen of Charles the Second, appears to have been much pleased with the sight of this exercise. In 1682 there was a most magnificent cavalcade and an entertainment given by the Finsbury archers, at which Charles the Second was present, when they bestowed the titles of Duke of Shoreditch, Marquis of Islington, &c. upon the most deserving of their number; and so lately as 1753, targets were erected in Finsbury-fields during the Easter and Whitsuntide holidays, when the best shooter was declared captain for the ensuing year, and the next best lieutenant. The art would possibly long ere this have been entirely discontinued, but for the formation of certain associations for the purpose of keeping up the knowledge of this once most important exercise, under whose patronage it is still practised with success.

“The distances the arrows were shot depended upon the strength and ability of the bowman; in general they were reckoned from eleven to twenty score yards. The exploit of one man, who shot a mile in three flights, is recorded as something very extraordinary. By the act of 33rd of Henry VIII. it was ordered, that no man who had reached the age of twenty-four years, might shoot at any mark at less than 220 yards (eleven score) distance. In the MS. volume, the great majority of distances recorded, are between ten and nineteen score yards, there being but one of twenty and three of twenty-one score mentioned. There are also a few of nine, and still fewer of eight score noticed.

“Ascham, an old writer on archery, informs us, that the marks shot at were termed ‘butts, prickes, and roavers.’ The ‘butt’ was a level mark at a moderate distance, possibly answering to our target. The ‘pricke’ was a ‘mark of compass,’ but certain in its distance; while the ‘roaver’ was a mark of uncertain distance, in shooting at which no person was allowed to shoot twice successively at the same mark. It appears likely that the MS. was chiefly intended for the two latter kinds of shooting.

“I now proceed to a more particular description of the MS. in question. It is a small volume about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide. It has been

strongly and handsomely bound, with two clasps, which, however, have been broken off, and an alphabet is cut in the margin. Its contents consist of a list of the butts or targets in Finsbury-fields, with their distances from each other, within certain limits, arranged alphabetically. The names given amount to 194; of these 168 form separate heads in the alphabetical list, the remaining 26 occur incidentally. It is neatly written in the hand of the period; and the distances are given in scores of yards. As an example, I give the first entry in the book, which is of course also the first of letter A., and which will serve to shew the general arrangement of the whole:

"ALLHOLLOWS *		1
.....	14	
.....	15	
Conny	10· 8	
Rogers'.....	11	
Ebeck	12·16	
Marsh.....	14	
Fuller	16·13·	
Daies Deed	18·17·	
Saunders ba.....	15·10	
Weeping Cros.....	13· 5	
Lockleies Mouth.....	17· 7	

"It has apparently frequently happened that, although the distances from certain butts were known, the particular names given to them had not been ascertained. In these cases, as in the first two entries under the head quoted, the distances only are given, a blank being left for the names. In other cases the distances do not appear to have been ascertained. When this occurs, either a blank is left for the number, or, as in the case of a butt called Gate Little John, under letter G, the figure 1 occurs in the place of the distance, being probably the first figure, the distances being known to be more than ten score yards. The names are of course arbitrary, and frequently very fanciful. Thus, we find such names as Aspinall's Ape, Tinker's Budget, Cat and Fiddle, Brewer's Apron, Weeping Cross, Golden Cup, Hercules' Club, and so forth. Others appear to be the names of eminent archers, such as Barlowe, the famous bowman of the time of Henry VIII. who, in sport, was made Duke of Shoreditch by that monarch, Banckes, Browne, Carrington, Humphry James, and among these may be ranked Robin Hood, Friar Tuck, and Little John. Some again are from well-known places or objects, such as Bunhill, Beech-lane, London-stone, Honey-lane, and Kingston-bridge. We have also, Boar's Head, Swan, Libard's Head, Cornish Chough, Robin Redbreast, Lion, and others derived from animals and birds. Some, as House of York and House of Lancaster, appear to refer to former political events. There also occur Robinson and Robinson's Leg; Box arm and Box leg, and others similar. Some are ascertained by their position, as Tree John, Stone by Style, Tree Gate, Two Tree Camel, Target Tree; and the occurrence of Beadle Gate and of Stocks

* Allhollows is the starting point, and the names which follow are the butts in the immediate neighbourhood, whose distances from Allhollows are given, and this remark applies to all the entries in the book.

as marks seems to shew that not only was there an officer whose duty it was to see that order was preserved, but that there were also the means of punishing in a summary manner any refractory person who might not feel inclined to submit to his authority.

“The writer of this little book is ascertained by an entry at the end, as follows :

“Per me Henricū Dickmanū nomine, scribebam hunc librum et scriptus erat in anno Domini 1601, quarto die Mayii.

“Beneath this is the following verse :

“Shoote streight and of a good lenght,
Then shalle you wine of any strenght.

“Followed by,

“Vivat Regina Elizabetha,
H. D.

“On another page the following Latin verses occur, curious on account of their jingle and arrangement :

“Qu	an	Tris	di	c	vul	stra	} 1601.
: os	: guis	: ti	: ro	: um	: nere	: vit	
H.:	San:	Chris:	mi:	t.	mu	la:	

and on a subsequent page the following translation, which I cannot, however, commend, either on account of its elegance or accuracy :

“When the sorrowfull snake hath sprinkled with a cruel wound

“This blood of Christ hath washed them with a wonderfull reward bestowed upon them.

“These verses are mentioned in Stowe, A. Munday’s edition, 1618, p. 566, as being inscribed on ‘a table’ in the ‘north isle of the chancell’ of the Church of ‘S. Anne in the Willows,’ Pope-lane, Aldersgate. They were possibly a novelty when Dickman made his list, and copied by him as such into this little book.

“At the commencement is the following memorandum by a former proprietor, whose name, however, does not appear :

“Mr. Barford, who sold me this booke, said that heretofore Finsbury Field was common for archers, and they set up posts in places fit for markes in respect of distances and winds, and some zealous archer wrot in this book the distances from post to post, wch those who placed them called by arbitrary names.

“In another hand, recording the presentation to the Society, is written :

“Archers’ Marks in Finsbury Fields, presented by Mr. John Allen. 6th Feb. 1823.

“Hole’s Map, as given in Malcolm’s *Londinium Redivivum*, vol. iv. p. 26, exhibits Finsbury Fields divided into various compartments, with the butts set up at tolerably regular distances, and also their respective names. I regret, however, I have been unable to ascertain the date of

the work in which this map occurs. The names in this Map amount to 184, and of these 135 are either absolutely or evidently identical with the names given by Dickman. Many others are, with great probability, intended for each other, although differing considerably in consequence of mistaken spelling by the transcriber or original engraver of the plate. Many of the names which occur contracted in Dickman are here given at full length. Thus, Swan Har. and Swan Will. in Dickman are Swan Harnestman and Swan Wilcox in the Map. Contractions also occur in the Map, which are sometimes given at length by Dickman. Thus, 'Fownsonne' in Hole, is 'Founder's sonne' in Dickman. From the Map, we also gather the relative positions of the several marks or butts mentioned by Dickman, and thus some insight may be gained as to the probable mode followed by the archers of that time in shooting at the marks.

"Another interesting particular is, the possibility of ascertaining with some precision the extent of the ground thus devoted to archery.

"Upon taking the distances of certain butts, as given in Dickman, and whose relative positions are given in the Map, in as nearly a straight line as possible from south to north, we get,

	Sc. yds.
From Bunhill to Robin Hood	18 10
„ Robin Hood to Weeping Cross	16
„ Weeping Cross to Dayes Deed	11 16
„ Dayes Deed to Swan Har	15 10
„ Swan Har to Robinsons.....	10 3
„ Robinsons to Whitbrooke	18
„ Whitbrooke to Target Tree.....	9
„ Target Tree to Carrington	17 6
Giving a total of.....	116 5

equal to 2325 yards, or a little more than a mile and a quarter; but, as at Robinson's the line goes off at an angle, it may be more safely reckoned at one mile. Now Bunhill, the most southern station, was most probably situated about where the present Artillery-ground exists, viz. about a quarter of a mile from Moorgate. In the present City-road, a little on this side of the Canal-bridge, is a stone, stating that spot to be one mile from Moorgate, consequently the Archery-grounds extended about a quarter of a mile beyond. This brings us to the commencement of the ascent of the hill on which Islington stands. The boundary line appears to have turned off there to the east, possibly following the line of the hill.

"Upon taking in like manner the stations in the widest part from west to east, we obtain,

	Sc. yds.
From Long Meg to Camel	13 10
Camel to Ward's Stake	12 15
Ward's Stake to Bee hive	16
Bee hive to Cawdreis Coffe	12
	54 5

equal to 1085 yards, or not quite three quarters of a mile.

"Now we have in Hole's Map, at the extreme east, 'Dame Annis le Clere,' undoubtedly the spring long known by the name of St. Agnes le Clare, which was employed to supply baths within the last ten years, when the house containing them having been consumed by an accidental fire, it has not since been used for that purpose. About the middle of the Map we see Perelous Pond, known now as Peerless Pool, long used as a bath, and still existing as such. Between these a road runs, which from its position is evidently Old-street. From this we may gather, that the Archery-grounds extended from east to west, from about the present Pitfield-street, or rather Hoxton, as far as St. Luke's Church at the least. The line from west to east is at the widest part of the Map, and appears to have been parallel with Old-street, and about half a mile from it. South of Old-street, a comparatively narrow slip extended to about where the Artillery-ground is now situated, from whence it extended northward, as before mentioned, to the foot of the hill on which Islington stands; and, while all other traces of the former appropriation of these fields have entirely disappeared, the Artillery-ground alone appears to retain something of its original character, having been exclusively devoted to military exercises from 1498 to the present time.

"Upon comparison with the Map of London in the Post Office Directory for 1857, I find that, presuming Bunhill to have been situated somewhere about the south end of the present Bunhill-row, a line drawn northward, in the direction of the butts I have mentioned, crosses the City-road somewhere about Windsor-terrace, and strikes the foot of the hill on which Islington stands in a line with the Church, whence it would bend off to the eastward, following the line of the hill, a little beyond Canonbury, to the spot where I presume the butt called Carrington, which is at the extreme north-east of Hole's Map, was situated. Westward the line ran, still following the hill, to Goswell-road, touching that somewhere about Sydney-street, where the butt called Long Meg, was possibly situated. From that point the line appears to have irregularly followed the road to 'Allhollows,' which I presume was situated some little distance to the north and west of St. Luke's burial-ground, whence the boundary line was continued until it joined Old-street, somewhere between St. Luke's Church and Aldersgate-street. Long Meg, the most western butt in the Map, appears, as I have before stated, to have been somewhere about the end of Sydney-street; and Cawdrie's Coffe, the butt at the extreme east of that line, probably within a short distance south of the well-known house of entertainment called the Rosemary Branch; and I may remark that a butt in the immediate neighbourhood is called in Hole's Map by the name of Ros. Branch. Whether there is any connexion between the Rosemary Branch and this butt, I will not pretend to decide, but it appears to be not unlikely. A scale of miles, and parts of miles, is given in the Post Office Map, and by this, presuming these butts to have been situated as I have stated, I obtain a distance of a little more than a mile and a quarter from Bunhill to Carrington, *i. e.* from south to north; and from three quarters of a mile to a mile from Long Meg to Cawdrie's Coffe, being as nearly coincident with Dickman's measures as can reasonably be expected, and thus including the greater part of the level plain, formerly known as the Shepherd and Shepherdess Fields and the City

Gardens, through which the City and New North Roads have been constructed, and which, within the last ten or fifteen years, has been densely covered with streets and houses.

"In conclusion, I give a list of the names which occur in Dickman's MS.; and also of those in the Map. I likewise give the results of a careful examination and comparison of some of the less obvious names, which I have ascertained to be most probably identical, by comparing the distances given in Dickman with the relative positions in the Map, thus leaving scarcely a doubt as to the correctness of their appropriation. I have also in the same manner ascertained the probable positions of some which appear in Dickman, and which are not in the Map.

"JOHN WILLIAMS.

"June, 1856."

NAMES OF THE BUTTS IN FINSBURY FIELDS AS GIVEN IN DICKMAN'S MS.

Allhollows	Dove	Iuey Tree
Allowaies George	Daies Deede	
Amis Back	Derhams Boye	Kinges Maisie
Archdalle	Dyall	Kemptonne
Aspinalls Ape	Doves Red-breast	Kettle Stone
	Daines Delight	Kingston Brige
		Kings Arme
Bunhill		
Bricklaire	Ebeck Sir Rowland	
Banckes		London Stone
Beswick	Fryer Tucke	Lewer
Box Legg	Fullers	Lurchinge
Brandes Boye	Founders Sonne	Lanthorne Den
Blacke Nanne	Faithfull Fellowshipe	Leesters Lease
Browne	Flyntt	Lyone Kertia
Bingge	Flying Horse	Libards Head
Beadlegate	Finiall	Lockleies Mouth
Bush under Bush		Lyone
Barlowe	Gouldene Cup	Long Mege
Box Arme	Gate Little John	
Bell Clapper	Gouldsmith	Mouth Stone
Baiker's Boye	Greens	Marshover
Beech Laine	Gossonne	Mills Back
Beehive	Gravell's Lambbe	Martin's Maye
Brewer's Aperne	Gate by Laine	Madcs Blush
Boores Head	Gate Cox	Mercers Made
Beares Head		Mabb
	Herst	Marsh Suger
	Hawes	Marygoulde
	Hercules Clubb	Marsh Dogge
	Howse Lanck.	
	Howse Yorke	Norington Condet
	Hulls Pumpe	Norringtonne
	Honney Laine	Nortage Hinde
	Howse Honisty	Nellsonne
	Harrisons Fello	Nightingale
	Hare in Vaille	Norncoate
	Horse Loafe	
	Hare Plaine	Oxx Yoake
	Humphrei Jears	
	Horne Booke	Pew Dore
	Hoges Pleasure	Princes of America
	Halles Arbor	Puttock
	Hand Ros	Pinder
Collebrande		
Connyes		
Cowslipe Antlope		
Coopers Chevall		
Clothworkers Ha.		
Candle		
Cammell		
Cockkove		
Cotton's Stone		
Cockke		
Cornish Choufe		
Cawdries Coffe		
Catt Fidle		
Candlestick		
Cox Boye		
Carrington		

Pigeon	Spindle	Tree John
Piper	Saunders Backe	Target Tree
Popes Heade	Stone Martin	Two Tree Cammel
Perrins Pas	St. Martins	Tree by Gate
Perelio	St. Leonards	Tree Pond
Place	Sudlos Swanne	Turke
Poules Stone	Swan Har	
	Swan Will	Vent Stone
Queens St.	Sillver Dove	Vine
Quins Fauchon	Snoballe	Upper Gardner
Quins Piller	Starr	
	Swann Oulde	Wrydocke
Ruged Stone	Stirrupe	Water Barer
Rolfe Stone	Sounday Hill	Weepin Crosse
Robin Hoode	Sheather	Wattsonne
Robin Red-brest	Saplin Lyon	Wolves Heade
Redde Crosse	Stone Pond	White Horne
Rogers	Stockes	Warde
Rams Heade	Style Poast	Water Gappe
Robinsons Legge	Saplin Lambe	Whitbrooke
		Whipe
Standers Stone	Tinckers Buget	Whit Stumpe
Speedes	Two Brothers	Whit Tree
Sawpitt	Two Sisters	
St. Gylleles	Three Craines	Yeomansone
St. Buttalls	Thurlos Rose	Yonge Pooeil

NAMES OF THE BUTTS IN FINSBURY FIELDS GIVEN IN HOLE'S MAP.

(See Malcolm's Lond. Rediv. vol. 4. p. 26.)

Aspine Ape	Cucoe	Greenes Sta
Amias Back	Clo. Handler	Gravelie Lamb
Allhallowes	Cooper	
Alloway	Curriers Shave	Hogets Half-holidaye
Arcdale	Cowps. Worms	Humfrey James
	Caleb	H. of Honesty
Blackboy	Coxes Content	Hodges Ple
Brothers	Come	Harrisons Foll.
Beehive	Cowslip	Huls Pun
Bakers Boy	Cranes	H. of York
Basinghall	Candle	H. Club
Barlowe	Cato	Hurst
Bi Bush	Camel	Hawes
Boxes Arme		H. of Lancas.
B. Nan	Davis Da	Hearty Goodwill
Begr Phœnix	Deves Stake	Horse Loafe
Boxes Leg	Derhams Boy	Hand and Rose
Bricklaier	D. Deed	Hare
Banckes his Stone	Dick Marigold	
Beswyck	Diall	Jones his Joy
Brands Boy		Julius Cæsar
Bings St.	Egypte	Jonas
Brownes		Isappe
Bores Head	Fields Fell	
Baines Noodle	Foul	Kempton
Bunhill	Flint	K. Arme
	Fownsonne	Kingston B.
Carington	Frier Tuck	Kings Mace
Cat and Fiddle	Fuller	
Carters Whip	Gate by Har	Lyon
Cornish Chough	Goseson	Lees Lyon
Cowdries Coffe	Great Stone	Lure
Cock	Guiowarsels	Locklies Mour
		Lond. Stone

Lanterne	Parkins Stone	Speering Sport
Lurching stake	Perrins Past	Sea Gryphon
Long Meg		St. Andrew
Lion	Queenes Stake	Swan Harnestman
		Swan Wilcox
Martins Monkie	Robinsons Leg	Sapling by Lion
Mabb	Ros Branch	Sheaf of Arr
Mercers Maid	Rames Head	Stone
Mayden Blush	Ralphs Stone	
Mils his Back	Robin Hood	Target Tree
Mouth	Red Drag.	Townesend
Morington	Red Cross	Theef in t'Hedge
Marshes	Rogers Sta	Tuels Timber
Mill Poste	Robinsons	Tinkers Bud
Martins Mais	Rainebow	Thurlos Rose
Maiors Marygold		Turke Stake
	Stake by Style	
Nightingale	Swans Stake	Vent Stone
Nonngere	Sta in y Pla	Vyer Gardiner
N. Hind	Snowball	
Nuns Head	Star	Whitbrooke
Nosgay	Short Star	Wards Stake
Nelson	Spindle	Walkers Drag
	St. Leonards	Waterbearer
Pillar of Poules	Sonday Hill	Wrilock
Plaice	Sawpit	Weeping Cross
Pond	Speed	Whithorne
Parkes his Pleasure	St. Gyles	Watson
Po. Head	St. Botu	Wale Gap
Pyper	Saunders Back	Wells Goodwill
Puttock	Stone in the Plaine	
Princes Stake	St. Martines	Yong Pewe
Pew Doore	St. Rowland	Yeomanson
Pinder	Stone by the Pond	
Pigeon	St. George	

NAMES ASCERTAINED BY COMPARING THE DISTANCES AS GIVEN IN
DICKMAN WITH THE POSITIONS IN HOLE'S MAP, TO BE
PROBABLY INTENDED FOR THE SAME OBJECT.

<i>Dickman.</i>	<i>Hole.</i>
Cox Boye	Blackboy
Cottons Stone	Cato
Sheather	Sheaf of Arr.
Yonge Poool	Yong Pewe
Coopers Chevall	Cooper
Swan Ould	Swans Stake
Lyon	Lion (near Sapling Lio)
Lyone Kertia	Lyon (near Barlowe)
Marygoulde	Maiors Marygold
Stone Martin	Ston
Norington Condet	Morington
Norringtonne	Norngere
Sillver dove	Foul
Dove	Deues Stake
Daimes Delight	Davis Da
Founders Sonne	Fownsonne
Whipp	Carters Whip
Connye	Come
Clothworkers Hand	Clo. Handler
Beares Head	Bores Head
Bush under Bush	Bi Bush

PROBABLE POSITIONS OF BUTTS NOT GIVEN IN HOLE'S MAP, BUT
WHOSE NAMES OCCUR IN DICKMAN.

Perelio—about the place of Fields Fell.

Kettle Stone—between Horse Loafe and Candle.

Stirrup—about Hoget's Half-holiday.

Faithful Friendsh.—between Amias Back and Mills Back, answers to Theef in t'Hedge.

Ludlowe, or Ludlowe's Swan, was between Mills Back and Dove, and answers to Lees Lion.

Standers Stone appears to be the same as Great Stone.

Guiowarsals—the same as Gate John.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

The Vice-President in the Chair then gave notice

That the Ordinary Meetings of the Society were adjourned over Passion and Easter Weeks to Thursday the 30th April.

Also that the Anniversary Meeting for the Election of Council and Officers will be held on Thursday, April 23rd at 2 p.m.

Thursday, April 23rd, 1857.

Anniversary.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair; and subsequently the Right Hon. the EARL STANHOPE, *President*.

The Vice-President in the Chair, having nominated Robert Hunter, Esq. and Dr. Cornelius Webb, those gentlemen were appointed Scrutators of the Balloting Lists.

During the Ballot the following Address was delivered by the President :—

“GENTLEMEN,

“From the 5th of April, 1856, to the same day of the present year, the following is the List of our deceased Members :—

Edward Richards Adams, Esq.
Sir George Duckett, Bart. M.A.
The Earl of Ellesmere.
George Gwilt, Esq.
Philip Augustus Hanrott, Esq.
The Rev. John Maddy, D.D.
John Richards, Esq.
Louis H. J. Tonna, Esq.
Edward Vernon Utterson, Esq.
Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A.
The Rev. George Wyatt, LL.B.

“Our literary obligations to the Members whose names form this List have been but few, compared with those of some former years; but still they are well worthy to be recorded.

“As long ago as 1810, *Sir* GEORGE, then *Mr.* DUCKETT, communicated to the Society an extremely interesting document; no less than the Warrant, the original of which was in his own possession, to Admiral Pennington, signed by King Charles the First, for employing an English Squadron in aid of the King of France, for the reduction of the Hugonots at Rochelle. Hume, it will be remembered, in his History, implied a doubt of the truth of the assertion that King Charles could have adopted such a measure, but the Warrant itself, printed in the seventeenth volume of the *Archæologia* (pp. 110—112) established the fact.

“The Earl of ELLESMERE was not a contributor to the proceedings of this Society; yet neither from private friendship, nor from my official duty in this place, can I deny myself the mournful satisfaction of a tribute, however slight and imperfect, as I pass, to so generous a temper—to so cultivated and accomplished a mind. Possessed of a princely fortune, he was ever mindful of the important obligation which that gift of Providence imposes. His hand was freely open to the poor and needy, and he felt an especial pleasure in extending his patronage, whenever it might be required, to the claims of Literature, of Art, and of Science. Composition, and above all of poetry, was a favourite occupation of his own literary leisure, for the gratification especially of his own social circle, although the public also have had several occasions to appreciate his powers of graceful, and correct, and pleasing versification.

“The next Member to the loss of whom I feel bound more particularly to allude is GEORGE GWILT, Esq. of Southwark, whose ‘Observations on the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, chiefly relating to its original structure, in a Letter to Henry Ellis, Esq.,’ one of our then Secretaries, was read to the Society June 12th, 1828, and subsequently printed in our ‘*Vetusta Monumenta*,’ vol. V., illustrated by several engravings, filling the plates lxi. to lxvi. of that volume inclusive. This church was erected, as we are assured by Stowe, on the authority of the ‘*Chronica de Colcestre*,’ in the reign of William the Conqueror, and was the first in London built upon arches of stone, whence it derived its name of St. Mary de Arcubus. A considerable part of the ancient structure of this church still remains undisturbed; and it was greatly to Mr. Gwilt’s credit, not only as a professional man, but as a Fellow of this Society, that in carrying out the necessary repairs of the church as then required he not only did everything in his power to preserve whatever Sir Christopher Wren had suffered to remain of the parent structure, but developed some other portions which had been partially obscured by what was rebuilt after the fire of 1666.

“A slight Communication from LOUIS H. J. TONNA, Esq. accompanying the Exhibition of an ancient Musical Instrument of terra cotta, from a Collection of Greek Pottery found in the islands of Mele and Ægina, occurs in the Appendix to vol. xxxiii. of the *Archæologia*, p. 349.

“The last of our deceased Members of whom I would make a passing mention on this occasion is EDWARD VERNON UTTERSON, Esq. who, although no contributor to our Transactions, was well known, not only as one of the most eminent Collectors of our ancient Literature, but as

the careful Editor of two volumes of 'Select Pieces of Early Popular Poetry,' and of the greatly improved edition of Lord Berners' translation of Froissart's 'Chronicles,' published in 1812.

"I have still, however, another name to mention; that of JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE, Esq. who, although no Member of our Society, was an eminent follower of our pursuits, and who contributed the following Papers, of no ordinary value, to our *Archæologia*.

"His first Communication will be found in our twenty-eighth volume, pp. 327 to 372, entitled 'The Runes of the Anglo-Saxons.' In this paper a short notice was taken of the Runic Cross of Ruthwell, in Lancashire, which Mr. Kemble afterwards followed up in a short paper in vol. xxix. of the *Archæologia*, entitled 'Further Notes on the Runic Cross at Lancaster;' and again in vol. xxx. by 'Additional Observations on the Runic Obelisk at Ruthwell, the Poem of the Dream of the Holy Rood, and a Runic Copper Dish found at Chertsey.' I need not say that the Runic Cross, which forms the chief subject in these latter communications, has been since removed to the Museum at Manchester.

"In our volume of last year, so recently issued to the Society as in the present session, Mr. Kemble has been the contributor of two Memoirs of no trifling merit; one,

" 'On Mortuary Urns found at Stade on the Elbe, and other parts of Northern Germany, now in the Museum of the Historical Society of Hanover.'

"The other,

" 'On some remarkable Sepulchral Objects from Italy, Styria, and Mecklenburgh.'

"With the volumes which have emanated from Mr. Kemble's researches, independent of our Transactions, it would be out of place to speak here. The most important to the English Antiquary is probably the 'Codex Diplomaticus,' in six octavo volumes, published by the late Historical Society.

"We have also to regret the loss of two of the most distinguished of our honorary Members, namely, Dr. Emil Braun, and the Cavaliere Canina, both resident at Rome.

"From the 5th of April, 1856, to the 5th of April, the following gentlemen have withdrawn from the Society:

Vice-Admiral the Earl Cadogan,
Jonathan Gooding, Esq.
Samuel Lucas, Esq., M.A.
The Earl of Rosse.

And two names (those of Charles Baily, Esq. and of the Rev. Newenham Thomas Travers) have been excluded from the Society by ballot, in consequence of non-payment of subscriptions.

The elections within the same period have been:—

Joseph James Forrester, Esq.
Joseph Beldam, Esq.
Edmund Oldfield, Esq. M.A.
John Wilkinson, Esq.
Rev. Charles Kingsley.
Francis Cornelius Webb, Esq. M.D.

Rev. William Monkhouse, B.D.
William Coulson, Esq.
Samuel Suckling Benson, Esq.
Henry Cunliffe, Esq.
David Noble Chambers, Esq.
William Charles Hood, Esq. M.D.

Richard Cull, Esq.
 William Frederick Antonio Wilson, Esq.
 B.A.
 Richard Meeson, Esq.
 Rev. William Calvert, M.A.
 John James, Esq.
 Richard James Spiers, Esq.
 George Dennis, Esq.
 James Buckman, Esq.

William Lawrence Banks, Esq.
 Hon. Frederick Lygon, M.A. M.P.
 Thomas Baines, Esq.
 Henry Murray, Esq.
 John Rose Butlin, Esq.
 James Claude Webster, Esq.
 John Stuart Glennie, Esq. M.A.
 Rev. John Edward Jackson, M.A.
 George Chapman, Esq.

Honorary :—

Dr. Pantaleoni.
 M. Charles de Remusat.

Signor Riccio.

“The principal incident to this Society during the past year has been the question of removal to ourselves, and the removal, as a settled and approaching fact, of our good neighbours of the Royal Society. Mr. Wilson, as the Secretary of the Treasury, requested to have an interview on a day which he fixed at the close of April last with the representatives of the Societies that have apartments in Somerset House. In the Council which took his letter into consideration I could not undertake to be myself present at that interview, since I was then closely bound by my attendance to a Committee of the House of Lords on the questions of the Appellate Jurisdiction, and of the life-peerage of Lord Wensleydale; and that Committee, which was certainly of no common importance, and which was then in the very midst of its deliberation, I should have been reluctant to relinquish even for a single one of its sittings. But the Society was most worthily represented at the Treasury Chambers by a deputation named at that our last Council before the interview, namely, by one of our Vice-Presidents, by the Treasurer, the Director, and the Secretary. The Treasurer afterwards laid before the ensuing Council a report of what had passed.

“At that interview the Secretary of the Treasury began by adverting to the idea which had been entertained that all the Societies that are now provided with apartments in Somerset House should remove to Burlington House. He explained at the same time that the arrangement could only be proposed as a temporary measure, liable to reconsideration in the event of Burlington House being rebuilt.

“The deputation stated in behalf of this Society that they had no desire to quit the apartments which, in the erection of that part of Somerset House, had been expressly adapted to their use; but that, if the exigencies of the Government required the use of those apartments, the Society would most readily consider any offer of other suitable rooms.

“The representatives of the other Societies having urged various objections to removal, especially to a temporary removal, Mr. Wilson stated that he had understood a general wish to exist on the part of the Societies to remove, but as that appeared not to be the case he had no desire on the part of the Government to disturb them.

“This is, I believe, all that has passed upon this subject so far as this Society is concerned. The negotiation was, however, continued between the Government and our neighbours of the Royal Society, and the objections which had been stated on the part of the latter were at

last overcome or adjusted. The result is, that the removal of the Royal Society to Burlington House was decided, and that it will, as I understand, be carried into entire effect in the course of the present spring.

"Whether at any future period, and on the contingency of the rebuilding of Burlington House, any renewed offer may be made to us of apartments upon that site I cannot tell. Sure I am that, if other considerations should favour such a scheme, it would be a sincere gratification to all of us to continue, as we have so long been, close neighbours to the Royal Society. But there is one circumstance which renders it less probable. A wish has been expressed by many members of the Royal Society itself, and by many members also of several lesser scientific bodies, that these, as the honoured parent and the thriving progeny, might be placed in close juxta-position with each other, and have at Burlington House a common point of scientific union. That wish is now in a great measure in progress to be acted on and carried out.

"As a member of the Royal Society I may also, perhaps, be permitted with great respect to intimate a doubt whether, in the minds of many other members of that society, there is not at present some degree of unwillingness, such as did not formerly exist, to combine the pursuits of literature with those of science. Within these twenty or thirty years, I have certainly seen many instances where these different branches of study have been most successfully blended. Of this I should require no better proof, than that several gentlemen who filled, in a manner most honourable to themselves, the post of a Vice-President in the Royal Society, have at the same time filled, also with no less just appreciation, the post of a Vice-President among ourselves. Such was Sir Robert Inglis, whose untimely loss we had occasion two years since to deplore. Such was also Admiral Smyth, whose Vice-Presidency, according to the operation of the new statutes (which he assisted in framing), expires this very day, and to whose accurate knowledge, so unostentatiously borne—to whose constant courtesy, never ruffled by contradiction, nor yet betrayed to undue assent—to whose upright and able mind I am happy to find this occasion to pay in passing, amidst I am sure your full concurrence, what I am equally sure is a well deserved tribute of respect. But I know not if I deceive myself in thinking that instances of this kind of double Vice-Presidentships are henceforth less likely to occur, and that a great number of the members of the Royal Society seem disposed to render to science, not only as was always done on their part a zealous and devoted, but also as was not the case till now, a sole and exclusive homage.

"The practical question, however, which arises for your present consideration is whether, as the Council proposes, you shall on account of the departure of the Royal Society from Somerset House think fit to change your own hour of meeting from eight to half-past eight. On that point, which will involve the alteration of the word in the statutes (chap. iii. sect. 1), a ballot will presently be taken. It has certainly seemed to many Members that the present time is less convenient, considering the altered habits of London life in respect to the dinner hour, than the time which is now proposed. Indeed it may perhaps be thought that the present hour of our meeting has been hitherto retained mainly for the object of enabling those gentlemen who are Members of both Societies to attend the meeting of the one after the meeting of the

other. Yet, in point of fact, the attainment of that object in late years has been, I may say, nominal rather than real. For as our own meetings, which commence at eight, are seldom concluded until nine, it is obvious that any person who attends them throughout would only reach the apartments of the Royal Society, though close at hand, for the latter portion of their proceedings.

"The removal of the Royal Society to Burlington House will, I need not observe, render that combination of attendance which was already difficult for the future impossible; and under these circumstances the Council have felt no hesitation in recommending to you the change of hour proposed. On that point, as on the more general question to whose hands you may deem right to entrust the direction of your affairs during the ensuing year, it is for you, gentlemen, as now assembled on this occasion, to decide."

The President having concluded his Address, it was moved by Earl JERMYN, seconded by Dr. GUEST, and carried unanimously, that the Thanks of the Fellows be offered to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.

At the close of the Ballot the Lists were examined by the Scrutators, when the following Members were found to have a majority of the votes of the Meeting :—

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

The Right Hon. the EARL STANHOPE,
President.

Edward Hawkins, Esq. V.P.

Joseph Hunter, Esq. V.P.

C. Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P., V.P.,
and Auditor.

Frederic Ouvry, Esq. *Treasurer.*

Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. *Director.*

C. Wykeham Martin, Esq. M.P. *Auditor.*

William Hookham Carpenter, Esq.

Augustus W. Franks, Esq.

William Salt, Esq.

William Michael Wylie, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Arthur Ashpitel, Esq.

The Lord Aveland, *Auditor.*

John Bruce, Esq. *Auditor.*

John Evans, Esq.

Robert Lemon, Esq.

The Lord Monson.

Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley.

Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart.

William Wansey, Esq.

William Watkin E. Wynne, Esq. M.P.

and John Yonge Akerman, Esq. *Secretary.*

It was then moved, and carried unanimously, that the Thanks of the Meeting be given to the Scrutators for their trouble in examining the Lists.

Several gentlemen having risen to express the inconvenience which they, as residing in the country, and desirous to quit London by the last train, after attending the Meetings of the Society, would sustain from the change of hour, the President expressed the regret which he would feel at any such inconvenience to them; and added that, after these representations, he would take it upon himself to withdraw the proposal for the present, until further discussed and considered among the Fellows at large, and in the hope that a nearer approach to unanimity upon it may be eventually arrived at.

Thursday, April 30th, 1857.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and the Thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned.

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| <p>From the Author (the Rev. J. E. Jackson, F.S.A.)</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. History of the Ruined Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Doncaster. Folio. London and Doncaster, 1853. 2. History of St. George's Church, Doncaster. Folio. London and Doncaster, 1855. 3. A Guide to Farleigh. 8vo. Taunton, 1853. 4. Contributions to the Wilts Archæological Magazine, viz.:— <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leland's Journey through Wiltshire, with Notes. 2. Kingston House, Bradford. 3. Murder of Henry Long, Esq. A.D. 1594. 4. On the Hungerford Chapels in Salisbury Cathedral. 5. Maud Heath's Causey. 6. On the History of Chippenham. 7. A List of Wiltshire Sheriffs. 8. The History of Longleat. |
| <p>From the Archæological Association.</p> | <p>Their Journal, March 31st. 8vo. London, 1857.</p> |
| <p>From the Cambrian Archæological Association.</p> | <p>Archæologia Cambrensis. Third Series. No. 10. April. 8vo. London, 1857.</p> |
| <p>From the Editor.</p> | <p>Pericles Prince of Tyre. A Novel, by George Wilkins (1608), founded upon Shakespeare's Play. Edited by Prof. Tycho Mommsen, with an Introduction by J. Payne Collier, Esq. 8vo. Oldenburgh, 1857.</p> |
| <p>From the Author.</p> | <p>Visits to Fields of Battle in England of the 15th Century. By Richard Brooke, F.S.A. 8vo. London and Liverpool, 1857.</p> |

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P., V.P., read the following Report of the Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the Year ending the 31st December, 1856:

“We, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from the 1st day of January, 1856, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said Accounts, with the Vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract:—

Receipts.

1856.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of the last audited Account up to the 31st December, 1855 -	213	18	7
By 1 Payment on Account of old arrears - - - - -	5	5	
By 1 Subscription at £2 2, due 1st Jan. 1854 - - - - -	2	2	
By 17 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st Jan. 1855 - - - - -	33	12	
By 255 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st Jan. 1856 - - - - -	531	6	
By 2 Subscriptions, at £2 2, due 1st Jan. 1857, in advance - - - - -	4	4	
	576	9	0
By Admission Fees of 23 Members -	120	15	0
By Compositions received from 7 Members - - - - -	183	15	0
By two half-year's dividends on the Stock standing in the name of the Society, in the 3 per Cent. Consols	225	8	2
By Sale of Published Works - - - - -	50	6	8
	£1,370	12	5

Stock in the 3 per Cent.
Consols on the 31st day
of December, 1856 - - £8,050 3 10

Note.—Messrs. Nichols and Sons' Account, amounting to £284 16s., was outstanding at the close of the year, and was paid on the 27th of January, 1857.

Disbursements.

1856.	£	s.	d.
To Printers and Artists, and in the Publications of the Society - - -	464	11	5
For Binding - - - - -	23	19	10
For Taxes - - - - -	29	10	0
For Salaries - - - - -	498	0	0
For Stationery - - - - -	10	18	9
For Tradesmen's Bills for Lighting the Meeting Room, Repairs, and other House Expenses - - - - -	71	15	5
For Coffee, with payments for making and Attendance - - - - -	32	2	0
For Petty Cash for the Year - - - - -	35	0	0
For Books subscribed for by the Society - - - - -	15	3	0
For Expenses of Excavations at Gray's; and in tracing boundaries of Grants of Land to the Abbey of Malmesbury - - - - -	5	0	0
For Insurance - - - - -	20	4	0
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of January, 1857 - - -	164	8	0
	£1,370	12	5

Witness our hands this 18th
day of March, 1857,
JNO. BRUCE,
CHARLES WYKEHAM MARTIN.

The Report was ordered to be received; and the Thanks of the Society were voted to the Auditors for the trouble they had taken; and to the Treasurer for his good services.

The appointment of JOHN BRUCE, Esq. to be a Vice-President of the Society, was read, as follows:

"I, PHILIP HENRY, EARL STANHOPE, President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, do by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the Letters Patent, hereby nominate JOHN BRUCE, Esq. being one of the modern and present Council of the said Society, to be one of the Vice-Presidents or Deputies to me the President of the said Society, with full power and authority to him in my absence to supply my place of President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society, and the business of the same, which I by virtue of my office might do, if I myself were actually present, according to the true intent and meaning of His Majesty's Letters Patent. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

"(L.S.) STANHOPE P.

"Witness, JOHN B. TRAINER."

George Chapman, Esq., recently elected, was admitted Fellow.

The Certificates of George Grazebrook, Esq., the Rev. F. George Lee, LL.B., and of Mr. George Pryce, having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, were severally balloted for, whereupon those gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

A Note was read from W. Cobham, Esq., Local Secretary for Hertfordshire, addressed to the Secretary, stating that a Discovery had been made of a Vault under the Square Tower of the Old Rye House, near

Hoddesdon; and promising a further Report on what may be brought to light by the excavations now in progress there.

B. B. WOODWARD, Esq., F.S.A., then himself read "Notices of the Reformation and the Great Rebellion, from the Church-Wardens' Books of St. Mary's Parish, in Bungay, Suffolk."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, May 7th, 1857.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and thanks for them ordered to be returned to the several donors :—

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|---|---|
| From the Liverpool Architectural and Archæological Society. | Their Proceedings. Vol. 2, part 2. Session 1851 52. 4to. Liverpool. |
| From the Author. | Popular Music of the Olden Time. By W. Chappell, F.S.A. Part 9. 2vo. London, 1857. |
| From the Royal Society of Literature. | Transactions. Second Series. Vol. 5, part 3, 8vo. London, 1856. |
| From the Royal Geographical Society. | Their Journal. Vol. 26. 2vo. London, 1856. |
| From the Author, Dr. Ferdinand Piper. | 1. Vergleichender Kalender für 1856 und 1857. 2 Vols. 2vo. Berlin, 1856-7. 2. Das Christliche Museum der Universität zu Berlin, und die Errichtung christlicher Volksmuseen. 2vo. Berlin, 1856. |
| From the Author. | Statistics of Insanity; being a decennial report of Bethlem Hospital from 1846 to 1855. By W. Charles Hood, M.D., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1856. |
| From the Suffolk Institute of Archæology. | Proceedings. Vol. 2, No. 6. 2vo. Bury St. Edmunds, 1857. |

The Hon. Frederie Lygon and George Priece, Esq., lately elected, were admitted Fellows.

The Certificate of the Rev. Richard Hooper having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, was balloted for, whereupon he was declared duly elected Fellow of the Society.

EDWARD C. BRODIE, Esq. exhibited a number of Relics discovered during excavations at Salisbury and at Wilton for sewerage, consisting of Keys, Spoons, the Heads of Missile Weapons, and a gold Ring, on which was represented the Trinity.

SIR HENRY ELLIS exhibited an Impression from the Seal of the Town of Wallingford in Berkshire, the area bearing an armed figure on horseback, closely resembling that on the Seal of Henry the Fifth,

engraved in Sandford's Genealogical History; an undulating stream below the horse indicating the Ford from which the Town received a part of its name.



Wallingford was known as a royal borough in the time of Edward the Confessor. It was afterwards erected into an Honor belonging to the Crown, and as such was made part of the dowry of Anne of Denmark, and, upon her death, bestowed upon Prince Charles by James the First, who also incorporated the town by a new Charter.

The Charters granted by our kings to the burgesses of Wallingford, from Henry II. inclusive, are continually referred to or recited in Instruments upon the Patent Rolls, and most frequently during the sovereignty of the House of Lancaster.

Sir HENRY ELLIS also, in a Note to the President, communicated the Transcript of a Document preserved in a volume of the Cottonian Manuscripts in the British Museum (Titus, B. xi. fol. 381) of the year 1542. The other contents of the volume consist of detached Instruments and other Manuscripts, some on parchment, and a still larger number upon paper, the whole including the present, which is a printed Document, ranging from the reign of Henry the Sixth to that of Queen Mary the First, all relating to Ireland. It appears to have been totally unknown to every investigator of our typographical antiquities, and is supposed to be unique. It announces the exact terms of the Submission of Sir Eustice O'Neale at Greenwich to King Henry the Eighth in the year above-mentioned, with the King's Declaration, in consequence of the submission so made, of the Titles agreed to be assigned to *him* as EARL of TYRONE, and to *his son*, as the LORD DONCANE.

"The Cotype of the Submission of Oneyll, which he made to the Kynges Maiestie at Grenewych the xxiiii daye of September, in the xxxiiii yere of his Maiesties most noble raygne, and delyuered to his Hyghnes in wrytyng, subscrybed with his owne haude on this facyon.

"¶ To the Kynges Maiestie, our most gracyous Soueraygne Lord.

"Pleaseth your most excellent Maiestie, I Oneyll, one of your Maiesties most humble subiectes of the Realme of Ireland, do confesse and knowledge before your moste excellent hyghnes that by ignorance and for lacke of knowledge of my most

bouden dutye of alegiaūce, I have most greuously offended your Maiestie. For the which I aske your Grace here mercye and forgyuenes : most humbly besechynge your hyghnes of your most gracyous pardon, refusyng my name and state, which I haue vsurped vppon your grace agaynst my dutye, and requyrnge your Maiestie of your clemencie to give me what name, state, tittle, lande, or lyuynge it shall please your Hyghnes, which I shall knowledge to take and hold of your Maiesties mere gyft. And in all thynges do hereafter, as shall beseme your most true and faythfull subiecte.

“¶ And God saue your Hyghnes.

“✠ The name of the Erledom gyuen to Oneyll at Grenewych the fyrst day of October in the aboue named yere of the raygne of our sayd Soueraygne Lorde Kyng Henry the Eyght.

“¶ Leu Treshault et puissant Syr Connake Countye de Tyronne en la Relme de Irelande.

“His sonnes name is Mathye, Baron of Doncane.

“¶ Imprynted at London in Saynt Sepulchres Paryshe in the Old Bayly, by Rychard Lent, for John Gough, dwellynge at Smartes kay next to Byllyngesgate.

Cum priuilegio ad imprimandum solum.”

Professor PHILLIPS, local Secretary for Oxfordshire, in a Communication dated Oxford, Feb. 9th, 1857, made the following Report upon some recent Discoveries at Brighthampton in Oxfordshire :—

Discoveries at Brighthampton, Oxon.

“During the last three weeks some interesting discoveries have been made at Brighthampton, Oxfordshire.

“In digging it was discovered that there had been several pits of a singular form sunk in the gravel; these have been destroyed, but the surface soil has been removed from a further portion of the field; this space is about twelve yards by eight, and within it there are fifteen pits; how far similar pits extend over the neighbouring ground, cannot at this time be ascertained.

“The pits are circular, with perpendicular sides; but in some of them the side has been cut away so as to form a sort of seat, and in one pit there are seats on both sides of it. One pit is only two feet in diameter and a few inches deep; this seems to have been used as a place for fire.

“I have very little knowledge on such subjects, but I believe these pits to have been the habitations of ancient Britons, and, if so, probably at a very remote period; as the pits have been carefully cleared out, but no metal has been found in them, or *implements of any description*, except a few bits of rude pottery, and these may be of a much more recent date, as at the bottom of the pits a thin stratum of small bones was found (probably of frogs, &c.): these show that the pits were open for some time after they had been left by their first occupants.

“About 100 yards from the above spot, a sort of trench was found; and in it were several skeletons. These also may be of a later period than the pits, as they are evidently Saxon, as shown by the iron weapons found with them. They also indicate that a battle has occurred here, as some of the skulls were cleft. Not far from this, another skeleton was found, together with a fine boss of a shield and two spear-heads.

“The pits were cleared out at the expense and under the inspection of Mr. S. Stone of Brighthampton, who has all the above-named relics in his possession, and who will gladly assist in further investigations.

“The discovery of skeletons in the neighbourhood has been of fre-

quent occurrence, but they were believed to be relics of the civil wars ; and, during dry seasons, when the corn was young, large circles have been noticed where the foliage was much darker than on the surrounding parts of the field. These were considered to be what are commonly called "Fairy rings ;" but it now seems probable that they mark the site of ancient trenches. Mr. Stone has stated his intention of mapping them out as they become apparent, so that they may be examined as opportunity offers.

"The pits are open at present, and will remain so till Thursday or Friday only, when they will be filled in and the ground levelled.

"Brighthampton is about ten miles from Oxford, ten from Abingdon, and five from Witney. The post town is Standlake."

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq , F.S.A., Secretary, communicated the following "*Memorandum on a Brass in Quethioc Church in Cornwall;*" exhibiting, among other figures represented upon it, that of one of the ancient yeomen of the Crown, bearing the Crown badge :

"On the 1st of March, 1849, a Communication was read to the Society from Mr. John Bruce, citing examples of the *Crown Badge* as represented upon the sepulchral brass in the Society's museum. A drawing of this brass is now exhibited. It represents the figure of a



man-at-arms in the costume of the 15th century, standing on a lion, the hands in the attitude of prayer, and an open crown on the left shoulder,

above which it projects to the height of the mouth of the figure. It is perhaps worthy of a passing remark that this crown is not the crown *fleury* of our English kings previous to Henry the Seventh, the circle of the crown being topped by crosses instead of the ordinary fleurs-de-lys.

"By the kindness of Mr. Charles Spence I am enabled to exhibit another example of the Crown badge on a brass of Roger Kingdon in Quethiock church, Cornwall.



"It represents full-length figures of Kingdon in the habit of a civilian, and his wife, with the following inscription beneath them: "Hie jacent Rogerus Kingdon Joh'na ux' ei' filii filiaeq: ac om'es p'genitores eor[um] qui obiit iv. die mensis marcii a° d'ni M°CCCC°LXXI° quor': a'iab's p'pieiet' de' a[men]." Beneath is a row of figures consisting of five females and eleven males. Two of the latter are conspicuous both by their height and their costume, the outside figure being in the garb of a canon, and the second, doubtless intended by his superior stature to represent the heir of the family, in a civil habit, and with an open crown conspicuously displayed on the left shoulder. The individual thus distinguished appears to be the same person mentioned frequently in the Patent Rolls in the latter half of the 15th century, and from which he seems to have been a temporary sufferer in the political events of that stormy period. Edward the Fourth, on his coming to the throne, gave him for life the office of Bailiff of Surrey, otherwise "Bagshote's Baille" in that county. We find, however, by the Patent Roll of the 1st of Richard the Third, 18th February, 1484, that this office was granted by Richard the Third to John Lightfote, with such wages, &c.

as were heretofore enjoyed by Edward Kyngdon. The same Rolls on the 9th of November of the same year record an inspeximus and confirmation for Edward Kyngdon, one of the yeomen of the Crown, of the patent of 25th July, 1st Edward IV. granting to him six pence a day for life; also of the patent of 1st February, 2nd Edward IV. granting to him the office of Bailiff of the lordship of Chewick for life.

"In the 18th Edward IV. the fishery and conservancy of the water of the Exe, then in the hands of the Crown, were granted to him by that monarch.

"This, however, does not explain the meaning of the crown on the shoulder of the figure in the Society's museum, but it appears from the foregoing notices to have been the appropriate badge of a yeoman of the Crown of those days. "J. Y. A."

Mr. AKERMAN also communicated the following Note on some further Discoveries of Anglo-Saxon Remains at Broughton Poggs in Oxfordshire :—

Note on some further Discoveries of Anglo-Saxon Remains at Broughton Poggs, Oxon.

"I have the honour to report to the Society the account which has been transmitted to me, of some further discoveries at Broughton Poggs, since my researches in that neighbourhood in the autumn of the past year. For this account I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. John Wilson, of Broughton, who states, that, in February last, four human skeletons were found about forty yards north of the former openings; two laid feet to feet, so that one of the heads pointed to the east, the other to the west; the other two having the heads, one towards the south, the other towards the west. The graves were very shallow; and the remains lay on a hard surface of rock. Three of the skeletons appeared to be over six feet in length. Many of the bones were as usual much decayed, but the teeth were sound. The objects discovered with the skeletons are as follows :

"First grave, a knife-blade only.

"Second grave, a knife-blade and an iron buckle in three fragments.

"Third grave, a small spear-head and a knife-blade.

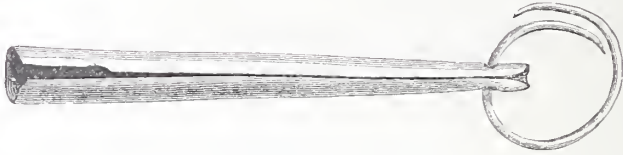
"Fourth grave, obviously that of a woman, contained a skeleton of a person of good stature, with a pair of fibulæ on the breasts; and the



mounting of a hair-pin lay near the head. The fibulæ are small, and of the dish-form; their pattern differing from any yet discovered."

All these objects are now exhibited.

The hair-pin suggests a remark, which appears not yet to have



occurred to any of our archæologists, although I conceive it must always be regarded as a very significant indication when found in these graves.

These objects in fact shew, that the defunct was the mistress of a household, a married woman ; her hair being gathered and secured by the pin, while that of the spinster floated unrestrained ; hence the phrase “in capillo,” which is found in the old Teutonic laws, and applied to unmarried females. I need only refer to those of the Longobards* and to those of the Baiuvarians. The words of the latter will satisfy the antiquary, that the hair-pin is the distinguishing mark of the married woman : “Si autem discriminalia ejecerit de capite, quod *walwurf* dicunt, vel virgini libidinose crines de capite extraxerit, cum duodecim solidis componat.” Legis Baiuv. tit. vii. cap. 5.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, May 14th, 1857.

The Right Hon. the EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and the Thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned :—

From the Minister of Public Instruction, France. Documents inédits sur l'Histoire de France, viz :—

1. Mémoires militaires relatifs a la succession d'Espagne sous Louis 14^e. Tome 9.
2. Correspondance administrative sous la règne de Louis 14^e. Tome 4 et dernier. Par G. B. Depping.
3. Privilèges accordés a la couronne de France par le Saint-Siège. 4to. Paris, 1855.
4. Recueil des monuments inédits de l'Histoire du Tiers Etat. Premier Série. Tome 3. Par Augustin Thierry.
5. Lettres, Instructions Diplomatiques, et Papiers d'Etat du Cardinal de Richelieu. Tome 2. Par M. Avenel. 4to. Paris, 1846.

* Luitprandi Legum, lib. ii. 14, et ibid. lib. vi. 145 ; Corpus Juris Germ. Antiq. ed. Walter, tom. i. p. 762, et p. 821.

The following Letter to the President from ROBERT LEMON, Esq. was read, dated State Paper Office, 14th May.

" MY LORD,

" I have the honour to lay before you, for presentation to the Society of Antiquaries, a copy of the Calendar of State Papers from 1547 to 1580, which, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, it has been my duty to edit, under the superintendence of his Honour the Master of the Rolls.

" I have the greatest pleasure in acknowledging the assistance I have received in the prosecution of this important work, by the free access to the valuable library of the Society of Antiquaries.

" I have the honour to be,

" My Lord,

" Your Lordship's most obliged and humble Servant,

" ROBT. LEMON."

" The Right Honourable the Earl Stanhope,
&c. &c."

Resolved,—That the Thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Lemon for this Gift, and that the Society express to him their gratification at hearing that their Collections have aided him in the prosecution of this valuable work.

Mrs. E. BRITTON presented to the Society by the hands of the Rev. Dr. WILSON, President of Trinity College, Oxford, a bronze Medal of Dr. William Stukeley, which had been presented to her late husband Mr. John Britton, by Dr. Ingram, the late President of Trinity College.

The Thanks of the Society were voted to Mrs. Britton, and to Dr. Wilson for the transmission of the Medal.

The following Letter from WILLIAM SALT, Esq. was read, announcing the Donation to the Society by Messrs. EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, the Queen's Printers, of a Series of Royal Proclamations of George II. and George III.

" 9, Russell Square, 11th May, 1857.

" MY DEAR SIR,

" You will be glad to hear I have at length succeeded in prevailing with Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the Queen's Printers, to part with the only copy they have of several proclamations (about 100 I think) which are wanting to make our Collection complete for the reigns of George II. and George III.; and they have very liberally allowed me to withdraw them from their file, contained in six volumes, one of which as a specimen is left with you to-day. The simple condition they attach to the present is, that they may have the opportunity of referring to them in case of requiring it; but this I think is unimportant, as, owing to their date, they are not at all likely to be wanted for matters of business.

" I am in great hopes my friend Mr. Lemon will afford us his valuable assistance in completing the Catalogue of the whole; and I shall be

happy to join my efforts to his for effecting the same purpose. The Council will, I hope, pass a vote of thanks to Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode for their liberal contribution.

"I remain,

"My dear Sir,

"Very truly yours,

"WM. SALT."

"J. Y. Akerman, Esq."

Resolved, — That the especial Thanks of the Society be given to Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode for their liberal gift, as also to William Salt, Esq., for this additional instance of his warm and constant solicitude for the interests of the Society. The Society also express a hope that Mr. Salt and Mr. Lemon may be induced to continue their valuable assistance in the arrangement of these new contributions to the Society's collection of Proclamations.

W. M. WYLIE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited several original Sketches of Sepulchral Vessels lately discovered at Lillebonne. In one of the vessels was discovered a very rare example of a knife or razor resembling in form the one found with Roman remains some years since at Colchester, and then exhibited to the Society by Mr. C. Roach Smith.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.P.S.A., by permission of the Rev. Lambert Larking, exhibited a Saxon Charter, belonging to Sir Edward Dering, Bart., M.P., of which the following is a copy.

✠ Her swutelað on ðysan gewrite þ̅ godwine geann leofwine readan dæs dænnes æt swiþrædingdænne on éce yrfe. to habbanne 7 to sellanne on dæge 7 æfterdæge ðan ̅ ðe him leofost sý. æt þon sceatte ðe leofsunu him ̅gelban scolde. þ̅is feowertig penega 7 twa pund 7 eahtti ambra cornes. Nu ann leofwine þæs dænnes ðon ðe boctun to handa gega æfter his dæge. Nu is þ̅yses to gewitteresse. lyfinge bisceop. 7 ælfmær abbud. 7 se hired æt cristes circean. 7 se hired æt se'e augustine. 7 sired. 7 ælfsige cild. 7 æpelric. 7 manig oþer god man binnan býrig 7 butan.

— I C Y R O G R A P H U M . —

(Indorsed) Godwine uēdidit leofuino
swiþredigdene. āglice.

(later memorandum) "Living Archiep's fuit
1013. ob. 1020."

It is a conveyance of lands at Swithrædingdænne, now Surrenden, in the county of Kent. Its date is not later than the year A.D. 1020. Among the witnesses is "Lyfinge, bisceop." This prelate was Archbishop of Canterbury from 1013 to 1020.

The SECRETARY then read the following Note, addressed by him to W. M. WYLIE, Esq. on the "Interment of the supposed young Frank Warrior discovered by the Abbé Cochet at Envermeu":

"MY DEAR SIR,

May 7, 1857.

"I have again read with attention the Abbé Cochet's account of what he has designated the Grave of a young Frankish Warrior, and your remarks on, and illustrations of, that singular interment.

"It is, as you have observed, much to be regretted that the osseous remains were not, on their first discovery, submitted to the careful inspection of some competent anatomist, for the drawing so kindly supplied by your friend Mr. Wilmer, however excellent, is not sufficiently minute in anatomical detail to settle the question of the sex of the occupant of this grave.

"In such a case of uncertainty and doubt our archæologists will scarcely allow the language of conjecture, or it might be suggested, as you yourself seem more than half inclined to suppose, that the remains were those of some 'Merovingian Camilla—a votaress of the Diana of the sylvan region of Envermeu : ' for my own part I am more inclined to adopt that opinion than the alternative which you suggest, that they are the remains of 'some effeminate boy.' Had such a personage presented himself before a Frankish family, or in the camp of Clovis, they would assuredly have tossed him on their pikes.

"If I may venture an opinion of my own, I would suggest that your first conjecture as to the sex of the individual interred at Envermeu is confirmed by the deposit of the boar's tusks in the grave.

"In all ages of the world instances are recorded of the female sex occasionally adopting the habits, and even the attire, of men ; and it is not difficult to conceive such a state of manners in the rude age to which the interment under notice may be referred. If any proof were required of this, it is to be found in 'The Lex Baiuvariorum,' in which the composition for the homicide of a woman is fixed at twice that of a man : 'Quia femina cum armis se defendere nequiverit.' The next article, however, adds, 'but if a woman with a masculine spirit resists as a man, the composition is fixed at a sum equal to that of her brother : ' 'Si autem pugnare voluerit per audaciam cordis sui, sicut vir, non erit duplex compositio ejus, sed sicut fratres ejus, ita et ipsa recipiat.' cap. xiii. 2.

"It will be allowed by all, that this law was framed for no special case ; and the inference, therefore, is, that examples of the virago among the people of Teutonic origin were by no means uncommon.

"I am, my dear Sir,

"Yours sincerely,

"J. Y. AKERMAN."

"To W. M. Wylie, Esq."

GEORGE PRYCE, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Photograph of St. James's Church, Bristol ; and communicated some Remarks on the early use of the Pointed Arch observable in that edifice. These were followed by some Observations read by J. H. Parker, Esq. who was of opinion that this church is of two periods, with an interval of twenty or thirty years.

Sir HENRY ELLIS, *Director*, laid before the Society the following copy of a Proclamation issued by Sir James Carroll, Knt. Mayor of Dublin, in the year 1613, regulating the Wages of Artificers, Handi-

craftsmen, Labourers, and other persons, whose exactions there were universally complained of by the Citizens.

“ A PROCLAMATION SET FORTH BY SIR JAMES CARROLL, KNIGHT,
MAIOR OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

“ Forasmuch as by ye greedy and insatiable desire of lucre of divers y^e inhabitants of this Citty, and espetically the Artificers, Handycraftsmen, Laborers, and other persons, who minding and respecting more their owne private then the publicke good of the Commonwealth, have exacted and dayly doe exact of the poore Commons, and other persons, for their labour and woorkmanshipp by the day, such unreasonable wages as is intolerable: And also the Shoemakers in particuler, doe sell shooes and boots of all sorts at such excessive and unreasonable rates as are not to be permitted in any Commonwealth; for reformation of which abuses, and divers others of like nature, the saide Maior hath thought good in his Maiesties name straightly to charge and command all and every person and persons inhabiting within the Citty of Dublin and franchises thereof, and all others whom these may concerne, to take and receive at the most from henceforth according to these rates following, and not to exceed any of the saide rates uppon paine of forfeiture of so much money as they shall so take and receive, being not allowed by this proclamation; and the full value of all such boots and shooes, and other things, as they, or any of them, shall sel contrary to this proclamation, the one houlfe to be paide to the use of the informer, and the other houlfe to be to the use of y^e City, to be paide by every such offendor for every offence in this nature, and imprisonment during the said Maiors pleasure.

“ *Common Laborers day wages.*

“ A common labourer shall have, with meate and drinke, by the day, from Michaelmas last till the xvii day of March next	ij ^d
“ And from thence till Micha:	ij ^d
“ Without meate and drinck, from Micha: last till the xvii of March next	vij ^d
“ And from thence till Micha: by the day	vij ^d

“ *Carpenters, Joyners, and Cowpers day wages.*

“ The master shall have by the day, with meate and drinck	vij ^d
“ Without meate and drinck	xvj ^d
“ A Journeyman with meate and drinck a day	vj ^d
“ Without meate and drinck a day	xij ^d
“ A Prentize with meate and drinck	iiij ^d
“ Without meate and drinke a day	ix ^d

“ *Masons, Tylers, and Plasterers.*

“ The Maister shall have by the day, with meate and drinck	vij ^d
“ Without meate and drinck	xvj ^d
“ A journeyman with meate and drinck, by the day	vj ^d
“ Without meate and drinck	xij ^d

" A Prentize with meate and drinck, by the day	iiij ^d
" Without meate and drinck	ix ^d

" *These rates for carpenders, joynors, cowpers, masons, tilers, and plasterers, are to hould from Michael. till the xvij of March ; and from thence till Michael. the Master is to have ij^d more per diem, the journiman j^d ob. and the prentize j^d more per diem.*

" *Gardiners.*

" A maister Gardiner shall have by the day, with meate and drinck	viiij ^d
" Without meate and drincke	xvj ^d

" *Paviers.*

" A pavier shall have with meate and drinck, for every yardes paving	ob. q.
" Without meate and drinck	i ^d ob.

" *The Rates for Porters and bearers of Coales and other Merchandize.*

" From the Key to St Thomas Street per Toune at the moste	xij ^d
" From the Key to High Street	viiij ^d
" From the Key to St Patricks Street	xij ^d
" From the Key to Cooke Street and Bridge Street	vj ^d
" From the water to the houses on the Key	iiij ^d
" From the Key to Castel Streete	ix ^d
" From the Key to all other placs of the Citty and Subburbes according that rate.	

" *Butchers.*

" The Butcher shall sell the slaughter Cowe hide at the moste for	vi ^s	viiij ^d
" The three quarter hide for	v ^s	
" And the haulfe hide for	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
" And shall sell tallowe to the Tallow-chandlers the stone for	ij ^s	iiij ^d

" *Tallow-chaundlers.*

" Tallow-chaundlers to sell the pound of candles full waight for	iiij ^d ob.
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" *Tanners.*

" The Tanners shall take for the slaughter Cowe-hide well tanned at the most but	x ^s	
" The three quarter hide for	vij ^s	vj ^d
" The haulfe hide for	v ^s	
" And all small leather rateably.		

" *Shooemakers.*

" Shooemakers shall take for Spanish leather Shooes of foure soles from the sizes of xii to the sizes of ix at the most but for	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
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" And Neates leather shoos iiij soles of that size	ij ^s	iiij ^d
" Woemen and young-mens shoos from the sizes of 9 to 5, viz. :		
" The sizes of eights but		xxij ^d
" The sizes of sevens		xx ^d
" The sizes of sixes		xvi ^d
" Three sole shoos from xij to ix Neats leather		ij ^s
" Of the sizes of eights		xvij ^d
" The sizes of sevens		xvj ^d
" The sizes of sixes		xiiij ^d
" For double-sole shoes from the sizes of xij to ix		xvij ^d
" Of the sizes of eights		xvj ^d
" Of the sizes of sevens		xiiij ^d
" Of the sizes of sixes		xij ^d
" Childrens shoos of the age of 4 yeares or under		v ^d
" From the age of 4 to 7		vij ^d
" From the age of 7 to 9		ix ^d
" From the age of 9 to 12		xij ^d
" A paire of French boots 4 soules at the most for		vij ^s
" A paire of plaine Bootes foure soules	vj ^s	vij ^d
" Broges from the sizes of 12 to 9		xij ^d
" From 9 to 6		vij ^d
" And single-sole shoos at that rate.		

*" All the summes of money and rates aforesaide, are to be payde
in curreant money of England.*

" And further the said Maior doth straightly charge and commaund that noe person shall put out Ashes of Coales or any burned fuell in the Streets at any time, uppon forfeiture of ij^s iiij^d ster: to be payde by the owner of the house for every offence and imprisonment during the saide Maiors pleasure.

" And alsoe that noe lathes be set to sale, but that every bundle of a C shall containe full six score, and every bundle of haulfe a C shall containe three score, upon paine of forfeiture of all such lathes set to sale or y^e value of them in money and imprisonment of the sellers during the said Maiors pleasure, the one haulfe of the forfeiture to be to the informer, and the other haulfe to the use of the Citty.

" And also that noe person that shall bring Beefe or other provisions to the Fish-streete to be sould on the Market dayes shall suffer their carres to rest in the street, to hinder the passage, uppon forfeiture of xij^d ster: for every offence.

" And that faggots be made and sould according the greatnes and rates established in the Citty, uppon paine of forfeiture of the faggots or the value of them in money and imprisonment of y^e offender.

" And further, the saide Maior doth in his Maiesties name straightly charge and commaund that noe person or persons of this Citty or suburbs shall sell any Ale or Beere by retaile by any wooden cannes or measure but by a sealled wine quarte of pewter, uppon paine of forfeiture of ij^s by the offender for every offence.

" And that noe person or persons whatsoever from henceforth shall keepe or suffer any their swine to be kepte or to run within y^e wales of this Citty uppon paine of forfeiture of such swine so founde within this

Citty over and beside y^e forfeiture of xx^s contained in my first proclamation, the one haulfe to be bestowed on y^e enformer, and the other haulfe on the poore of the Castle and Newgate.

“ And because divers butchers and other persons doe often times buy severall kindes of cattle that are brought into this Citty and the franchises thereof which are not entered in the Toll-booke according to the lawes and customes of this Citty, whereby it commeth to passe that greate store of cattle are stollen and sould within this Citty closly and under-hande, to the great preiudice and hurte of this Common-wealth, Therefore the said Maior doth in his Maiesties name straightly charge and commaund all butchers and other persons that shall hereafter buy cattle within this Citty and liberties, not to buy any cattel but in open market, and uppon y^e Market-daies of Weddensday and Satterday onely betweene the houre of 9 in the forenoone and 4 in the afternoone, and not to take them away till they be entred in the Toll-booke, uppon paine of the forfeitures here-after expressed for all cattell so to be bought and sould, vidz. for every Horse, Garran, Cowe, Oxe, or Steare, v^s ster: for every Hog or Sowe, xij^d ster: and for every Mutton or Ewe, vj^d ster: the one haulfe to the informer, and the other haulfe to the use of the Citty, and imprisonment of the offender during y^e said Maiors pleasure.

“ Also the saide Maior doth in his Maiesties name charge and commaund that noe Turfe be sould under fortie for a penny upon paine of imprisonment as aforesaide.

“ And lastely, that noe person that shall bring apples or oysters from England or Wales shall sell but by a haulfe peck of a gallon, a peck of two gallons, and a Winchester bushell of viij gallons, upon paine of forfeiture of the vallue of so much as shalbe so sould or set to sale, the one haulfe to the informer, and the other haulfe to the use of the Citty as aforesaide.

“ Dated at Dublin the 3 of Februarie, 1613.

“ JAMES CARROLL, Maior, Dublin.

“ God save the King.

“ Printed at Dublin by John Franckton, printer and

“ Stationer to the King's Maiestie, 1613.”

Thursday, May 21st, 1857.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and the Thanks of the Society ordered to be returned for them to the respective donors:—

From the Somersetshire Archaeo-logical and Natural History Society.	Proceedings. Vols. 1 to 6 inclusive. 8vo. Taunton, 1851-6.
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From the Architectural Institute of Scotland.	Their Transactions. Vol. 5. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1856.
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- From the Lord Londesborough. *Miscellanea Graphica*, Nos. 9 to 12. Edited by F. W. Fairholt, Esq. F.S.A. Folio. London, 1856.
- From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. A printed Broadside, issued by the Magistrates of Exeter in Quarter Sessions assembled after the suppression of the late "execrable Rebellion." Signed "Tho. Exon." and licensed October 15, 1685, R. L'Estrange.
- From the Editor. *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, Edward 6th, Mary, Elizabeth, 1547—1580.* Edited by Robert Lemon, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1857.

The Rev. Frederic George Lee, lately elected, was admitted Fellow.

The Certificate of George Robert Wright, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, the ballot upon it was taken, when he was declared duly elected Fellow.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. V.P. &c. exhibited three Pedometers for registering the number of steps taken in walking; made in the seventeenth century. They were affixed to a belt round the waist, and a string tied round the knee gave the motion at each step.

WILLIAM FAIRHOLT, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Knife-blade, a Key, and a Pair of Shears, found in Lothbury, near the Bank of England; accompanied by the following Letter:—

"DEAR SIR,

"11, Montpelier Square, May 14, 1857.

"The variety of minor antiquities of the Norman era induces me to ask you to lay before the Society three articles in steel, to which I should assign the date of the twelfth century. This I do chiefly from the form of the key, which is precisely similar to one held in the hand of a figure in the Cotton. MS. Nero. C. iv. which is ascribed to the reign of Henry I.

"The knife exhibits peculiarities of form assimilating to the Saxon in the great thickness of the back; but your own researches in the Anglo-Saxon graves will enable you at once to detect an important variation in the long point, so different from the rounded tips of all the Saxon knives as seen in your Pagan Saxondom, or the Faussett Collection. The shears are equally distinct in form from the Saxon ones; the bow is more curved, the shank is longer, the cutting part more acutely pointed.

"An additional inducement has led me to exhibit these relics, which is this—they were discovered in Lothbury, close to the spot where the engraved copper bowls were found, ascribed to the eleventh century from the costume of the figures upon them, and both of which were engraved in the XXIXth volume of our *Archæologia*; the Vessels themselves being now in the British Museum.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Yours very truly,

"J. Y. Akerman, Esq."

"F. W. FAIRHOLT."

HENRY NORMAN, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a considerable quantity of Roman and Medieval Pottery, discovered during excavations made for the foundations of the new banking-house of Messrs. Jones Loyd and Co. in Lothbury.

B. WILSON, Esq. exhibited several Drawings, executed by himself, of Buckles, Fibulæ, &c. found in the Frankish cemetery at Rambouillet, and now in the Collection of M. Moutie.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Sword-blade, a blade of a Knife, and a Spear-head, found recently in the Thames. The first resembling in form the *Scramasax* of the Franks, of which examples are very rare in England; and bears a row of Runic characters inlaid in gold.

W. M. WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. communicated the following Abstract of the First Portion of the Abbé Cochet's further Report on his Excavations and Researches in the desecrated Cemetery at Bouteilles, near Dieppe, the remainder being reserved for a future Meeting. Addressed to J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary:

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I have the pleasure of inclosing the Abbé Cochet's account of his recently-renewed researches in the very ancient Christian cemetery of Bouteilles, in Normandy, which at his request I have translated for reading to the Society.

"We are now put in possession of the most tangible and convincing evidence of the inveterate clinging of the early French to the sepulchral usages of their heathen ancestors; for the use of earthen vessels in sepulchral rites is clearly derived from Roman and Teutonic heathenism. We further see the policy of the early Gallican clergy in thus giving a Christian aspect to a heathen rite too deeply rooted to be suppressed.

"It is now some years since I first introduced this subject to the Society, but we unfortunately still remain without further information as to the general use of sepulchral vessels in England at a contemporary period.

"The student of Frank archæology will remark with interest to how early a period these interments at Bouteilles manifestly ascend. The presence of the boar's tusks in several graves will also furnish him with another proof of the difficulty of eradicating a heathen custom.

"The interment found by the Abbé on April 9th, and referred to as lying enveloped in a black lignite, similar to that found at Londinières* and Envermeu, appears a late instance of the *tottenbaum*, or tree-burial, once so usual among the Teuton tribes. Though the words of an Archbishop of Rouen in the 13th century,† 'Sepeliri vel in terra, vel super terram in plastro, vel in *trunco*, vel alioquinque modo,' would seem to refer to the old custom of tree-burial as still existing at that

* Normandie Souterraine, p. 227; Archæologia, XXXVII. p. 102.

† In d'Achery's Spicilegium, tom. ii. p. 552.

period, yet this is the first example we have of it in an authenticated Christian cemetery.

“ Believe me, sincerely yours,
“ W. M. WYLIE.”

“ Blackwater, May 20, 1857.”

“ *Christian Tombs of the Anglo-Saxon period, found at Bouteilles, near Dieppe, in 1857.*

“ This paper concludes a series on the same subject, by the Abbé Cochet, which appears in *Archæologia*. Hitherto very little information has been attainable on the subject of the usages of Christian burial, from the tenth to the sixteenth century.

“ The Abbé commences with a very detailed account of his daily excavations in the cemetery of Bouteilles, and then proceeds to a critical discussion on the tombs, and the reliques found within them; concluding with a brief historical notice of Bouteilles at the early period to which these interments may be ascribed.

“ His researches appear to have been carried on along the foundations of an apse of the very ancient church which existed at Bouteilles down to the French Revolution. A number of interments, and some of them of a very remarkable character, were found ranged along this wall, which induces the Abbé to consider the site to have been especially selected, as being beneath the drip-stone of the church, from motives of pious humility. There is historical evidence of a desire to be interred in such spots—in *stillicidio*—in the cases of Pepin, and Hugh Capet, the French kings, in the years 768 and 996; of St. Loup in 623, St. Swithin in 862, the two dukes Richard of Normandy, and others.

“ The interments were found to be always in an east and west direction. The head usually rested in a niche carved out of a block of stone somewhat raised above the level of the rest of the coffin; and the fore-arms were mostly found crossed on the breast, not unfrequently over a leaden cross of the Greek shape, bearing a form of absolution inscribed upon it. A vast number of earthen vessels were also found in and about the tombs. Sometimes, in defiance as it were of the old laws, one interment was found to be placed above another. On April 9th the Abbé met with an interment remarkable for the mass of masonry of which it was composed. ‘Above this interment,’ he tells us, ‘were remains which had probably been inclosed in a wooden coffin, for we found ten or twelve double-headed nails around them. *Beneath* the stonic interment, on the contrary, at the depth of nearly two metres, equal to about six feet six inches, we found another body in the clay, enveloped in the black substance we have had occasion to remark at Envermeu and Londinières.

“ ‘On the 10th we only found a boar’s tusk, with the fragments of eight or ten vases in the midst of a mass of charcoal. One of these vessels was of very fine black earthenware.

“ ‘On the 11th I met with the remains of from twelve to fifteen vessels of every form, and every colour. Some of these fragments had even the appearance of the true ancient pottery. Some are black,

some red, but the greater part white, glazed with green. Several are pierced with holes, and blackened by smoke; charcoal generally was with them.'

"The presence of charcoal everywhere in the soil around the coffins was very remarkable. 'We are not speaking,' observes M. Cochet, 'of the charcoal in the vessels, nor of that found in the upper soil, but of charcoal present in the interments, and at a depth of two metres.' To explain its presence we must have recourse to the liturgical usage of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and cite the two great oracles of the period, John Beleth* and Durandus.† The former tells us that 'charcoal is placed in graves to signify that the ground is never to be used again for secular purposes; charcoal being thus employed, because it remains longer in the earth than anything else.' The feeling of Durandus is similar, and his words are but a variation of those of his master.

"On the salient portions of the bones, in certain interments, a purple stain was remarked, for which it was difficult to account in the absence of any metal object. This stain has also been observed on other occasions, particularly in some ancient tombs opened when the Church of St. Geneviève, at Paris, was pulled down in 1807. The question then excited discussion among the French savants, some of whom seem to have been inclined to consider the stains attributable to a peculiarity of body which thus acted on the bone during the process of decomposition, and this is probably the correct solution. In the hope of obtaining further information, M. Cochet submitted some portions of bone to chymical analysis. Nothing, however, was elicited, beyond positively ascertaining the absence of all metallic agency, and a suggestion that the stains might be attributable to a pathological state of the bone itself.

"The coffins found were of several descriptions. The prevailing variety—characteristic of the period—was found composed of blocks of stone, the cover also being formed of flag-stones. Similar coffins were recently found ranged along the wall of the southern transept of Worcester Cathedral.

"The second variety was formed of rough fragments of stone, and sometimes flint, rudely mortared together. A coffin of this description was found by the exterior wall of the Church of Ste. Melanie, at Rennes, in 1672, with a covering of flag-stones. It was that of Constance duchess of Britany, and daughter of William the Conqueror. 'It contained, besides a leathern case, in which, in conformity with the ideas and customs of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the body had been inclosed, the skull, with some remains of the hair; a few more bones; a woollen cloth, of coarse, ill-formed texture, apparently of the natural, undyed, dark colour; and a leaden cross, on which the name and titles of the illustrious dead were engraved, as also the date of her decease (1091).'

"The third description of coffin used here was of wood. From the remaining double-headed nails, used in its manufacture, the planks—

* Div. Off. Explicatio, cap. CLXI.

† Rationale, Div. Off. lib. vii. cap. 35.

tabulæ, as Gregory of Tours terms them—must have been somewhat more than an inch in thickness.

“The Abbé is disposed to think that wooden coffins were but little in use at this period, and may possibly have been reserved for persons of distinction. This opinion is further supported by a miniature, in a missal of the celebrated John Talbot, attributed to the year 1420, in which the grave-diggers are represented lowering a body into the grave merely wrapt, or rather sewn up, in a casing of stuff or leather. The Abbé believes many of the bodies exhumed at Bouteilles had been simply laid in the earth, wrapt in a winding-sheet, after the general old manner of the Franks, as proved at Londinières and Envermeu. He instances such a simple grave here, with the variation of a covering of stone slabs.”

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P., V. Pres., exhibited a Silver Disc of the Seventeenth Century, inscribed with amuletic characters: accompanied by the following Observations:

“A superstitious belief in the influence of the heavenly bodies upon the events of this world, and the actions and destinies of its inhabitants, existed at an early period among many nations. This belief, connected with the science of astronomy, ultimately gave rise to the pseudo-science of judicial astrology, which greatly prevailed at a later period. Connected with this was also a belief in the preparation of certain objects which should have the power of protecting those who might possess them from evil influences.

“With regard to the antiquity of these objects some have connected them with the Teraphim mentioned in Genesis, cap. xxxi. ver. 19. The Jews at an early period of their history were in the habit of inscribing on plates of metal, pieces of parchment, or other material, certain texts from their Holy Scriptures, in conformity with what they considered the injunctions of Moses, which they attached to their garments or carried about their persons, and affixed to the entrances of their dwelling houses. The obvious intention of which was to keep continually before their eyes and mind the name, attributes, and laws of God. The practice of wearing these inscriptions was thus connected with their religion, and continues to the present day.

“It is not improbable that the Bulla worn by the Roman children had some mysterious preservative virtue attributed to it. The Greeks had faith in such objects, and the lower orders of the Neapolitans at the present day, whether they derived it from their Greek or Roman ancestors, have still a similar confidence in their efficacy.

“These mysterious objects, which were considered preservations against various evils, are usually termed Amulets or Talismans, but different nations have had their own names for them. The Latins called them Amuleta, a word most probably of Arabic origin, meaning something suspended (though it has been thought that it should be written Amoletæ, ab amoliendo), Præbia from their affording protection against ill, and Ligaturæ from their being bound or tied round the neck or some other part. The Greeks called them φυλακτῆρια, or preservatives, περιαρματα and περιπτῆρα, or necklaces, from their being worn round the neck. The name Talisman, or Tilselman as it was sometimes written, is

of Arabic derivation, and the Jews called them by a Hebrew name, meaning the shield of David.

"It seems not improbable that the use of them amongst Christians may have in some measure been derived from the Jewish customs, the real intention of which being forgotten or disregarded, and some special virtue attributed to the thing worn; for in later times the inscriptions were frequently passages from the Old Testament, and the Hebrew character was much employed in some of the mystical parts..

"Various authors have at different periods written concerning the preparation of them and their qualities, and Reichelt, who published his work '*de Amuletis*,' at Strasburg in 1676, seems to have extracted and collected the pith of the works of the numerous writers who had preceded him, and he has given us some curious particulars.

"The invention of the Arabian Talisman is attributed to Apollonius Tyanæus, who lived at the beginning of the Christian era, and both the Mohammedan Arabs and Christians have asserted that he first introduced them to the world. The Sabæans derived the art of making them from the Arabs, and the Gnostics and other Eastern sects also busied themselves in the manufacture. These, however, seem to have been usually stones or gems engraved with mystic characters, many of which are found in cabinets—though some were of metal.

"Amulets were made of many substances—as metals, stones, plants, roots, or such other matters as fancy might direct; but the makers of them usually preferred mineral substances, as being more solid than those of vegetable origin, and therefore more retentive of virtues and influences which were impressed upon them. Gems, therefore, and metals were more frequently chosen. An extraordinary belief in astrology and amulets prevailed in Europe during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but especially during the period from 1550 to 1650. The amulets of that time were usually made under the special influence either of the constellations, the fixed stars, or the planets. Those made under the influence and, as it was termed, in the Seal of the Planets (and they were sometimes called *Seals of the Planets*), were either made under the influence of them altogether, of one single planet, or of two or more combined. They were made of the metals, each of the seven planets having one peculiar to itself. The symbol, therefore, of the planet became also the symbol of the metal; thus there was a close connexion between astrology and alchemy. The metals employed were all purified and employed in a particular manner and also at particular seasons. They were usually formed into circular or multangular plates or laminæ, and were engraved with the necessary mystic characters.

"For the preparation of an amulet in the seal of Saturn the metal employed was lead, and this is the direction for its purification given by Hiebner—'Take pounded lead ore, let it run through a fine sieve, wash and press it, and then set it on a gentle charcoal fire—to one part of the ore take two parts of tartar, and of common salt half a part, put them into a crucible and melt with a tolerably strong fire, and the lead (Saturnus) will fall to the bottom; let it become cold, then melt the lead again, and pour it into strong vinegar or cold water—so is it purified.' On one side of the amulet when formed was to be engraved a table or magic square consisting of nine divisions or lesser squares, three on each

6	7	2	=15
1	5	9	=15
8	3	4	=15
15	15	15	=15

side, and in these were engraved in Hebrew characters the numbers from 1 to 9, so arranged that on being added up, either vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, they should amount to the number 15. There were also engraved other Hebrew words denoting the name of the planet Saturn. It was to be worn suspended round the neck covered in black silk, and its virtue was to promote success in building and agriculture, the cure of saturnine diseases, and ease in childbirth.

“For Jupiter the metal was tin, and it was to be thus prepared: ‘Melt tin, and when it is well heated throw rosin upon it a little at a time for eight or nine times, and when it burns upon it pour it into water or juice of rue, and it is purified. This must be done under the influence of Jupiter.’ On this was to be engraved a square of 16 divisions, four on each side, filled up with numbers from 1 to 16 in Hebrew characters, which added up any way would make the sum of 34.

4	14	15	1
9	7	6	12
5	11	10	8
16	2	3	13

There was also engraved in Hebrew the name of the planet Jupiter. It was to be worn round the neck, wrapped in blue silk, and its virtues were efficacious in gaining the favour of ecclesiastics and lawyers, in curing such diseases as were under the influence of Jupiter, and in expelling demons and the plague.

“For Mars the metal was iron, and the following is the instruction for its preparation: ‘Wash iron filings very clean, put them into human urine and distilled wine vinegar, let them lie nine or ten hours, then take them out and wash away the thick coating, put the same filings into solution of tartar, and they will become red as copper, then wash them again and they will be all right. This purgation must be done under the influence of Mars.’ The square engraved on this must consist of 25 small squares, five on a side, having engraved in them the numbers from 1 to 25 in Hebrew characters, so arranged that when any line is added up together the sum shall be 65; the name of the planet

in Hebrew is also engraved on. It was to be worn enclosed in red silk, and its virtues procured success in war and contests, as also the cure of martial diseases. Annexed is the square containing the numbers for this amulet.

14	10	1	22	18
20	11	7	3	24
21	17	13	9	5
2	23	19	15	6
8	4	25	16	12

“ For Sol the metal was gold (the sun being considered a planet moving in an orbit round the earth when this science was arranged). It was to be thus prepared: ‘ Melt three parts of gold, and when it is in fusion add one part of antimony, and expose them to the action of the fire for the eighth part of an hour, then pour it into a greased melting pot, knock it and the gold will fall to the bottom and part from all impurities; there will, however, still remain a little antimony with the gold. Put to it a little of the best lead and set it on a refining cupel, then put the refined gold into a new crucible with a little borax, and melt it; thus is the gold pure and fit for the work.’ The table was to consist of 36 squares, containing the numbers in Hebrew characters from 1 to 36, so arranged that each line shall count 111. It was to be inclosed in yellow

6	12	3	34	35	1
7	11	27	28	8	30
19	14	16	15	23	24
18	20	22	21	17	13
25	29	10	9	26	12
36	5	33	4	2	31

silk and hung round the neck, and its virtues were to ensure the favour of princes and great personages, honour, power, and general prosperity.

“ For Venus the proper metal was copper, which was to be thus purified: ‘ Melt some copper and throw on it some powdered glass when in a state of fusion, and let it work for a good hour, then pour it into distilled vinegar and it will granulate; this must be done when a favourable time of the planet’s influence begins.’ The square for Venus was to be divided into 49 compartments, seven on a side, filled with the numbers from 1 to 49, so arranged that each line when added up should make the sum of 175. It was to be worn in a bag of green silk, and the special

virtues were power to conciliate the love of all mankind, especially that of the fair sex, and a hostile adversary might be recalled to former favour, if rain-water which had imbibed the power of the amulet on its being thrown into it were brought near him; it also gave an aptitude to learn and perform music, and was a preservative against gunshot and sabre wounds.

“ For Mercury the metal to be used was coagulated quicksilver, that is, solidified by being amalgamated with lead; the mode of its preparation was as follows: ‘ Press the mercury twenty or thirty times through a leather, afterwards rub or wash it with distilled vinegar, and it is purified. This must be done under a good Mercurial influence.’ Paracelsus directs that the mercury should be thus coagulated: ‘ Take fine lead two ounces, let it melt at a low temperature in a crucible, when melted take it off the fire, let it cool, and when about to set firm add two ounces of mercury.’ The square was to consist of 64 compartments filled with the numbers from 1 to 64, arranged as above described, each line when added up was to make the number 260, and the name of the planet in

8	58	59	5	4	62	63	1
49	15	14	52	53	11	10	56
41	23	22	44	45	19	18	48
32	34	35	29	28	38	39	25
40	26	27	37	36	30	31	33
17	47	46	20	21	43	42	24
9	55	54	12	13	51	50	16
64	2	3	61	60	6	7	57

Hebrew was also to be engraved on it. It was to be enveloped in purple silk, and it insured to the wearer the cure of certain diseases, safe journeys, and a wonderful aptitude for learning any art; water imbued with its properties gave strength of memory to those who drank it, and to those who slept with it under their heads, whatever they desired would appear to them in their sleep.

“ For the Moon silver was used, and it was thus purified: ‘ Put finely divided silver in a cupel with some lead, and if you intend that it should be quite free from other metals, put it into a crucible and melt it again, and when it begins to shine and glitter in the crucible like water or a mirror, throw in tartar at ten or twelve times; this purification must be made under a lunar influence.’ The virtues belonging to a lunar amulet depended on the house or sign of the zodiac, under the influence of which it was made, as well as on the relation she bore to the planets at the time of the operation. No colour is given, and it was probably only worn suspended round the neck.

" The amulet or talisman now under consideration is a circular disc of silver, two inches in diameter. On one side, in the centre, is a group of cabalistic astrological characters, and among them are the symbols of Venus, the Moon, and Libra. Around these runs the following inscription, partly in Latin and partly in English, in three lines: ' Accipe mihi petitionem, O Domine. Keep me as the apple of an eye; hide me under the shadow of thy wings from all evel. Up, Lord, and help us, for thou art my strong rock and my castle. Amen.' On the other side is rudely engraved, in the centre, the table magic square of 49 smaller squares, each filled with Hebrew figures, which just corresponds with the square given in the engraving of an amulet of Venus in Reichelt's work. At the top is a hole for its suspension, on one side of which, in common figures, is the number 1225. This may be called the mystic number of the amulet, for all these amulets seem to have been made with curious and ingenious calculations and computations according to the numerical value of the Hebrew letters, each letter having a peculiar numerical value. In this each of the seven lines of the square, when added up, make the total 175, and the seven sums of 175, when added together, make the grand total of 1225, which is therefore the entire value of the whole square. On the other side of the suspension hole is engraved, in Hebrew, the Tetragrammaton, or ineffable name of God. On the right side of the square is engraved the Hebrew name of the planet Venus, which signifies mighty and beautiful. The characters which form this word have a numerical value of 139. At the bottom and on the other side are other Hebrew letters, having a numerical value of 7, the number of the planets.

" From the metal of which the amulet is made, and the astrological characters engraved on it, I am disposed to consider it an amulet of Venus made under the influence of the Moon and Libra, whilst the other mystic characters indicate an invocation of good from the combination of those heavenly bodies, and the Hebrew inscription may convey a prayer that by the power of God the planet Venus may, under the influence of all the seven planets, be favourable to the petition engraved on the amulet, and propitious to the wearer."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, May 28th, 1857.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and the Society's Thanks for them ordered to be returned:—

From the Author.

On the blindness of Belisarius. On Roman and Byzantine money. On the site of the Holy Sepulchre. [From the 2nd Edition of "Greece under the Romans," by George Finlay, LL.D.]

From the Author.

1. A Dictionary of the Circassian Language, in two parts. English-Circassian-Turkish, and Circassian-English-Turkish. 8vo. London, 1854.

From the Author.

2. The York Medal; or the supposed Jewish Medal found in York on the removal of Laver Thorpe old bridge and postern in the year 1829. 8vo. By Dr. L. Loewe.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects.

List of Members, Report of Council, &c. for 1857. 4to. London.

From the Author.

Intorus ad altre settantuna tombe del Sepolcreto Etrusco scoperto presso a Bologna e per far seguito alla descrizione già pubblicata cenni del Conte Giovanni Gozzadini. 4to. Bologna, 1856.

The Certificates of the Rev. J. Silvester Davies, and of Hans Claude Hamilton, Esq. having been suspended in the Meeting Room the usual time, the ballot upon them was taken, when those gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited two Astrolabes of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and a curiously shaped block Sun-dial of carved box-wood, having a compass inserted in it. It was a remarkable specimen of the fancy dialling of that period, and the Compass was merely subsidiary to the Dial.

EVELYN PHILIP SHIRLEY, Esq. Local Secretary for Warwickshire, communicated a short account, which had been furnished to him by Mr. Jesse Kingerlee, of the discovery of Roman Coins in the parish of Kineton, on the left of the road going to Banbury, in a small ploughed field called Bankey Meadow, forming part of the estate belonging to Lord Willoughby de Broke. Of six specimens of these Coins exhibited four were of copper of the age of Constantine, and one of the Emperor Claudius the First. The sixth, in silver, was a Coin of Julian the Apostate, found on Castle Hill, about a quarter of a mile out of Kineton, on the side toward Warwick.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. *Secretary*, exhibited a Dagger of the fifteenth century, purchased by him at the recent sale by auction of the Antiquities and Curiosities of Major Macdonald. On the pommel, which has three faces, are engraved two shields of arms. The first being, Bendy of six; in base a human face; on a chief a dragon on its back. Legend above, DONEC. The second, quarterly; 1. A castle triple-towered; 2. A wolf salient; 3. An eagle displayed; 4. Three bars. On the third face is engraved a male figure in the costume of the fifteenth century, holding in his left hand a dagger, his right foot trampling on a globe: legend, NON VELUT AGESILAO.

STEPHEN STONE, Esq. communicated the following "*Account of certain (supposed) BRITISH and SAXON Remains, recently discovered at Standlake, in the county of Oxford:*" of which a notice was read from Professor Phillips at a previous meeting on 7th May.*

"But few consecutive seasons have passed during the last forty years

* See pp. 70, 71.

without the discovery of human remains in the parish of Standlake and the adjoining hamlet of Brighthampton, in the parish of Bampton, by persons employed in digging gravel for the repair of the roads. Until the beginning of the present year, discoveries of this kind, when they chanced to be made, excited but little attention among the good folks of Standlake; they were merely 'a nine days' wonder,' and there an end. Some, indeed, went so far as to speculate on how these remains came there, and when; and the only rational conclusion they could arrive at, it seems, was that they were unquestionably the remains of those who fell in one of the numerous skirmishes between the Royalists and Parliamentary forces toward the close of the reign of Charles I. This had hitherto been the prevailing idea with persons resident in the neighbourhood. No care had been taken of the few relics which had at various times been found in connection with these remains; they were either lost or destroyed almost as soon as found, the only exception being a portion



of a fibula which has come into my possession, and which, with a box, of brass or bronze, which is said to have resembled a pepper-box, was taken out of a grave nearly thirty years ago, when upwards of forty skeletons are said to have been discovered on opening one gravel-pit almost close to the spot on which our first pit was opened this year; an account of the excavations, graves, &c. disclosed by the opening of which, I shall now proceed to render.

"On removing the soil, which proved to be from 6 to 9 inches in depth, the workmen first came to a circular pit whose diameter was 5 feet 6 inches. This pit, marked *a* in the sketch I have prepared, I subsequently cleaned out, the gravel diggers not choosing to be at that trouble themselves, when I found it to be nearly 9 feet in depth; it contained nothing by way of relic except a few fragments of pottery, with bones of oxen, &c. Near the bottom I found the sides had been perforated by some animal which had formed a burrow similar to that which a polecat or stoat might be supposed to do. From the depth at which this burrow was found, and there being no opening within at least 7 feet of the top, nor any of the gravel which the animal must have scraped out in forming the burrow mixed with the earth contained in the pit, it is quite evident the burrow in question must have been made previous to the filling up of the pit. Near one entrance of the burrow (for it

had several), lay a cluster of small bones, scarcely large enough, I think, for those of the animal or animals which had formed the burrow.

"The next thing disclosed was a grave, No. 1. This was about 2 feet 6 inches in depth, and contained a skeleton whose skull was extensively fractured at the back part, which in all probability was the cause of death. No relic was found.

"Three feet beyond this grave was another, No. 2, containing a skeleton, with knife, lying near the intersection of the thigh bone.

"Next came grave No. 3, containing the skeleton of a young person who at the time of his death was about changing his teeth. A smaller knife than the last, lying in the same position, was found in this grave.

"No. 4 contained the skeleton of a person of apparently about the same age as the last, and a knife of about the same size.

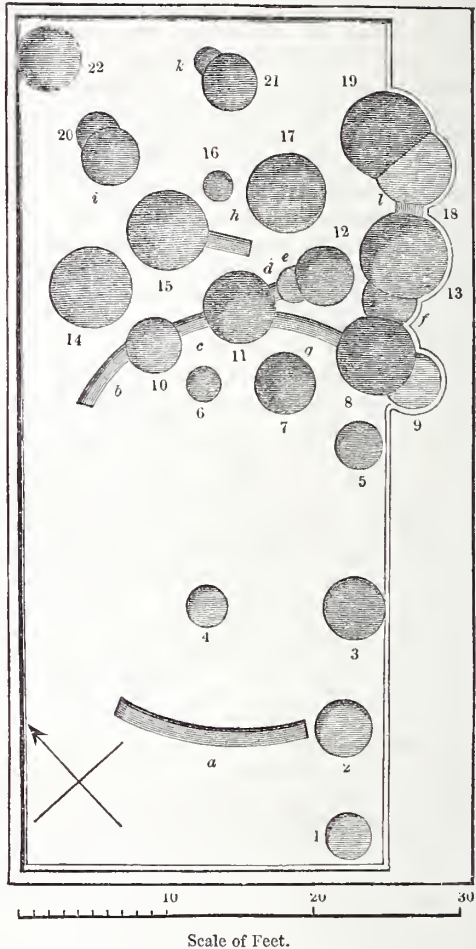
"No. 5 contained the skeleton of a full-grown person. A knife and part of an iron link or ring were found lying crosswise underneath the thigh bone on the left side.

"N.B. These five skeletons were lying side by side, in a direct line, 3 feet apart, the feet pointing in a direction between S.E. and E.

"To the right of No. 3 was another grave, No. 6, which contained a skeleton with knife.

"On the right side of the ground opened, opposite grave No. 5, was another circular excavation, marked *b*, 3 feet in diameter, and 2 feet 6 inches in depth, containing nothing but dark, rich-looking mould.

"We next came to a trench, which, from the curve it took, is no doubt a circular one, probably 30 or 40 yards in diameter. This trench, marked *d*, was 4 feet wide at top, sloped to 2 feet at bottom, and was 5 feet in depth. In the portion we had an opportunity of examining, we found a skeleton (grave No. 7), the skull of which had been cleft;



one side having been brought down below the nose, and was found adhering to the jaws. The trench contained numbers of stones, which had evidently been subjected to the action of fire, fragments of pottery, and bones of animals. We also obtained from it a bead, cut out of stone, and an ornament in brass or bronze, bearing some resemblance to a seal. At the further left-hand corner of the ground opened was another circular excavation (*c*), 3 feet in depth, containing nothing but a dryish earth of a light grey colour.

"A second pit was opened for gravel, about 50 yards distant, in a south-easterly direction, and the appearances which presented themselves on the removal of the soil were so remarkable that I was induced to set myself to work at clearing out the excavations, the traces of which were disclosed. I wrote to Mr. Rowell, informing him of the discovery which had been made, who forthwith stirred me up to renewed exertions. I accordingly proceeded to open more ground, in order to discover, if possible, their utmost extent; and, though time did not admit of our prosecuting the search far enough for this, we nevertheless succeeded in bringing to light many interesting ones which would otherwise have remained unseen for some years longer at least. Having prepared a model, as well as a ground plan, of the whole, from measurements carefully made and repeated, I need not enter into a minute description of each excavation: a few remarks only will be necessary. It is remarkable that, with one solitary exception, none of these excavations were found to contain a single bit of metal, or any manufactured article, except fragments of pottery; the only exception being, that in No. 1 in the ground plan, a portion of an iron link, or something of the kind, was found. No 16 contained a quantity of ashes, burnt bones, &c. No. 4 had evidently been lined with clay, portions of which were found adhering to the inside when cleaned out; this might have been for the purpose of rendering it capable of holding water, while the drain, marked *a*, could scarcely have been made for any other purpose than as a sink in which to pour, in order to their being carried off, the contents of No. 2, which, if this supposition be a correct one, must have been, like No. 4, lined with clay, or it must have had some vessel fitted into it capable of holding liquids.

"A ledge of hard rock was found in No. 17, the situation and extent of which is shown in the model. This fact, though trivial in itself, may not, perhaps, be altogether an unimportant one; for, if it shall appear that this ledge was left for no earthly purpose but because the workmen had not tools of sufficient hardness or strength to remove it, it may help to throw some little light upon the resources, or rather the want of resources, of the people whose works we are considering.

"The question now arises, how were these thin walls of gravel, in some instances only 6 inches in thickness, made to stand? Exposed in their natural state to the action of frost, or even to common atmospheric influences, they would begin to crumble away in a few days, and a few weeks would suffice for their destruction; but here they were found standing as fresh, and as sound, and with their edges as sharp, as if they had been hewn but yesterday out of the solid rock. The bottom and sides of No. 10 were found to be so firmly cemented, either naturally or artificially, that it was with extreme difficulty a sharp pickaxe could

be made to penetrate them. If the platform (*i*), in No. 20, was not intended for a seat (see the model), what was its use?*

"In Nos. 12 and 14, near the bottom, were found burrows of animals similar to that found in the large excavation referred to in a former part of this paper. These burrows contained the bones of mice in large quantities. The entrance to that in No. 14 was found to be plastered up with clay, while a couple of stones, which, like those found in the trench in the gravel-pit first opened, had been subjected to the action of fire, were found pushed up into the mouth of that in No. 12, proofs that both these burrows had been formed while the pits in which they were situated were in use.

"Before we had done here, a third gravel pit was opened some 5 or 6 furlongs southward. The ground opened was only 12 feet by 9 feet, yet here a couple of graves were found. This was in the hamlet of Brighthampton. The skeletons had been got out and the graves partly destroyed before I was apprised of the circumstance. The situation, direction, and depth of the graves might indeed be seen, but I could learn nothing satisfactory as to the position of the skeletons in them. The graves were shallow, being but about 18 inches in depth, and, as is shewn in the sketch I took, pointed N.E. and S.W. No. 1 contained the skeleton of a full-grown but young person, with long knife, spear-head, and umbo of shield. I could not ascertain in what order these relics were lying. Among the earth removed in uncovering this skeleton I found a small coin of base metal; it does not, however, follow that this coin was in the grave itself, it might have been embedded in the soil above.

"No. 2 contained the skeleton of a child, with which was found a knife with broader blade than usual. These relics appear to be unquestionably Saxon.

"The first discovery of skeletons on record in this parish is said to have been made by the plough about forty years ago, near this very spot, since which time more than one instance has occurred, exclusive of the present one, of skeletons with spears, &c. having been found in digging for gravel close by; it appears therefore probable that a regular Saxon burying-place is to be found at this spot.

"The opening of a fourth gravel-pit alongside the first, but beginning a few yards further to the S.W. as shewn in the ground-plan, disclosed further excavations of interest. These consisted of a trench (No. 1) running across the pit in an oblique direction, 3 feet wide at top, sloped to 6 inches at bottom, and 2 feet 6 inches in depth. No relic was found in it. A few feet further was a shallow circular excavation (No. 2), 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 6 inches in depth, which, as usual, contained a few bones of animals and fragments of pottery. To the left was a larger and deeper one (No. 3), 4 feet 6 inches in diameter and the same in depth. At the bottom we found a layer of fine mould, about 2 inches in depth, in which were embedded immense quantities of bones of what we at first thought must be frogs, but which are more likely to prove to be those of mice. Further on was another trench

* This was not, like the ledge in No. 17, composed of hard rock, but of gravel, which might have been easily removed.

(No. 4), 4 feet wide at top, sloped to 1 foot at bottom, and 3 feet 6 inches in depth. This ran parallel to the first, and like it was found to contain nothing but earth. Then came two more circular excavations (Nos. 5 and 6). These were 5 feet 6 inches in diameter at top, but spreading out to 6 feet 6 inches at bottom; and let me observe, by the way, that a great proportion of the excavations we discovered were more or less of this remarkable shape, as may be seen in the model. These two were 6 inches apart at top, running into each other at about half their depth, No. 5 being 5 feet, and No. 6, 6 feet 6 inches in depth. They contained bones of mice and of some larger animal, which from the skull appears to be a species of rat. On the right was another smaller and shallower excavation (No. 7), 3 feet 3 inches in diameter, and 1 foot 6 inches in depth, while on the left was a still smaller one (No. 8), 1 foot 3 inches in diameter, and 1 foot deep, and beyond this to the right another (No. 9), 1 foot 6 inches in diameter, and 1 foot in depth. The last, and the one immediately preceding it, were full of dark reddish rich-looking mould. At the extreme right-hand corner of the ground opened was one (No. 10) 4 feet in diameter, and 4 feet 6 inches in depth. This yielded large quantities of broken pottery, numbers of thin, sharp flints, which may have been used in the manufacture of articles in wood or bone, a knife with iron blade of singular shape and bone handle, which was unfortunately broken in getting out, and a curious implement in bone, the use for which it may be difficult to assign or guess at. Finding some fragments of pottery in the soil immediately beyond this excavation, we, in getting them out, came upon another (No. 11), which proved to be 4 feet in diameter, and the same in depth. It was full of ashes, soot, baked earth, charred wood, &c. the contents being of almost all imaginable colours. Among the ashes we found half of a bead, like that found in the trench in the adjoining pit, but made of a smoother stone. Here also we found portions of a stone which had the appearance of having been used as a mill for crushing corn. The bottom of this excavation was paved with stones, so disposed as to form, as it were, a drain across it. The inside, from top to bottom, was red from the effects of the fire it had contained.

"About a mile to the westward, and on considerably higher ground than this, a fifth gravel-pit was opened on the 25th of February, and here graves to the number of six were disclosed on the removal of the soil. I subsequently opened more ground, and succeeded in discovering four more.

"No. 1 contained the skeleton of a full-grown person, with the head turned to the right; jaws very wide apart; grave about 1 foot 6 inches in depth; no relic.

"No. 2. Skeleton of a child; grave measuring but just over 3 feet in length; depth 1 foot; no relic.

"No. 3. Grave barely a foot in depth; skeleton of full-grown person; no relic.

"No. 4. Grave 2 feet deep; skeleton with one hand across the stomach; the other under the chin, the finger bones having penetrated into the mouth; no relic.

"No. 5. Same as No. 1.

" No. 6. Skeleton of full-grown person, lying on right side, with small knife ; grave 2 feet 6 inches in depth.

" No. 7. Skeleton of a youth, legs doubled back, small knife ; grave 2 feet 6 inches in depth ; remains of fire were found directly over this grave.

" No. 8. Grave nearly 4 feet deep ; skeleton apparently of a woman of middle height, one hand across the stomach, the other at the neck ; no relic was found.

" No. 9. Skeleton of full-grown person, head turned to the right, legs crossed near the feet ; knife at the waist, and an iron link just above it ; grave 2 feet 6 inches deep.

" No. 10. Skeleton of full-grown person, lying in same position as No. 4, finger-bones of one hand having been pressed under the chin into the mouth ; above the knee were found portions of some kind of ornament, consisting of very thin and narrow strips of metal, apparently brass or bronze, which had been attached by means of very fine tacks of the same metal to wood, portions of which were found still adhering.

" N.B. The feet of these skeletons were all found pointing in one direction, which was a little to the south of the east.

" These remains appear not to be those of men slain in battle, but of people who died from natural causes. This therefore was doubtless a place of interment in common use among a people whose dwelling-places were in the immediate neighbourhood.

" A sixth gravel-pit, opened on the 26th March, two or three furlongs eastward of the second, disclosed an excavation (*a*) of an irregular shape, differing essentially from any previously discovered, as shown in the plan, prepared from careful measurement ; it was about 12 feet across, while in depth it was about 13 inches ; it had been cleaned out before I saw it, but the spot (*b*) was pointed out to me where the workmen found unquestionable signs of fire ; a heap of ashes, intermixed with burnt bones, lying there. The excavation (*c*), 1 foot diameter and 2 feet in depth, was not discovered till the larger one (*a*) had been destroyed ; its situation could therefore only be guessed at : at the bottom was found a stone measuring nearly as much in circumference as the hole (*c*) in which it was placed, and 4 or 5 inches in thickness. On the right of the line *d, d*, was an old gravel-pit, which had cut off a portion of the excavation now discovered. Here were found portions of bone needles, and an implement in bone somewhat similar to what ladies at the present day term a stiletto, which they use for making eyelet holes in muslin and other fabrics. From the large quantities of fragments of bone found here, it may not be altogether unreasonable to conclude that the above mentioned, and perhaps other articles of a similar kind, were manufactured on the spot ; especially as there were also found numbers of thin sharp flints, which had in all probability been applied to the purpose of smoothing and finishing off these implements. As may be seen, the excavation was just of about sufficient depth to allow the artisans to sit comfortably round the outside, provided their legs were of moderate length.

" On the 24th of April a seventh gravel-pit was opened a few yards N.W. of the one opened on the 25th February. Here, besides numerous

small holes (*g*) of irregular shape and of various depths, averaging about 9 inches, in which fragments of pottery and bones of animals had been stowed away, was found one large circular excavation (*a*), near 7 feet in diameter, and 3 feet 6 inches in depth, while in the sides of the ground opened were five smaller excavations, (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), and (*f*); (*b*) contained fragments of pottery of a more ornamental kind than we had hitherto met with; (*c*) contained bones and the horn of an ox; (*d*) part of a deer's horn with bones; (*e*) and (*f*) nothing but earth. These five excavations appeared to be of a circular shape, as represented in the plan, but the gravel around them was so loose that their exact form could not very satisfactorily be made out: they varied from 1 foot 6 inches to 2 feet in depth.

"From appearances I am led to infer that around this spot were the dwelling-places of the people whose burying-ground was situated close by, and of which I have already rendered an account, at least such a portion thereof as we had the opportunity of examining.

"From the variety and extent of these discoveries it may fairly be concluded that Standlake offers a wide if not a rich field for the investigation of the antiquary. He may indeed fail to find relics of that costly description which have been found in some other districts; but if a collection of facts tending to elucidate an interesting but obscure subject be to him, as it ought to be, of greater importance than a mere collection of curiosities, however valuable they may be—if the acquisition of knowledge be more his object than the acquisition of wealth, he may perchance reap a rich harvest here.

"Implements in bone or flint, or ornaments rudely carved out of rough stone, if they help to illustrate the habits, manners, customs, or employment of the earlier inhabitants of this island, will be of the same value in his eyes as though they had been composed of the richest metals, or adorned with the rarest gems.

"He may find here not only the graves of the dead, but their dwelling-places when living; he may thus gain some little insight into their domestic arrangements.

"He may trace out a course of events of absorbing interest. There a number of peaceful dwellings present themselves; here an entrenchment has been formed, denoting the presence of the invader; a battle has ensued, and the slain have been hurriedly buried, carrying with them to the grave the marks of violence by which they died; nor are these marks obliterated on their being disinterred after the lapse of many centuries.

"Advantages are offered by the nature of the soil in this neighbourhood which are not generally to be met with: in the first place the soil is easily worked, and the relics which lie beneath the surface will be found at no great depth. But an advantage of far greater importance consists in the fact, that, from the shallowness of the soil, and its inability to retain moisture for any length of time, lying as it does upon a bed of gravel, which acts as a most effectual drain, the crops of corn, or clover, or whatever else may chance to have been planted, are so quickly affected by drought, that a few successive days of dry sunny weather in summer are sufficient to show the situation and extent of every excavation underneath the soil as clearly as though a plan had

been prepared and drawn upon paper. The explorer, therefore, will have no need to probe the soil, open trenches, or otherwise spend time and labour in endeavouring to discover what, after all, he might not perchance succeed in finding; he has merely to mark, in a time of drought, while the corn, &c. is yet green, the situation of such excavations as may appear to him desirable to open, and after harvest proceed with his work, having previously obtained leave of the occupier of the land to do so, which I do not apprehend he will find much difficulty in doing.

"Already has the corn begun to tell tales. In a piece of wheat close to the first gravel-pit opened this year, of which I have given an account in this paper. four circular entrenchments, varying from 25 to 40 yards in diameter, are distinctly to be traced, with graves, and numerous excavations of larger size."

Mr. Stone also exhibited a Model and Plans of the Pits, and the remains found in them and in their vicinity, comprising fragments of urns of apparent British origin, bone implements, and knives, &c. of the Saxon period.

The Secretary then read the concluding portion of Mr. WYLIE's Translation of the Abbé Cochet's Report of his Excavations in the cemetery of Bouteilles. The Abbé sent for exhibition specimens of the pottery discovered on this occasion, together with examples of the leaden Crosses inscribed with the formula of Absolution.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several exhibitions and communications.

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in the Chair, gave notice that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned over the Whitsun holidays, to Thursday evening, June 11th.

Thursday, June 11th, 1857.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective Donors :

From the Editor.	The Royal Gallery of Art. Part 23. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Folio. Lond. 1857.
From the Archæological Institute.	The Archæological Journal. No. 53. 8vo. London, 1857.
From Frederic Ouvry, Esq.	Crania Britannica. By J. B. Davis, F.S.A. and Dr. Thurnam, F.S.A. Decade 2. Folio. London, 1857.
From the Canadian Institute.	The Canadian Journal of Industry, Science, and Art. New Series. Nos. 7 and 8. 8vo. Toronto, 1857.
From the Kilkenny Archæological Society.	Their Transactions. Vol. I. New Series. No. 8. 8vo. Dublin, 1857.

From the Author.

Handbook of Excursions proposed to be made by the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society on 27th and 28th May, 1857. By the Rev. E. Trollope, F.S.A. 8vo. Sleaford, 1857.

From the Author.

Etretat, son Passé, son Présent, son Avenir. Par M. l'Abbé Cochet. 8vo. Paris, 1857.

The Donation of Four Hundred and Thirteen Volumes of Books by J. R. D. Tyssen, Esq. F.S.A. to the Library of the Society was announced to the Meeting, and a List of the Works laid upon the Table; whereupon it was moved, and carried unanimously,—

“That the best Thanks of the Fellows be tendered to Mr. Tyssen for the warm interest manifested by him in the welfare of the Society, and for this liberal and acceptable Addition to their Library.”

The Rev. Richard Hooper and Hans Claude Hamilton, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

The Ballot was then taken for the election of the Rev. Frederic Hill Harford, who was thereupon declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

MAJOR CAMPBELL exhibited a Collection of Reliques obtained by him from the ancient Catacombs at Kertch, comprising examples of glass and terra-cotta Vases, Beads, Coins, &c. an account of the discovery of which was promised to be hereafter communicated.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. V.P. exhibited a Collection of Astronomical, Astrological, and Horometrical Instruments, consisting of three Astrolabes, and a large number of Viatoria or portable Sun-dials of various forms and kinds, viz. Ring or suspensory dials, universal oblique and universal horizontal sun-dials, perpetual calendars, a solid ivory dial, with eight faces, each looking a different way, and a dial in form of an hexagonal cup. One of the Astrolabes is a Clock; the rota revolves once during the day, and serves as an index to the hours. The numbers and inscriptions are in Arabic characters of a peculiar square form, possibly Cufic; the date, about 1530, judging from the clock movement. The plate having the projection of the sphere is wanting, and therefore it is unfortunately not possible to ascertain for what latitude it was made. So far as Mr. Morgan knows this specimen is unique. The two others were made toward the end of the century. The Dials are of German, English, French, and Italian manufacture. Mr. Morgan explained the several uses of these instruments *viva voce*.

The Rev. J. MONTGOMERY TRAHERNE, F.S.A. exhibited four Sketches illustrative of the Remains of Roche Castle, in the county of Pembroke, accompanied by the following Notes:

“Sir R. I. Murchison, in his *Silurian System*, 4to. 1849, p. 402, notices the striking trap ridge trending north-east from Roche Castle towards Trefgarn. The Castle stands on a mass of compact feldspar.

“Fenton, in his *Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire*, 4to. 1811,

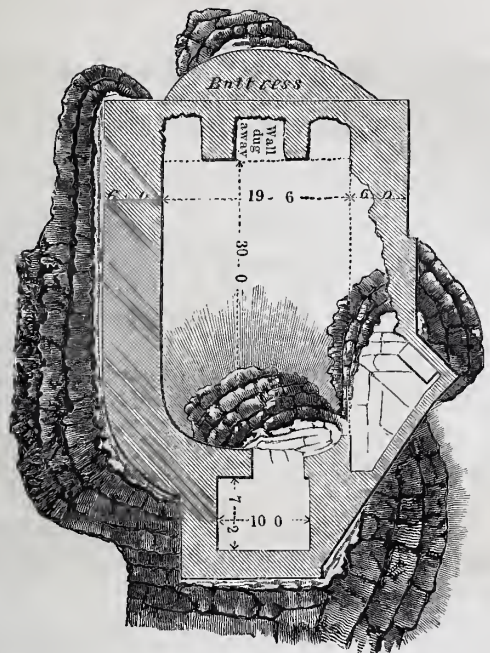
describes the position and arrangement of the earth; but, as this has been done by a modern and more experienced hand, it would be superfluous to refer to it. Benton Castle, on Milford Haven, was also the property of the Roches.



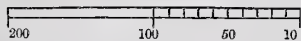
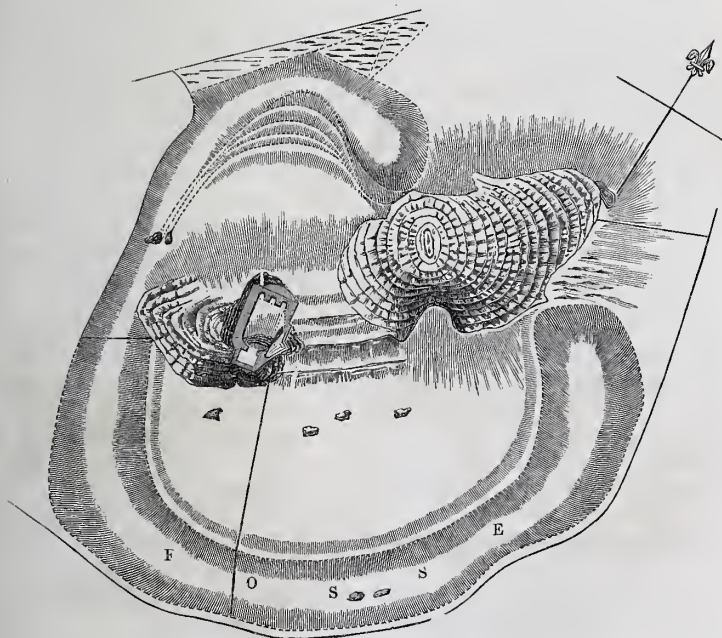
View of Roche Castle from the south.



View of Roche Castle from the east.



Plan of the Ruins of the Tower.



General Plan of the Ruins of Roche Castle, and its Out-works.

"Mr. Fenton is in error when he says that about the time of Henry VI. the great possessions of the family of De la Roche vested in the co-heiresses; one of whom he states to have married Sir Thomas Longueville.

"Bridges, in his Northamptonshire, vol. i. p. 195, gives the following monumental inscription, now destroyed:—

"Hic jacet Elizabetha nuper uxor Johannis
Dyve Armⁱ: filia Georgii Longeville Armⁱ
et Elizabethæ uxoris suæ unius filiarum
Thomæ Baronis de Roche in Wallia quæ
obit 19 die Decemb: 1458.

"The descendants of Elizabeth Dyve quartered the arms of Roche up to the middle of the last century, when the family became extinct in the male line.

"Brown Willis, in his Survey of St. David's Cathedral, states that the bearings of De la Roche appeared in the clerestory windows, on the south side of the cathedral."

These notes were accompanied by the following Letter from J. H. PARKER, Esq. addressed to the *Director*:—

"Oxford, May 12, 1857.

"DEAR SIR HENRY,

"According to your request I will endeavour to give a short notice of Roche Castle, of which Mr. Traherne has been kind enough to send us drawings. It is situated upon a rock on the point of a hill between Haverfordwest and St. David's, and occupies the highest point of ground for many miles round.

There can be no doubt that it was one of the border towers to defend the English settlement on the north bank of Milford Haven from the incursions of the Welch. It is a tower of the fifteenth century, built in rather an irregular plan, probably following the outline of the rock on which it stands, square on three sides, but rounded on the fourth side, with the entrance gallery on the first floor in the round face of the castle. It was of three stories, and the state apartments were in the upper one. The outer wall or shell of the building remains tolerably perfect, but the interior is a mere mass of ruins. The ground-floor has been vaulted over, and the entrance gateway retains a groined vault, with ribs moulded with the hollow chamfer. The windows are square-headed, of two lights, with pointed arches within. Nearly all the ashlar masonry has been removed, but the upper part of the wall retains the parapet and water table. At one angle is a late square turret, probably both for a look-out and for a beacon when required, and the lower part for a stair-turret.

This Castle gave a name to the family of De la Roche, which was of importance in the middle ages,* and had large possessions in the time of

* See a valuable Collection of Papers relating to this family, communicated by the Rev. Joseph Hunter to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* in 1852.

HENRY VI.; and it is probable that this castle was re-built about that time.

“Yours sincerely,

“J. H. PARKER.

“To Sir Henry Ellis.”

J. JACKSON HOWARD, Esq. presented to the Society a Proclamation, dated 31 January, 1687, 3rd James II. granting to the distressed French Protestants, and to their agents, the alms and charitable benevolence of all loving subjects.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, Esq. exhibited two antique Chinese silver enamelled Vases, of peculiar form, double-lipped, having each three legs.

WILLIAM BOLLAERT, Esq. F.R.G.S. *Corr. Mem. Univ. Club*, then read a Communication, illustrated by a Map and Drawings, entitled

“*Antiquarian Researches in the Province of Tarapacá, Peru, and discovery of the ‘Pintados,’ or ancient Indian Pictography:—*

“Mr. Bollaert, as early as 1827, noticed these ‘Pintados,’ sculptured on the sides of the arid mountains in the province of Tarapacá, consisting of figures of Indians, llamas, dogs, fish, circles, &c. made by scratching or scooping on the sides of mountains, the surface of which was stony and blackish, having a white ground underneath. These figures were twenty to thirty feet in height, the lines twelve to eighteen inches broad, and six to eight inches deep. Mr. Bollaert at that period thought that these figures had been done by the old as well as the modern Indians for amusement.

“Some years afterwards Mr. Seymour noticed a Pintado near Santa Rosa, called ‘Los Rayas,’ and was informed that it was probable that Indian rites had been and were still performed here.

“In 1853 Mr. Bollaert re-visited Peru, and, after examining many of these Pintados scattered over the said province, consisting generally of the colossal figures of Indians, pumas, llamas, and other animals, circles, squares, oblongs, &c. he came upon one south of La Peña, on the track to Iquique, the principal figure made up of compartments joined by three corners; one of them was found to be a huaca or grave, containing a female habited in a dress of feathers, having on her head a helmet of straw, and under her head a jar containing two small bones. Here then is an instance showing that some of these Pintados are tombs, and in all probability of the more ancient Aymarás.

“Mr. Seymour, who has just returned from Peru, informs Mr. Bollaert of the existence of a trident-looking Pintado near Pisco, 200 yards long: this Mr. Bollaert thinks may be the tomb of some chief at least as old as the times of the Incas.”

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, June 18th, 1857.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and the Society's Thanks for them ordered to be returned:

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| From the Royal Academy of Sciences, Literature, and the Fine Arts of Belgium. | 1. Mémoires Couronnés et Mémoires des Savants Etrangers. Tomes 26, 27, et 28. 4to. Brussels, 1855-6.
2. Mémoires. Tome 30. 4to. Brussels, 1857.
3. Bulletins. Tome 32, 2 ^{me} partie, et tome 33, 1 ^{re} et 2 ^{me} parties. 8vo. Brussels, 1855-6.
4. Annuaire. 1856 and 1857. 8vo. Brussels.
5. Rapport adressé à M. Le Ministre de l'Interieur sur l'Etat et les travaux de l'Observatoire Royal pendant l'année 1856. Par le Directeur A. Quetelet. 8vo. Brussels. |
| From J. B. Davis, Esq. | Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Feb. 1857. 8vo. Containing an article on the Crania of the Ancient Britons. By J. B. Davis. |
| From W. Bollaert, Esq. | Visitas en la provincia de Tarapaca, y del puerto de Arica, debujadas por Jorge Smith. 8vo. London, 1853. |
| From the Author. | 1. On some Ancient Assyrian and Egyptian Sculptures and Inscriptions in Turkey.
2. Further account of Assyrian and Egyptian Antiquities in Turkey, with a notice of the Roman Remains at Damascus. 8vo. [From the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature. Vol. V. New Series.] By John Hogg, M.A. |
| From the Cambrian Institute. | The Cambrian Journal. Part 14. June. 8vo. Tenby, 1857. |
| From the Author. | De l'Union des Arts et de l'Industrie. Par M. Le C ^{te} De Laborde. Tome 1 ^{er} Le Passé. Tome 2 ^{me} L'Avenir. 8vo. Paris, 1856. |
| From the Author. | History of East Dereham. A Lecture By G. A. Carthew, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1857. |

ROBERT COLE, Esq. presented to the Society a "Proclamation," dated 21st February, 1732, calling in the Gold Coin called "Broad-Pieces."

The following Communication to the Society from the Council was read to the Meeting by the Treasurer.

"AT a COUNCIL of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES, held 12th May, 1857, the EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair,

"Resolved,—That, as it appears by the Auditors' Accounts for the last two years, that during that period the annual income of the Society has not been sufficient to meet the year's expenditure, such accounts be referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report to the Council how the Income and Expenditure of the Society can be equalised.

"The Finance Committee, having considered the question referred to them, submitted the following Report to a Meeting of Council held on the 17th June, 1857, the Earl Stanhope, President, in the Chair, when

the Report was received and ordered to be read to the Society at the Meeting on Thursday evening the 18th of June.

“ REPORT.

“ The FINANCE COMMITTEE have proceeded to consider the question referred to them by a RESOLUTION of the COUNCIL of 12th May, 1857, and report as follows, viz.—

“ In order to ascertain the causes which have led to a deficiency in the Society’s income to meet its expenditure, the Committee have thought it right to ascertain what were the receipts from all the ordinary sources of income, that is to say :—

1. Subscriptions,
2. Admissions,
3. Compositions,
4. Sale of Books,
5. Dividends on Stock,

for two periods of five years, the first period comprising the years 1847–51, and the second period comprising the years 1852–56, thus contrasting the receipts and expenditure for an equal period before and after the change in the payments to the Society.

“ During the first period the receipts under the above heads amounted to 6,732*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* During the second period they amounted to 6,975*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

“ A tabular statement of the annual receipts, under each separate head, is appended to this Report. (Appendix I.) As might have been expected, the receipts for subscriptions during the last period of five years exhibit a diminution, amounting on the five years to 572*l.*, while the receipts for admissions and compositions show a surplus respectively of 396*l.* and 166*l.* and the dividends have yielded an increase of 273*l.*

“ With regard to the funded property of the Society in 1847, its amount was 5,900*l.* while on the 31st December, 1851, it was 6,656*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* showing an increase in round numbers of 756*l.* During the second period of five years the stock was augmented to 8,050*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* showing a further increase of 1,394*l.*

“ The Committee then proceeded to investigate the Society’s expenditure during the same two periods, under the several heads of its ordinary expenditure, viz.—Publications; Salaries; Taxes; House Expenses.

“ On the two latter heads the Committee find little variation, and they may be dismissed without remark.

“ On the two former heads, however, differences occur which sufficiently explain the present position of the Society’s finances. A tabular statement is appended, showing the expenses in publications and salaries for each of the ten years, from which it will be seen that during the last five years the increase of expenditure in publications has been no less than 990*l.* and in salaries 441*l.* (Appendix II.)

“ The increase in the cost of the Society’s publications may be partly accounted for by the increased cost of materials; but is principally due to the superior character and greater number of the illustrations, and particularly in wood-engravings. In these respects the Committee submit that the change has been beneficial to the Society, because it has added to its reputation by raising the character of its publications.

“ In carrying forward operations like those of this Society, it is often

extremely difficult to avoid an occasional small excess in the expenditure of a particular year. The Volume or Part of the *Archæologia* must be prepared, and liabilities incurred on account of it in anticipation of the receipt of the ordinary average amount of income. If any special expenditure becomes necessary by reason of an unusual number of illustrations for the *Archæologia*, or any unanticipated extra payment has to be made on the general account of the Society, and if at the same time circumstances occur of a public nature, which check or interfere with the receipts, a small temporary deficiency will easily (perhaps unavoidably) arise.

“ These causes have all operated on the accounts of this Society within the last few years, and under their influence a deficiency, as shown by the accounts, has arisen, which, on the 31st December, 1855, amounted to 81*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* and on the 31st December last to 120*l.* 8*s.*

“ It is not matter of surprise that under these circumstances the cash balance should exhibit a deficiency. It will be seen, however, that the condition of the Society is actually better in respect of its property. This will be seen by the following short statement:—

1st Jan. 1852—		£
Cash Balance	.	1058
Stock in the Bank (taken as cash)	.	6656
Price of old Stock of Publications received in 1852.	.	81
Total		<u>£7795</u>
1st Jan. 1857—		
Cash Balance	.	164
Stock (taken as cash)	.	8050
		<u>£8214</u>
Less Messrs. Nichols's bill	.	284
Binding <i>Archæologia</i>	.	26
		<u>310</u>
Total		<u>£7904</u>

“ The Committee believe that in these years, as in all previous years, there have been some unascertained liabilities at the close of the year which may probably average 50*l.* ; but, on the other hand, there always has been an arrear of subscriptions of equal or greater amount.

“ The Committee have viewed this small excess of expenditure without alarm. It is unquestionably a call to careful management and strict economy, combined with care not in any degree to reduce the quality of the publications. If this be persevered in, and the public causes which have operated prejudicially on all Societies be withdrawn (which it is hoped will now be the case), the Committee do not doubt that the proper relation between receipt and expenditure will soon be restored.

“ The existing deficiency could of course easily be supplied by a small sale of Stock ; but the Committee see no present necessity for the adoption of that course, all bills sent in to this time having been discharged, and the balance at the bankers, together with the growing receipts, being applicable to the payment of the current liabilities of the present year. There will, however, be some extra expenditure during the present year. The *Archæologia*, Vol. XXXVI. Part 2, not having been issued till February last, there will be a double bill for binding,

and the issue of a new Catalogue of the Society's Library will involve a considerable expense.

"The Committee are not aware of any reason to suppose that the income of the Society will diminish. One great object aimed at by the change in the Society's payments was to stay the gradual decrease in the numbers of the Society. This has been accomplished. The increase has not been so great as could have been desired, but the gradual diminution has been arrested, and the annual subscribers have increased from 199 in 1851-2, to 315 in 1857. The number of Fellows in each year from 1846 is appended to this Report. (Appendix III.)

"On the whole, the Committee conclude that, if the Council deem it advisable to apply a present remedy, it is within their power to do so; but the circumstances suggested, taken in connection with the long-delayed legacy of Mr. Stephenson, may lead to the expectation that the finances of the Society will arrive at a satisfactory condition, without the necessity of any action on the part of the Council.

APPENDIX No. I.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the ANNUAL RECEIPTS of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES, 1847 to 1856.

	1847			1848			1849			1850			1851		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions .	864	3	0	755	8	0	829	12	0	750	15	0	863	16	0
Admissions . .	117	12	0	176	8	0	100	16	0	109	4	0	134	8	0
Compositions .	294	0	0	168	0	0	.	.	.	210	0	0	210	0	0
Sale of Works .	65	0	3	89	5	4	74	8	11	43	3	5	52	1	10
Dividends . .	160	3	10	148	10	10	156	10	2	173	17	8	183	8	11
Totals . .	1,500	19	1	1,337	12	2	1,161	7	1	1,289	0	1	1,443	14	9

	1852			1853			1854			1855			1856		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions .	885	0	0	783	2	0	646	6	0	599	6	0	576	9	0
Admissions . .	110	5	0	378	0	0	267	15	0	157	10	0	120	15	0
Compositions .	131	5	0	341	5	0	262	10	0	131	5	0	183	15	0
Sale of Works .	51	5	2	73	14	10	57	13	11	71	17	11	50	6	8
Dividends . .	202	15	3	216	15	4	224	13	0	226	8	4	225	8	2
Totals . .	1,380	10	5	1,792	17	2	1,458	17	11	1,186	8	3	1,156	13	10

TOTALS.				TOTALS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1847 . .	1,500	19	1	1852 . .	1,380	10	5
1848 . .	1,337	12	2	1853 . .	1,792	17	2
1849 . .	1,161	7	1	1854 . .	1,458	17	11
1850 . .	1,289	0	1	1855 . .	1,186	7	3
1851 . .	1,443	14	9	1856 . .	1,156	13	10
6,732 13 2				6,975 6 7			

APPENDIX No. II.

EXPENDITURE of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES in PUBLICATIONS
and SALARIES, 1847 to 1856.

Years.	Publications.			SALARIES.	Years.	Publications.			SALARIES.
	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.		£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
1847	348	2	8	404 12 7	1852	659	14	11	395 15 0
1848	263	5	6	332 14 4	1853	536	10	5	407 18 4
1849	353	19	8	323 8 4	1854	651	5	0	519 1 11
1850	297	15	3	444 4 7	1855	275	8	10	511 8 2
1851	333	17	4	326 12 6	1856	464	11	5	498 0 0
	1,597	0	5	1,891 12 4		2,587	10	7	2,332 3 5

APPENDIX No. III.

TABLE shewing the NUMBER of FELLOWS of the SOCIETY of
ANTIQUARIES in each Year from 1846 to 1857.

Years.	Patron and Royal.	Honorary.	Compounders.	Annual Subscribers.	Total.
(April 23.)					
1846	7	42	326	266	641
1847	7	41	313	257	618
1848	7	44	313	220	524
1849	7	43	293	218	561
1850	7	45	290	202	544
1851	7	46	285	199	537
1852	6	45	274	199	524
1853	8	46	276	239	569
1854	8	53	267	291	619
1855	8	57	261	298	624
1856	8	58	253	304	623
1857	8	59	252	315	634

The Rev. J. Silvester Davies, the Rev. F. H. Harford, and Alexander H. Rhind, Esq. were severally admitted Fellows.

The Ballot was then taken for Professor Ranke of Berlin, who was declared to be duly elected an Honorary Fellow.

The Ballot was also taken for Charles Kean, Esq. who was declared duly elected Fellow.

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq. exhibited a bronze Statuette of a wild man kneeling on one knee, said to have formerly belonged to the late General Sir Charles Napier, and supposed to be Oriental.

RICHARD ALMACK, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited the Original of a Bond in 1,000*l.* penalty in his possession, apparently given for the performance of the covenants on the marriage of Roger Townesende of Raynham, in

Norfolk (ancestor of the Marquis Townshend), with Jane daughter of Anne Lady Stanhope. His sureties, Thomas Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshall of England, Sir Nicholas le Strange of Hunston, and Nicholas Mynde of Barsham in Norfolk, Esq. The Deed dated 4th June, in the sixth year of Queen Elizabeth.

Roger Townesend was a minor at his father's death, and proved his age in 1564, which agrees with the date of this Bond : so that he probably married on attaining his majority. In 1588 he was in the English fleet in the fight with the Spanish Armada, and was knighted at sea by the Lord High Admiral Charles Howard, with the Lord Howard, Lord Sheffield, John Hawkins, and Martin Frobisher. He died 1590, and was buried in the church of St. Giles Cripplegate, London. His widow afterwards married Henry Lord Berkeley.

J. W. FARRER, Esq. exhibited through the *Treasurer* a Collection of Reliques obtained from Dowkerbottom Cave near Arncliffe, in Yorkshire, accompanied by the following Observations :

“Dowkerbottom Cave.

“Dowkerbottom Cave is on the high ground between Arncliffe and Kilnsay. There is very little soil above the limestone rock. The Cave is at present divided into two parts, a large mass of the roof having fallen in at some remote period. Most of the articles found were buried in charcoal and ashes, and near the two entrances of the cavern. There is a passage, now blocked up, connecting the two parts of the Cave. One of the coins found was under six inches of stalagmite. At this point the stalagmite was between five and six feet in thickness ; it was in layers, occasionally very hard, and then quite rotten and decayed. Some of the bones were buried deep in the stalagmite. The exact depth of the stalagmite could not be ascertained ; it varies considerably in different parts of the cave. The human skulls were laid with their faces to the ground, and in a semi-circular position. The bones of the skeletons were almost entirely decayed. The clay in which they were embedded contains a great deal of limestone, and it seems probable that it must have been washed in by heavy rains. There is no stream of water near at hand. In one of the larger chambers a great fall from the roof has been the means of establishing a small cave in the great cave itself, the stones forming a natural arch, and being cemented together. This passage is eight or ten feet long, and nearly three feet high.

“The several objects now exhibited bear a very striking resemblance to the relics discovered some years since in the caves at Settle (see *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i. page 69), and may without doubt be safely ascribed to the same period, viz. the last century of the Roman occupation of Britain. They comprise the utensils, implements, and ornaments of a people of primitive habits, and probably of the lowest class. Among these are a knife (culter), which the antiquary will at once recognise as of Roman character, the blade of the same form as that given in *Collectanea*, plate xxx. No. 9 ; several bone implements, apparently used in knitting, or the making of nets ; a bronze needle ; bronze fibulæ of

two kinds, harp-shaped and penannular, the latter having an indigenous character, and certainly of the latest period of the Roman possession; spindle-whirls, one formed of bone, two of discs of Samian ware, a fourth of the bottom of a vase of rude fabric, and a fifth of lead. These latter objects, though rude, are extremely interesting, since they appear to indicate that these caves were once tenanted by women; but whether these instruments of female industry were plied by the wives of the rude fishermen of this coast, the female companions of pirate crews, or fugitive slaves who here sought a refuge from a cruel death, must be left to conjecture. The fragments of pottery, decidedly Roman, amongst which is a portion of the rim of a mortarium with the potter's stamp,



present nothing from which anything conclusive may be deduced as to the date; but three coins in brass appear to confirm the opinion above expressed, viz. that the whole of these remains must be referred to the latest period of the Roman occupation. One is of Claudius Gothicus, whose reign terminated A.D. 270; the other two of the Tetrici, whose rule in Gaul, and doubtless part of Britain, extended from A.D. 267 to A.D. 273; but it is probable that the remains may be ascribed to a still later date.*

“The human and animal remains have been submitted to Professor Quekett, of the Royal College of Surgeons, whose observations are as follow: ‘Three human crania, the most perfect one being unsymmetrical from a twist in the upper jaw, teeth much worn. Skull of a goat, of a species with longer horn-cores than any I have ever before seen from a cave or interment. Two skulls of dog. Horse; one of the bones of the fore-leg encrusted with what appears to be calcareous material.’

“The crania have also been seen by Mr. J. Bernard Davis; they indicate a very low organization, but are not otherwise remarkable.”

Sir GEORGE MUSGRAVE, Bart. F.S.A. exhibited, by the hands of Admiral Smyth, a pen-and-ink sketch of a Stone Axe, with the wooden haft still attaching to it,



* In the caves of Settle coins of Constantine the Great were discovered.

found recently by a labourer digging peat in the Solway Moss, near Longtown, at the depth of rather more than six feet.

CHARLES REED, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an Original Deed in Latin, dated July 22, 1664, bearing the signature of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, and conveying to her son, King Charles the Second, twenty-four tenements without Temple Bar, the same being described as formerly part of the lands and possessions of Edward late Duke of Somerset, attainted, and lately parcel of the lands and possessions of the Lady Anne, late Queen of England.

Mr. Reed expressed himself inclined to think that the "viginti quatuor tenementa apud Strand," thus described in the Deed, formed the site of what is now Somerset Place. Anne of Denmark, it appears, and Henrietta Maria, both received Somerset House in portion of their jointures; and it was here that Henrietta Maria took part in a Masque, which gave birth to Prynne's *Histrionastix*. After the Interregnum, Henrietta Maria, who had gone abroad, returned to her residence here. Up to this time Denmark House was the name of the edifice. The change of name to "Somerset" was made during the possession by Catherine of Braganza, who held the Palace from 1666 to 1692, when she quitted it for Portugal.

Somerset House was retained as Crown property till 1774, when, George the Third having settled it upon his Queen, it was exchanged for Buckingham House. The slope to the river was then embanked, and the present suite of public offices were erected. The best View of the ancient House, Mr. Reed observed, is preserved in the Dulwich Gallery.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited and presented a rubbing from a fragment of an Inscribed Stone found near Walbrook, London, of which the accompanying Cut is a representation, inscribed

MATP

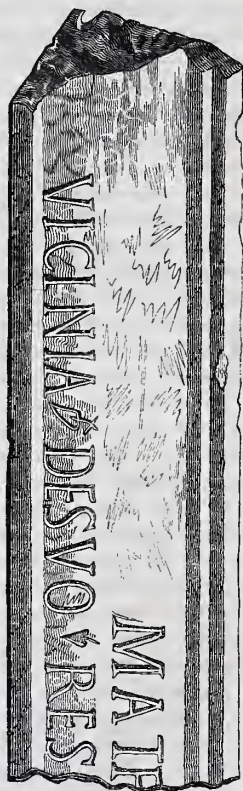
. . . . VICINIA DE SVO RES

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. V.P. exhibited his Collection of Clocks and Watches, of which he gave a verbal description. They consisted of,

1. Watches from shortly after 1500, the period of their Invention, to about 1540; previous to the invention and adoption of the fusee.

2. Watches from about 1530 to 1620, after the adoption of the fusee. During this time Watches were made of all fanciful shapes.

3. Watches from 1610 to 1675, when the pendulum spring was



invented. During this time watches were mostly made of a round form.

4. Watches from 1675 to the middle of the eighteenth century.

5. A Rolling Clock, kept going by being set on an inclined plane, invented by M. Grollier de Serviere about 1680. The date of the specimen exhibited probably about 1700.

6. A hanging Pendulum Clock with Alarum, probably intended to be used on board ship; by Daniel Quare.

ARTHUR ASHPITEL, Esq. F.S.A. himself read a Communication, entitled "The City of Cuma and the recent Excavations there." This memoir will appear hereafter in the *Archæologia*, accompanied by Illustrations.

Mr. Ashpitel commenced by stating, that, as the preliminary business of the evening had occupied so much time, he should be compelled to omit a considerable portion of his paper, but would endeavour to select the passages of the most importance, and to make his subject as clear as he could. He first described the site of the ancient city of Cuma, and its modern state. Late excavations have brought to light a large amphitheatre and a forum. The arx or acropolis, and the antrum of the Sibyl, as also their subsequent history, were noticed; but the object of greatest interest, probably unique in the history of ancient cities, was the great necropolis or burial-ground. Here were interments of three distinct periods—those of the times of the Roman Emperors, of the Italo-Greek period, and of a very archaic time. The first were about four or five feet below the soil, the second five to ten feet below them, while the last were about twenty feet under ground. A great number of the Roman interments seem to be those of the poorer class, and are chiefly of large tiles placed against each other, like the sides of the roof of a house, under which the bodies were deposited. Drawings of these interments, and of the details of the tiles, &c. were then exhibited; but there were other more important tombs of this period, built of brick and vaulted, and carefully stuccoed inside. In one of them was the exceedingly curious discovery made of the skeletons of four bodies, all of which had no skulls, while to two of them entire heads, made of wax, not mere masks, were added. Plans of the tombs, and drawings of the heads, &c. were also exhibited. Mr. Ashpitel then went at great length into the discussion which had agitated the learned world abroad as to these heads; some supposing the bodies were those of martyrs in the persecution of Diocletian, others that the heads had been removed for magical purposes: that he had suggested to Professor Minervini that they probably had been the victims of one of the many conscriptions that were so common just before the time of Constantine, and that the heads had been taken away for public exposure, like that of Cicero, who fell under the conscription of the second Triumvirate.

The tombs of the Greek period were then described, particularly one, large and of very curious construction. This was built of large blocks of stone overlapping each other, forming a sort of roof over an oblong chamber. Drawings and dimensions of this were also exhibited, as well as of another, decorated with palmettes and the Greek meander. The objects found in these tombs were also mentioned, and their

position relatively to the bodies, which differs materially from those in the Roman interments. The lowest layer of interments was then taken into consideration. These are chiefly under rough slabs of stone, or excavations in the solid rock, or sometimes the calcined bones are found in large ollæ. Among them vases of very archaic character are discovered, with paintings on them of panthers, antelopes, large birds like turkies, and animals not indigenous to Italy. Mr. Ashpitel found them more generally described as Egyptian or Etruscan by the Neapolitan antiquaries, but there evidently was no vestige of anything like the art of the former nation. No lotos, crux ansata, nor hieroglyphics; nor were there any of the Etruscan deities, such as the Typhon with his hammer, nor any Etruscan writing.

Mr. Ashpitel then related the discussion that took place between himself and several eminent Neapolitans, when he called their attention to the facts that Cuma was a colony from Asia Minor, from Cyme in *Æolia*; that it never had been taken by the Etruscans, though often attacked; that no Phœnician or Carthaginian colony had been established near them; and that it held every feature of its ancient Græco-Asiatic origin till conquered by the Samnites; and therefore he concluded these vases to be the work of the first settlers, who brought their art with them. He then went at great length into the question whence civilization had made its way into the West, particularly the progress of language, and traced the Ionic-Greek to the Sanskreet, and the Latin from a mixture of the former with the Oscan, and concluded by expressing a hope that these objects, evidently of Asian Minor origin, might furnish a link in the chain of this important ethnological investigation.

The Meeting adjourned at an unusually late hour.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

The Vice-President, in the Chair, then gave notice that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned over the Summer Vacation to Thursday, November 19th.



PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. IV.

1857-8.

No. 48.

Thursday, November 19th, 1857.

The Right Hon. the EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and the Thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned:

- | | |
|--|---|
| From the Association for Obtaining a Decimal System of Measures, Weights, and Coins. | 1. First Report of the Council, 26th Feb. 1856. 8vo. London, 1857.
2. Extracts of Returns showing differences of Weights and Measures in different Localities. Folio. London, 1857. |
| From the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences. | Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde. Deelen 3, 4, en 5. 8vo. Batavia, 1855-56. |
| From Mons. A. de Laguières. | 1. Histoire des Blasons en Russie. 2 vols. 8vo. St. Petersburg, 1855.
2. The Works of the Oriental Section of the Society of Numismatics and Archæology of St. Petersburg. Vols. I. and II. 8vo. St. Petersburg, 1855-6. |
| From the Author. | L'Hérésie de Dante démontrée par Francesca de Rimini. Par E. Aroux. 8vo. Paris, 1857. |
| From J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Sec. S.A. | Taylor and Skinner's Maps of the Roads of Ireland, surveyed 1777. 8vo. London, 1778. |
| From C. Frost, Esq. F.S.A. | Catalogue of the Subscription Library at Kingston-upon-Hull. Second Supplement. 8vo. Hull, 1855. |
| From the Author. | Ossements et Antiquités du Lac de Moosseedorf dans le Canton de Berne. Par Frédéric Troyon. 8vo. Geneva, 1857. |
| From the Author. | Some Notices of the Family of Newton and the Family of Noyes, with an Account of the Manors and Rectory of Lindfield. By T. Herbert Noyes, Jun. Esq. 8vo. London, 1857. |
| From the United Service Institution. | Their Journal. Vol. I. No. 1. 8vo. London, 1857. |
| From the Author. | Notice Historique et Liturgique sur les Cloches. Par M. L'Abbé Corblet. 8vo. Paris, 1857. |

- From the Imperial Academy of Vienna.
1. Sitzungsberichte Philos.-Histor. Classe. Band 20, heft 2 und 3; Band 21, heft 1, 2, und 3; Band 22, heft 1 und 2; und Register zu 2^{en} 10 Bänden. 8vo. Vienna, 1856-57.
 2. Denkschriften. Band 7. 4to. Vienna, 1856.
 3. Archiv für Kunde österr. Geschichtsquellen. Band 16, heft 2; Band 17, heft 1 und 2; und Band 18, heft 1. 8vo. Vienna, 1856-57.
 4. Fontes Rerum Austriacarum. Band 10, 2^{te} Abtheilung; Band 11, 2^{te} Abtheilung; und Band 13, 2^{te} Abtheilung. 8vo. Vienna, 1856-57.
 5. Monumenta Habsburgica. Actenstücke und Briefe zur Geschichte Kaiser Karl V. Von Dr. Karl Lauz. 8vo. Vienna, 1857.
 6. Notizenblatt. No. 15—24. 8vo. Vienna, 1856.
- From the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres of the Institute of France.
1. Mémoires. Tome 21^{me}, 1^{er} partie. 4to. Paris, 1857.
 2. Mémoires Présentés. 1^{er} Série. Tome 5. 4to. Paris, 1857.
- From the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France.
- Funérailles de M. Augustin Cauchy. 4to. Paris, 1857.
- From the Camden Society.
- Diary of Dean Davies, 1689-90. Edited by Richard Caulfield. 4to. London, 1857.
- From the Author Prof. Gerhard.
- Die grosse Dariusvase zu Neapel. (Auszug aus dem Monatsbericht der Königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin.) 8vo. Berlin, 1857.
- From the Canadian Institute.
- The Canadian Journal, Nos. 8 and 10. 8vo. Toronto, 1857.
- From the Editor.
- Popular Music of the Olden Time. Part 10. Edited by W. Chappell, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1857.
- From the Hon. Charles Gore.
1. Award of the Commissioners under an Act (17 Victoria) for disafforesting the Forest of Whichwood. Folio. London, 1857.
 2. Map of the Forest and Parlious of Whichwood, 1854. By W. B. Wood, Surveyor.
- From the Author.
- On the Banners of the Bayeux Tapestry, and some of the earliest Heraldic Charges. By Gilbert J. French. 8vo. London, 1857.
- From the Ossianic Society.
- Transactions for the year 1855. Vol. III. 8vo. Dublin, 1857.
- From the Author, F. O. Ward, Esq.
1. Discours prononcé a la Séance d'Ouverture du Congrès international de Bienfaisance. Bruxelles, 15th Sept. 1856.
 2. Sur l'Adoucissement, la Purification, et l'Aération artificielle de l'Eau des grandes villes. 8vo. Bruxelles, 1857.
- From the Author.
- Extracts from the letter-press of the Astronomical Observations made at the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh. By C. Piazzi Smyth, F.R.S. 4to. Edinburgh, 1857.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy.
- Mémoires, 22^e Volume de la Collection, 1^{ere} et 2^{me} Livraisons. 4to. Paris, 1856-7.
- From the Zoological Society.
1. Transactions. Vol. IV. Part 4. 4to. London, 1857.
 2. Proceedings. Nos. 314 to 333 inclusive. 8vo. London, 1856-7.
- From the British Archæological Association.
- Their Journal. June 30th, and September 30th. 8vo. London, 1857.
- From the Royal Agricultural Society.
- Their Journal. Vol. XVIII. Part 1. 8vo. London, 1857.

- From the Author. *Le Père André et Charles de Quens; notices biographiques. Par A. Charma. 8vo. Paris, 1857.*
- From the Institute of British Architects. *Papers read in the Session 1856-7. 4to. London, 1857.*
- From the Cambrian Archæological Association. *Archæologia Cambrensis. Vol. III. July and October. 8vo. London, 1857.*
- From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. *Vol. I. New Series. Nos. 9 and 10. 8vo. Dublin, 1857.*
- From the Cambrian Institute. *The Cambrian Journal. Part 15. September. 8vo. Tenby, 1857.*
- From the Author. *Modern English Literature: its Blemishes and Defects. By Henry H. Breen, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1857.*
- From the American Philosophical Society. *Their Proceedings. Vol. VI. No. 55. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1856.*
- From the Author. *The Judges of England. By Edward Foss, F.S.A. Vols. V. and VI. 1485-1660. 8vo. London, 1857.*
- From the Editor. *The Royal Gallery of Art. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Parts 24, 25, and 26. Folio. London, 1857.*
- From the Historical Society of Styria.
 1. *Mittheilungen des historischen Vereines für Steiermark. 7tes Heft. 8vo. Gratz, 1857.*
 2. *Jahresbericht über den Zustand und das Wirken des histor. Vereines für Steiermark vom 1 März 1856 bis letzten März 1857. Von dem Vereins-Secretär Prof. Dr. Göth. 8vo.*
 3. *Bericht über die achte allgemeine Versammlung des histor. Vereines für Steiermark am 1 April, 1857. 8vo.*
- From the Author.
 1. *Andeutungen über Erhaltung und Herstellung alter Burgen und Schlösser. 8vo. Gratz, 1853.*
 2. *Ueber Reinigung der Alterthümer. 8vo. Gratz.*
 3. *Von dem Einflusse der Pflanzen auf die Zerstörung der Ruinen. 4to. Vienna, 1857.*
- From the Liverpool Architectural and Archæological Society. *Proceedings. Vol. II. Part 3. 4to. Liverpool, 1857.*
- From the Museum, Leyden. *Aegyptische Monumenten. Door Dr. C. Leemans. 18e Aflevering of 11e Aflevering van de 2e Afdeeling. Folio. Leyden, 1857.*
- From the Author. *A Map of the Forest and Purlieus of Whichwood, Oxon, constructed from actual survey and measurement expressly for the use of the Commissioners under the Whichwood Disafforesting Act. By their Secretary Hans Busk, M.A. Dec. 1853. Ashbee and Dangerfield, lith.*
- From the Royal Institution of Great Britain.
 1. *Notices of the Meetings of the Members. Part 7. November 1856—July 1857.*
 2. *List of Members, with the Report of the Visitors for the year 1856.*
 3. *A New classified Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution. By Benjamin Vincent. 8vo. London, 1857.*
- From the Geographical Society. *Their Proceedings. No. 11. June. 8vo. London, 1857.*

Charles Kean, Esq., recently elected, was admitted Fellow.

C. WYKEHAM MARTIN, Esq. M.P., F.S.A., exhibited and pre-

sented three photographs from the ancient Cromlech known as Kit's Coty House, near Maidstone.

The Rev. F. K. HARFORD, F.S.A., exhibited full-size drawings of a Mural Painting representing the Legend of St. George, which had been discovered on the south wall of the old church, Croydon, during some alterations in September last. In the year 1844 portions of a painting had been uncovered on the same wall,* representing the upper part of a colossal figure of St. Christopher carrying the infant Christ, the latter being almost entirely destroyed: on the bank to the left was seen a hermit seated at the door of his cell and holding up his lantern; on the right bank were a tower and the upper part of a portcullised archway, and in one of the windows were the heads of a king and queen. From the close proximity of these figures to the saint, with whose legend they did not appear to have any connection, it was conjectured that they might represent Edward III. and his queen Philippa.

The recent discoveries have disclosed the lower part of the figure of St. Christopher, the legs of which are surrounded by a singular collection of fish, some of which are biting him, while a flaxen mermaid, who appears to have a double tail, is lashing him with it. On the bank to the right, and close to St. Christopher, is a smaller figure of St. George on horseback. He is accoutred in the armour which prevailed during the reign of Richard II., and affords us an interesting specimen of the military costume of that period. St. George has just issued from a portcullised archway, and the heads of the king and queen prove to be those of the father and mother of the lady Sabra, whom he is rescuing from the Dragon.

A mural painting with the subject of St. George is represented in Fisher's "Paintings in the Chapel of the Trinity at Stratford-upon-Avon," pl. xvi.; being in the nave of the chapel, and somewhat later in date than that at Croydon.

THOMAS BATEMAN, Esq. Local Secretary for Derbyshire, communicated a Drawing of a sculptured Stone in his possession, which he considered might illustrate the discovery of a rude stone image in the upper part of a tumulus in the Mid Necker district in Wurtemberg, mentioned in Mr. W. M. Wylie's "Observations on Researches in Suabian Tumuli," *Archæologia*, vol. xxxvii. p. 29.

The stone, as shewn in the drawing, is an upright block of millstone grit with a rounded head. It is 4 ft. 4 in. in height and 1 ft. 10 in. wide. On one side is a recess, the form of which follows the outline of the stone. Within this is sculptured a rude figure without any appearance of drapery. The right hand is raised to the level of the head, and may possibly have held a spear. The left arm appears to have inclined downwards. The lower end of the stone is broken off with a sharp fracture. It has evidently stood in an upright position for a long time, the surface being much weathered. Mr. Bateman gave the following account of its discovery:—"A person engaged in reclaiming land on Tansley Moor,

* An account of it was communicated to the Archæological Institute, 1845, and engravings of St. Christopher, as well as of the king and queen on a larger scale, may be seen in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. ii. 267.

Derbyshire, in the summer of 1856, had occasion to dig into a small mound, when about a foot beneath the turf he found the figure deposited with the carved side downwards; beneath which was a circular hole full of ashes and burnt wood. It is very unfortunate that this interesting discovery was casually made, as I cannot be positive that the ashes were calcined human remains, not having seen any sample of them, the place having been trenched and levelled when my man went over to purchase the stone three or four months after it was found. From this uncertainty I have thought that, if it were ultimately proved not to be sepulchral, it might probably be a terminus or boundary-stone of Pagan times. See Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 323 (*voce* Landmarks), who says "charcoal ashes buried occur among the Hindoos, the Romans, and Mediævals, and is probably the most ancient mode. In the laws of the Visigoths they (the landmarks) are either bulwarks of land or *arææ* or insculped stones."

Smith, in his *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, under *Ager*, after describing the various kinds of boundaries, states, "A stone might be removed and a boundary thus become uncertain; it was accordingly the practice to bury something under the stone that was not perishable, as *bones, embers, and ashes*, from the offering made at the time that the stone was set up.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, exhibited and presented Drawings of three coffin-shaped Slabs, recently discovered on the site of the Cistercian nunnery at Showsley, Northamptonshire. 1. With an engraved cross, the arms terminating in fleurs-de-lis; length 6 ft. 3 in. 2. At the upper end an elaborate cross in low relief with equal arms, between each of which are two shorter arms or spokes; length 5 ft. 5 in. 3. A cross in high relief, the head much ornamented, the stem with three pair of leaves, and the foot in the form of a cross flory; length 5 ft. 10 in. They all appeared to be of the 13th century.

The Treasurer also exhibited two brass Matrices of Seals recently purchased at Sevenoaks. 1. A pointed oval; in the centre a figure of an advocate pleading; his head seems to be tonsured and his hair to project at the sides, so as to give him the appearance of wearing a cap; he wears a tunic apparently girded at the waist, and a short gown with wide sleeves, through which his arm is passed; on his back is a hood. The legend in extenso is MILITANT CAUSARVM PATRONI. 2. A seal which, from its injured condition, could not be deciphered.



Advocate's Seal.

ROBERT COLE, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited photographs from documents in his possession, together with an original grant of Henry II. By this charter the King grants to Gervase de Welles the town (*villam*) of Reines with its appurtenances (*que est de constabulario*) by the service of one knight's fee. The witnesses are, John dean of Salisbury, Earl William de Mandeville, Reginald de Curtenai, Reginald de Pavilli, Hugh de Creissi, "Sedierus" de Quinci, Hugh de Laci, John de Soligny, Guy de St. Valerie, Robert de Stilton, William de Albeny, Robert FitzPiers. It is given "apud vallem Rodolei," Vaudreuil in Normandy. The witnesses' names nearly fix the date of this charter. John de Oxenford became Dean of Salisbury in 1165 and Bishop of Norwich in 1175, and is the only John among the deans of Salisbury during the reign of Henry II. William de Mandeville became Earl of Essex on the death of his brother in 1167. The town of Reines is no doubt Rayne near Braintree, in Essex, which Morant states to have been in the possession of the family of Welles until the middle of the fourteenth century.*

The SECRETARY then read a letter from himself addressed to the President reporting the result of his recent researches in the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Brighthampton, near Witney, Oxfordshire; which are printed at length in vol. xxxvii. of the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, November 26th, 1857.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and the Thanks of the Society for them ordered to be returned:

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| From the Abbé J. Corblet. | <i>Revue de l'Art Chrétien</i> , 11 ^{me} livraison. Novembre. 8vo. Paris, 1857. |
| From the Imperial Academy of Vienna. | 1. <i>Denkschriften. Philosophisch-Histor. Classe</i> , 8 ^{ter} Band. 4to. Vienna, 1857.
2. <i>Sitzungsberichte</i> . 33 Band; 1, 2, 3, und 4 Heft. 8vo. Vienna, 1857.
3. <i>Fontes Rerum Austriacarum. Oesterreichische Geschichts-Quellen</i> . 2 Abtheilung, 15 Band. 8vo. Vienna, 1857. |
| From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. | <i>Proceedings and Papers</i> . Vol. I. New Series. No. 11. September. 8vo. Dublin, 1857. |
| From the Author. | <i>An Essay on the Four Roman Ways</i> . By Edwin Guest, D.C.L. 8vo. London, 1857. |
| From the Author. | <i>An Account of Church Bells</i> . By Rev. W. C. Lukis, M.A. 8vo. London and Oxford, 1857. |
| From Robert Cole, Esq. F.S.A. | <i>Marmorum Arundellianorum, Seldenianorum aliorumque Academiæ Oxoniensi donatorum Secunda Editio</i> . Folio. London, 1732. |

* This charter is printed at length in the *Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. II. p. 512.

- From the American Antiquarian Society. Proceedings, with a List of Officers and Members. 8vo. Boston, 1855.
- From Joseph Mayer, Esq. F.S.A. National Antiquities. Vol. I. A Volume of Vocabularies, edited by Thomas Wright, M.A. Privately printed. 8vo. 1857.
- From the Author. On the History of the English Language; a Lecture. By Thomas Wright, M.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1857.
- From the Author. The Mohammedan Religion explained. By J. D. Macbride, D.C.L., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1857.
- From the Smithsonian Institution. 1. Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. IX. 4to. Washington, 1857.
2. Annual Report for 1856. 8vo. Washington, 1857.

HENRY FARRER, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a very fine specimen of Palissy ware, a circular dish with a coiled snake in the centre, surrounded by shells, plants, and insects. It was formerly in the possession of the Musters family.

W. L. BANKS, Esq. exhibited a drawing and photographs of an enameled Basin preserved in the church of St. Mary, Brecon, the original of which he hoped ere long to be able to submit to the Society.

A Letter was read from W. M. WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. addressed to the Secretary, accompanying the exhibition of several Drawings of Roman Glass Vessels, a Glass Drinking Cup, and a Fibula found at Neuchâtel, as well as of a sword-pommel from Louviers.

" MY DEAR SIR,

" University Club, Nov. 23, 1857.

" Our local Secretary for Normandy, Mr. Wilmer, favours us with several beautiful drawings by himself of Roman and Frank remains of considerable interest. We are indebted to the Abbé Cochet for the opportunity of obtaining these original drawings. The cup of Roman glass appears to be of a very late period, and strikingly resembles the one given in your Pagan Saxondom, pl. xxvi. and another in the Inventorium Sepulchrale. Thus it affords us another instance of the influence of debased Roman art on the first Frank and Saxon periods.

" The beautiful Roman glass urn (six-sided) contained human bones. Mr. John Evans, F.S.A. informs me that a very similar one was found not long since in Hertfordshire.

" The very beautiful Frank fibula from Neuchâtel is, I think, of a new type; but I would call especial attention to the iron pommel of a Frank sword damascened with silver. The ornaments appear to represent doves and baskets of fruit and flowers, a favourite early Christian emblem. I understand from the Abbé Cochet that the authenticity of this pommel may be relied on, and that the Frank cemetery from which it came, near Louviers, contained about 800 interments. Under these circumstances we must regard it as Frank or late Roman. It will be remembered that Mr. Roach Smith, in his account of the Faussett antiquities, rejected two very remarkable pommels of swords as apocryphal. The objects referred to will be found in Inventorium Sepulchrale, pp. 11, 29. Mr. Roach Smith had evidently reasons for declining to class them with the Anglo-Saxon antiquities. The Abbé



Pommel of Sword, Louviers.

Cochet is disposed to consider them Roman. Whether such an attribution be correct or not, the present instance of a similar relic from an undisputed Frankish cemetery will be regarded with interest.

“ Believe me to be, sincerely yours,
 “ To J. Y. Akerman, Esq.” “ W. M. WYLIE.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Esq., F.S.A., then read a communication of his own, entitled “ On the Land of Ditmarsh, its Institutions, and its Housemarks,” which will appear at length in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

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 Thursday, December 3rd, 1857.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned for them to the respective donors:—

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| From the Secretary of State for the Home Department. | 1. Journals of the House of Lords. Vol. LXXXVIII. Folio. London, 1857.
2. Index to Lords' Journals. Vol. V. 1820-33. Folio. London, 1855. |
| From the Archæological Institute. | The Archæological Journal. No. 54. 8vo. London, 1857. |
| From the Canadian Institute. | The Canadian Journal of Industry, Science, and Art. New Series. Nos. 2 to 6 inclusive. 8vo. Toronto, 1856. |
| From the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia. | 1. Transactions. Vol. II. New Series. Part 1. 4to. Philadelphia, 1857.
2. Proceedings. Vol. VI. No. 56. 8vo. 1856. |
| From the Literary and Philosophical Society, Manchester. | 1. Memoirs. Second Series. Vol. XIV. 8vo. London, 1857.
2. Works by Dr. John Dalton; F.R.S. viz.—
1. New System of Chemical Philosophy. Part 1 of Vol. II. 8vo. Manchester, 1827.
2. The same. Part 1. Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1842. |

3. Meteorological Observations and Essays. Second Edition. 8vo. Manchester and London, 1834.
4. On the Microcosmic Salt, Acids, Bases, and Water, and a method of analysing Sugar. 8vo. Manchester, 1840-2.

From the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.	Memoirs. New Series. Vol. VI. Part 1. 4to. Cambridge and Boston, 1857.
From the Zoological Society.	Proceedings. Nos. 334 to 338 inclusive. 8vo. London, 1857.
From the Editor.	The Royal Gallery of Art. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Part 27. Folio. London, 1857.
From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.	Transactions. Vol. IX. 8vo. London, 1857.
From the Sussex Archæological Society.	Their Collections. Vols. I. and V. [not previously presented] and Vol. IX. 8vo. London, 1852-57.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A., exhibited and presented to the Society two Photographs, the one of a group of Elizabethan houses in Bishopgate Street; the other of the well-known mansion of Sir Paul Pinder.

Sir PERCYVAL HART DYKE, of Lullingstone Castle, Bart. exhibited, through Mr. Ireland, a Book somewhat remarkable for its binding and contents. It is $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, 7 inches wide, and about an inch thick. The cover is of brown leather, having externally on each side in gold a powdering of fleurs-de-lis and flames; in the middle of it are the arms of France impaling or rather accollé with those of Poland and Lithuania, surrounded by a collar of the Order of the Holy Spirit, and at each corner is a crowned cipher. The contents are in English, and consist of the Book of Common Prayer, the New Testament, and Sternhold and Hopkins's version of the Psalms. These are all further described in the following remarks on the volume, communicated by Weston Styleman Walford, Esq. F.S.A.

"Having seen a tracing, made by Mrs. Ireland, of part of the gilt ornaments on the cover, and her description of the volume, I thought it worth bringing before the Society, and Lady Dyke has been so obliging as to bring the book to town, and leave it with Mrs. Ireland, for our inspection. It has been imagined to have belonged to Queen Henrietta Maria, in consequence of the arms of France, and the many H's and supposed M's, upon it. That is not the fact; indeed there is not really an M in any of the ciphers. The arms are those of Henry III. of France, as King of France and Poland, with the collar and badge of the Order of the Holy Spirit, which he instituted. The fleurs-de-lis and flames, with which the cover is semé, have reference to that order; part of the collar is composed of them. This collar differs materially from what is commonly found represented as the collar of the order, it having been altered by the founder's successor, Henry IV., soon after his accession; on which account examples of the original collar are rare in this country.

"Henry III., as is well known, was King of Poland when he succeeded his brother Charles IX. on the throne of France; both were sons

of Henry II. by his Queen Catherine de Medieis. The Feast of Pentecost he regarded as particularly auspicious to him, having been on that day elected King of Poland, in 1573, and having the next year, on the corresponding day, succeeded to the kingdom of France. For which reason, when in 1578 he would institute an order of knighthood, he determined on that of the Holy Spirit. The collar, according to Favine,* who flourished about twenty-five years later, was composed of fleurs-de-lis of gold, cantoned with flames of red enamel, interlaced with three ciphers and divers monograms; the first cipher being H and Λ (lambda) double, so that it might be read from above and below; which were, he says, the initials of the King the founder and the Queen his wife Louisa of Lorraine. The other two, he adds, were ciphers, reserved in the King's mind, of some favourites. What he says of the monograms is not very clear taken by itself; but he has given a print of the collar, which agrees very closely with this, as does also an engraving in the Catalogue of the Knights, in a handsome folio printed at the royal press of France in 1760. Favine's description explains only one of the ciphers, leaving the other two as enigmas. One of these appears to be H and K double, probably for Henry and Katharine, the names of the father and mother of the founder, viz. Henry II. and Catherine de Medieis, or possibly the founder himself and his mother, who exercised great influence at that time. But the third cipher is, and probably will remain, to a great extent a mystery. It seems to consist of the letters H, O, T, A, and possibly H and Φ ; which, or some of which, may be the initials of the Christian names of the favourites that Henry did not think fit to make public. They do not accord with the names of those generally called his mignons. The motto on the crown is, "*Manet ultima cælo*," which occurs also on a medal of this King in the British Museum. The crowned cipher at each corner of the cover is, with the exception of the crown, the same as the H and Λ in the collar, for Henry and Louisa. The use of Λ for L is worthy of a passing notice, for it is not commonly known that after the revival of the Greek language in the West of Europe, there was an occasional practice of using Greek characters for ciphers. Lambda was employed for Louis XII. and Phi for Francis I. Mary Queen of Scots used Phi and Mu for Francis and Mary (her first husband and herself). The collar of the Order of the Holy Magdalen, proposed to be established in France in 1614, was to have had a cipher formed of M, Λ , and A, for the names of the Magdalen, Louis XIII., and his Queen Anne of Austria. Frederick King of Bohemia, who married the Princess Elizabeth of England, Mary Stuart's grand-daughter, used two Phis interlaced for Frederiek, there being then a practice of doubling the cipher, as we have seen exemplified in the last part of the *Archæologia* (vol. XXXVII. p. 225), where, attached to the copies of the letters of his own Queen there printed, is a fac-simile of her cipher, two E's, or perhaps Epsilons interlaced. When Henry IV. altered the collar of the order, as he had no reason to cherish a grateful recollection of Catherine de Medieis, or the favourites of Henry III., he retained of the ciphers only an H, which he distinguished by a crown on each of three sides, and

* *Theatre d'Honneur*, i. p. 645.

between this and the fleurs-de-lis with flames he inserted a trophy of arms. Such is the collar as we usually see it engraved.

"Now the arms and the collar fix the date of the cover of the book to between 1578 and 1589, when Henry III. was assassinated by Clement. Such being the fact, who would have expected to find within it, 'The Booke of Common Prayer, with the Psalter or Psalms of David, of that translation which is appointed to be used in churches, imprinted by Bonham Norton and John Bill, printers to the King's most excellent Majestie, MDCXIX'; and also the New Testament in English, by the same printers, in the same year; and Sternhold and Hopkins' Version of the Psalms, with the music, printed by the Company of Stationers in 1624."

How these Anglican publications came to be put into such a cover was a question that led to some discussion, and for some time was not easy of solution. They had evidently been closely cut to fit the boards. No traces of any earlier application of the cover being discovered, the first impression was, that it had not been previously used, though evidently decorated as it now appears at least thirty-five years before it could have been so appropriated; and it was suggested that it might have been one of several covers that had become useless for the purpose for which they were destined, owing to the sudden termination of the life of Henry III. of France, and, having fallen into the hands of an English binder, he had turned it to account in this manner. With reference to this suggestion, a copy of Prynne's *Brevia Parliamentaria Rediviva*, belonging to John Bruce, Esq. V.P.S.A., was exhibited by him, of which the title-page bears the date of 1662; while the cover has on it the royal arms of the English sovereigns of the house of Stuart, with the date of 16011, an error no doubt, and in all probability intended for 1611, or for 1602, the year in which James I. succeeded to the throne of England. But Mr. Tuckett, bookbinder to the British Museum, being afterwards consulted as to the repair of Sir P. H. Dyke's volume, was asked for his opinion as to whether the cover had been previously used, and after a close examination of it, he discovered traces of its having once contained a book which was not more than one-half as thick as the present, and had been fastened in by the head-bands and by slips that were pasted down to the boards, as is exemplified in modern memorandum books, instead of being drawn in through the boards, as are those by which the present book is fastened to them, and as has been long usual in bookbinding.

It seemed not improbable that the cover originally contained a copy of the Statutes of the Order of the Holy Spirit, which became useless after the alteration by Henry IV. However that may be, both this volume and that exhibited by Mr. Bruce show how much reason there is to be cautious in accepting a royal coat on a book-cover as evidence of a previous royal ownership of the book itself.

Robert Lemon, Esq. F.S.A. in the course of the discussion, mentioned other instances of the misapplication of the royal arms in binding which had come under his notice. They were generally in regard to works containing documents of a public character, such as proclamations, statutes, parliamentary writs, or the like.

It may be that bookbinders deemed themselves justified in using royal

arms to ornament works of that kind. If so, ignorant or careless workmen might have easily made such blunders as those which have been noticed.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq., Secretary, read "An Account of the Investigation of some remarkable Circular Trenches, and the Discovery of an Ancient British Cemetery at Stanlake," by himself and Stephen Stone, Esq., which will be printed at length in the forthcoming Volume of the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, December 10th, 1857.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. V P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors.

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| From the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transactions of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, with portions of the Correspondence of the Secretary. Vols. 2 and 3, 8vo. Madison, 1853-54. 2. The History of Wisconsin in 3 Parts. By William R. Smith. Part 1. Historical, Vol. 1, and Part 2, Documentary, Vol. 3. 8vo. Madison, 1854. 3. First and Second Annual Reports of the Executive Committee of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. 2 Vols. 8vo. Madison, 1855-6. 4. Seymour's Madison Directory. First Annual Edition. 8vo. 1855. 5. Milwaukee City Directory. 1856-7. J. M. Van Slyke, publisher. 8vo. 1856. |
| From the Council of the Art Union. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Twenty-First Annual Report, with List of Members. 8vo. London, 1857. |

George Robert Wright, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

The Ballot was taken for the election of Edwin Martin Atkins, Esq., Charles Ratcliff, Esq., William Madox Blackwood, Esq., and Edward Peacock, Esq., who were all declared duly elected Fellows.

Sir GEORGE MUSGRAVE, Bart., F.S.A., exhibited, through A. W. Franks, Esq., F.S.A., a collection of Roman Antiquities found chiefly in the county of Westmerland. They comprised—

1. Various Antiquities found in the river Troutbeck at Kirkby Thore, in laying the foundations of a new bridge in 1838. The circumstances of this curious discovery were communicated to the Society by Captain Smyth, and are published in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXXI. p. 279. The objects exhibited consisted of a statuette of Cupid, a ligula, five bow-shaped fibulæ, four ring fibulæ; one of the latter of remarkable cha-

racter bears considerable resemblance to some of the horse-trappings discovered at Polden Hill, Stanwick, Westhall, &c. which have been considered to be Celtic. It appears doubtful whether the acus of the fibula in question was not added by its Roman possessor, as it does not appear to have formed part of the original design. A representation of this object may be found in Captain Smyth's communication at p. 285. There were also a pierced flat fibula of peculiar workmanship, five enamelled ornaments, a bronze finger-ring from which the stone has fallen out, and a small silver bird.

2. The other group of antiquities were chiefly found at Brough Castle, Westmerland, in 1854. They comprised four Roman bow-shaped fibulæ, an enamelled brooch in the form of a cock, and another in the form of a crescent. The most curious objects were what appeared to have been the top of a sword-sheath of pierced scroll-work, very Celtic in character, and the chape of another or possibly the same sheath. There was likewise a circular brooch (see woodcut) ornamented in relief with spiral scrolls very similar to those in Irish illuminations.



Fibula, Brough Castle.

In addition to the antiquities from Westmerland above noticed, there was exhibited a very fine massive gold ring of Roman workmanship, in which is set an onyx engraved with two quails. It was found by a labourer in cutting a drain near Thursby in Cumberland, in 1856.

Mr. Franks stated that Sir George Musgrave had liberally announced his intention of presenting to the British Museum the whole of the antiquities exhibited, and that they would be a valuable accession to the British Room. He also mentioned that Sir George Musgrave had presented to the Museum the very remarkable stone celt with its original wooden handle, a drawing of which was exhibited to the Society June 18, 1857 (engraved in this Volume p. 112.), but that unfortunately since the drawing was made the wooden portions had greatly warped and twisted.

The Secretary read a Memoir, by Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart., communicated to the President through Professor Babbage, F.R.S., on the edifice known as the Temple of Serapis at Pozzuoli, in which after pointing out the probability of the Temple having been dedicated to that divinity, the writer shewed the probable date at which the changes of level took place that have left their traces on its ruins. This communication will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited four Deeds of the

time of Henry VI., with the Seals of Sir William Oldhalle attached, accompanied by a Letter addressed to himself from W. S. Walford, Esq., F.S.A., comprising remarks on the Seals and a memoir of Sir William Oldhalle, which will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, December 17th, 1857.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors:—

From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy.	Bulletins. Année 1854, Nos. 3 et 4; Année 1855, Nos. 1—4; Année 1856, Nos. 1—4; Année 1857, Nos. 1 et 2. 8vo. Amiens, 1854-57.
From the Cambrian Archæological Association.	Archæologia Cambrensis. Vol. 3. Third Series, pp. 409-40, concluding the volume. 8vo. London and Tenby, 1857.

Charles Ratcliff, Esq. and Thomas Battam, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

The following Letters from Sir HENRY ELLIS, K H., Director, were read:—

“MY LORD,

“24, Bedford Square, 7th Dec. 1857.

“It is not without a certain degree of reluctance that I write to your Lordship on the present occasion, but, being now in my eighty-first year, I find the care of my health unceasingly necessary, and I feel confident that coming down to the evening meetings of the Society of Antiquaries through the approaching winter cannot be accomplished by me without a certain risk of impairing it.

“The toil too, for such it is, in the preparation and management of the Society’s publications, helps to deter me from longer continuance in the office of Director.

“My resignation, moreover, will prove at the present time a small relief to the Society’s finances.

“May I then beg the favour, through your Lordship, to communicate to the Society my resignation of that office.

“I have been a Fellow of our Corporation now for fifty-one years, and I believe for forty-seven years an unceasing member of its annual councils. I have done what I could during the whole of that time to support its interests, and I hope I may still live in the calm of a few short years to aid in the continuance of its prosperity.

“I beg sincerely to thank your Lordship for the numerous personal kindnesses which I have for a long series of years received from yourself, and to subscribe myself,

“My Lord,

“Your faithful long obliged Servant,

“HENRY ELLIS.

“To the Right Hon. the Earl Stanhope, Pres. Soc. Antiq.
&c. &c. &c.”

“ MY LORD,

“ 24, Bedford Square, 8 Dec. 1857.

“ I beg to apologise for a very material omission in my letter of yesterday.

“ I ought to have remembered, that whoever may be my successor in the office of Director of our Society, must of necessity hold a seat among the members of its Council.

“ My letter ought to have communicated to your Lordship the resignation of the seat which I at present hold in it ; this I do by my present communication.

“ I remain, with kind and sincere respect,

“ My Lord,

“ Your faithful obliged Servant,

“ HENRY ELLIS.

“ The Right Honourable the Earl Stanhope,
&c. &c. &c.”

Whereupon it was moved and carried unanimously, that—

“ In yielding to the wish expressed by Sir Henry Ellis to relinquish his office of Director, the Society of Antiquaries desires to record its deep sense of the value of the services they are about to lose.

“ For a period of half a century the name of Sir Henry Ellis has been connected with the Society ; for many years in the arduous post of Secretary, more recently in the office of Director. During that period few meetings of the Society or of the Council have been held at which Sir Henry Ellis has not been present. The publications of the Society bear witness to his constant zeal in numerous contributions, distinguished by the care and accuracy which eminently characterise his historical works. Of the personal kindness and courtesy of Sir Henry Ellis the Society has experienced constant proofs.

“ For all these services the Society desires to offer to Sir Henry Ellis its most cordial thanks. Fully appreciating the motives which have induced him to seek comparative retirement, the Society is persuaded that it will not lessen the love of literature which has been the study of his life, and that the repose which has been so well earned will not be without its fruit, either for the Society or the public.”

It was likewise moved and carried unanimously, that the resolution now passed be signed by the Chairman and transmitted to Sir Henry Ellis, and that the Council be requested at their next Meeting to affix the corporate seal to a fair transcript of the resolution, to be also forwarded to Sir Henry Ellis.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, exhibited a set of Personal Ornaments, probably of the middle of the last century, consisting of an Etui, a Chatelaine, and a Fausse-montre ; the latter ornamented with enameled miniatures.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a flint celt and a bronze spearhead with side-loops, both found in the Thames, near Battersea.

Sir WALTER CALVERLEY TREVELYAN, Bart. F.S.A. exhibited the following objects:—

1. A fragment of the gold Breast-plate found at Mold, in Flintshire, which is preserved in the British Museum. This portion, which is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length, was formerly in the possession of Baron Bolland, having been obtained by him on the spot where this remarkable discovery took place.*

2. Impression of the Seal of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, as King of Castile and Leon, attached to the appointment of the Earl of Devon as his Lieutenant during his absence from England, 1377.

3. Impression of the Seal of Sir William Neville, Knight, attached to a receipt for a payment of rent from Philip Courtenay respecting lands in Cornwall and Devonshire, 13 Rich. II.

4. Impression of the Seal of Edward Courtenay, third Earl of Devon, attached to a feoffment of certain manors in Devonshire, temp. Rich. II.

5. Impression of the Seal of Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, attached to a deed made to Edward Courtenay, third Earl of Devon, regarding lands in Devonshire, dated 21 Rich. II. Roger de Mortimer was slain in Ireland the following year.

6. Impression of the Seal of Hugh Courtenay, fourth Earl of Devon, attached to a letter of attorney, 9 Hen. V.

7. Impression of the Seal of Anne, daughter of Richard Lord Talbot, and widow of Hugh Courtenay, fourth Earl of Devon, attached to a grant of her goods to certain trustees, 6 Hen. VI.

The original matrix of this fine seal is still in existence.

8. Miniature Portrait of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, painted by Nicholas Hilliard.

9. Portrait of Charles the First, said to be worked in his own hair; round it the motto, "BEATI PACIFICI."

* See *Archæologia*, XXVI. pl. L. fig. 1. The portion exhibited having been compared with the corslet, was found to fit on to the left-hand corner of the upper part of the central portion, and has been liberally presented to the British Museum by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan. It is an important acquisition, as it has in it one or two rude holes similar to some which occur along the broken edge of one of the great gaps in the corslet, and which had been supposed to have been made by the persons who obtained it after its discovery to enable them to fix it on a board; probably the reason of their being omitted in the engraving in the *Archæologia*. This fragment having been separated from the rest at the time of the discovery, shews that the holes existed when the corslet was interred, and may possibly throw some light on the way in which it was originally fitted together. Another missing portion has recently been secured to the Museum by the kindness of Mr. Hughes of Chester. It is very desirable that any other possessors of fragments should allow them to be re-united to the main mass. In 1852 Mr. A. T. Roberts of Mold presented to the British Museum one of the small amber beads found in the tumulus, the discovery of which is alluded to in the *Archæologia*, but the originals had all disappeared. It is pierced, and is in the form of a flattened sphere, very different from the rough beads of Saxon interments.



Amber Bead found at Mold.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A., exhibited a drawing of a Font at Aller, Somersetshire, accompanied by the following notice:—

“It will be in the recollection of many of the Fellows of our Society, that on the occasion of my exhibiting, some months ago, a few sketches of West Somerset localities, by the truthful and clever pencil of my friend Mr. A. A. Clarke, of Taunton, I drew attention to a hamlet named Aller, situated within sight of the Isle of Athelney, the well-known scene of King Alfred’s retirement, and that I promised some remarks on an object of singular interest which may yet be seen there. This promise I have now much pleasure in proceeding to redeem.

“It may be well to preface what I shall have to say, by alluding very briefly to the events of that portion of Alfred’s life which is associated with this object, hitherto, I believe, unnoticed by any archæological writer.

“In the seventh week after Easter, between the 5th and 12th of May, A.D. 878, Alfred left his hiding-place at Æthelingæ-eig, or Athelney, unfurled his banner of the Golden Dragon, and marched to Egbertestan, or Brixton, in the eastern portion of Selwood Forest, which stretched along the east of Devon and Somerset. Here he was joined by the Sumorsætas, the Wilsætæ, and the men of Hampshire. The next day he proceeded as far as a place called Eglea; and thence forward until at noon his soldiers came in sight of their enemies near Ethandune, perhaps Eddington near Westbury. Nothing could withstand the impetuosity of the attack, and the foe retreated to their fortified camp. The siege lasted a fortnight, when the Danes capitulated. But the most extraordinary circumstance remains to be stated. The Danish leader, Guthrum, Guthorm, Guthram, or Guthrumnus sent to Alfred with the intelligence that he wished to embrace the Christian religion. There is no reason to suppose that such a course was suggested by the conqueror: but it probably originated with the Dane himself. Alfred consented to the treaty; and seven weeks afterwards stood sponsor for Guthrum, who received the baptismal name of Æthelstan. Alfred’s camp was at that time again among his old and tried friends the Sumorsætas at Aalre, Alre, or Aller, a place about three miles from his former retreat at Athelney.

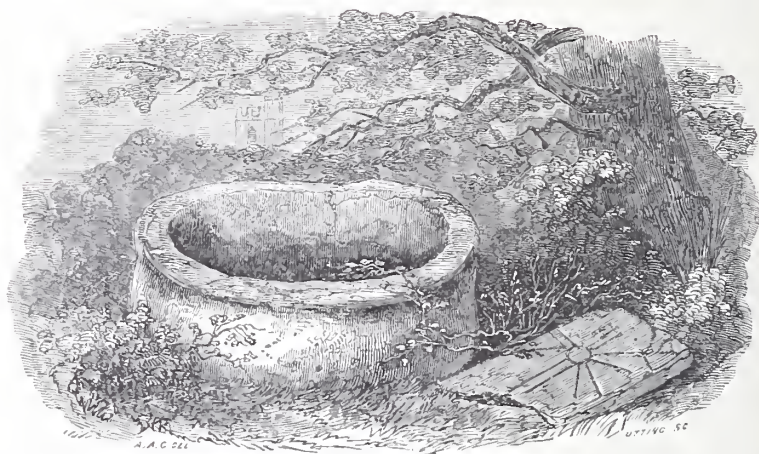
“The whole of the original authorities, Asser, the Saxon Chronicle, Florence of Worcester, and others, are unanimous in asserting that the baptism of the Danish Viking took place at Aller. ‘The king Guthrum came to him,’ says the Saxon Chronicle, ‘æt Alre, and þæt ȝr ƿið Æðelingga-eige,’ i.e. at Alre, which is near Athelney. (Chron. Sax. sub ann. 878.) ‘Godrum ad Ælfred regem,’ says Asser, ‘prope Æthelingæig, in loco qui dicitur Alre pervenit, quem Ælfred rex in filium adoptionis sibi suscipiens, de fonte sacro baptismatis elevavit.’ Asser. de reb. gest. Ælfred. sub ann. 878. The words of Florence of Worcester are almost identical:—‘Guthrum ad Alfredum regem prope Æthelingæig in loco qui dicitur Aalr pervenit, quem rex, &c.’ Flor. Wigorn. Chron. sub eod. ann. While the ‘Estorie des Engles’ of Geoffry Gaimar, a work of the twelfth century, composed on the groundwork of the Saxon Chronicle, adds its testimony,

‘Ad Alre furent baptizeiz,
Fait Crestiens e primsenez.’—ll. 3225—6.

The scene, therefore, of Guthrum's baptism would appear to admit of no dispute. It is to what may have been a material instrument of his baptism that I desire to draw the Society's attention.

"In the garden of the old vicarage at Aller is an ancient font, of which the annexed woodcut is an accurate representation.

"The tradition connected with it is, that at this very font the Danish leader was baptised. Of course I admit without hesitation that such a legend would be entirely worthless, if it militated against the visible peculiarities of the object to which it referred. I feel assured, however, that every one of us who has turned his attention to this branch of



Ancient Font at Aller, Somersetshire.

archæological research, will agree with me in asserting that there is nothing in the appearance of this font which gives a *prima facie* denial to the tradition respecting it. On the contrary, it is evidently of extreme antiquity, and may have been the identical 'fons sacer' from which Alfred raised his royal convert.

"It was fished up from a pond, a portion of the moat which surrounded the ancient vicarage, many years ago. Its present situation, though very unsuitable, is nevertheless extremely picturesque; and it is an object of no little artistic beauty, clothed as it is with a green mantle of ivy, and overshadowed by a magnificent elm.

"I need not enter into any lengthened description of its form or general appearance, as the illustration, from Mr. Clarke's accurate and facile pencil, will enable every one to discern its peculiarities at a single glance. I may add, however, that it is formed of Ham Hill stone, the quarries of which are but a few miles distant; a material which enters very largely into the composition of most of the religious edifices in the neighbourhood.

“ Its exact dimensions are as follows :—

Exterior diameter . . .	29 in.
Exterior height . . .	from 13½ to 14½ in.
Interior diameter . . .	22⅛ in.
Depth of bason . . .	from 7 in. to 9 in.

“ I shall be heartily rejoiced if these brief remarks procure for this most interesting relic not only a more extensive circle of intelligent admirers, but a somewhat more secure locality than that which it now occupies. At present it is liable, I fear, on any day to ruthless demolition ; a fate from which, on every consideration, I would most gladly use my best endeavours to rescue and preserve it.”

G. R. CORNER, Esq. F.S.A. read some further Observations on the Norman Building in Southwark, described by Mr. Gage Rookwood (*Archæologia*, XXIII. p. 299), which will be printed at length in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

The Vice-President in the Chair then gave notice that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned over the Christmas vacation to Thursday the 14th of January.

Thursday, January 14th, 1858.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors :—

From the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society.	The Annual Report for 1856-7. 8vo. Leeds, 1857.
From the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire.	Report of the Proceedings of the Society, 1856-57. 8vo. Leeds, 1857.
From the Author.	Observations on Metallic Art. By M. Digby Wyatt. Folio. London, 1857.
From the Editor.	The Topographer and Genealogist. Edited by J. G. Nichols, F.S.A. Part 18. January. 8vo. London, 1858 (completing Vol. 3).
From the Editor.	The Athenæum. 4to. London, 1857.
From the Editor.	The Literary Gazette. 4to. London, 1857.
From the Editor.	The Builder. Folio. London, 1857.
From the Proprietor.	The Art Journal. 4to. London, 1857.
From the Editor.	The Gentleman's Magazine. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1857.

From the Editor.	Notes and Queries. Volumes 3 and 4. Second Series. 4to. London, 1857.
From the Society of Arts.	Their Journal. 8vo. London, 1857.
From the Photographic Society.	Their Journal. 8vo. London, 1857.
From the Editor.	The Royal Gallery of Art. Edited by S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Part 28. Folio. London, 1857.
From the Canadian Institute.	The Canadian Journal. New Series. Nos. 11 and 12. 8vo. Toronto, 1857.
From the Cambrian Archæological Association.	Archæologia Camhrens. 3rd Series. No. 13. 8vo. London, 1858.
From the Numismatic Society.	The Numismatic Chronicle. Nos. 71, 72, 73, and 74. 8vo. London, 1856-57,
From the British Archæological Association.	Their Journal. December 31st. 8vo. London, 1857.
From the Author.	Popular Music of the Olden Time. By W. Chappell, F.S.A. Part 11. 8vo. London, 1857.
From J. W. K. Eyton, F.S.A.	Basil Montagu Pickering's Catalogue of Books. 8vo. London, 1858.

William Madox Blackwood, Esq. lately elected, was admitted Fellow.

The following announcement was read from the Chair:—

"I, PHILIP HENRY, EARL STANHOPE, hereby give notice that a ballot for the election of a Director of the Society in the place of Sir Henry Ellis, resigned, will be taken on Thursday evening the 28th January instant, at 8 o'clock.

"STANHOPE P."

The following Resolutions passed at a Council, held on Tuesday, 12th January, were also read from the Chair:—

"Resolved,—That Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq. Fellow of the Society, and Member of the Council, be recommended to the Society for election as Director in the place of Sir Henry Ellis, resigned.

"Resolved,—That, in consideration of the increased labour which will devolve on the Secretary in assisting the Director in the Editorship of the Society's publications, he do receive the additional sum of £50 per annum, to commence from the 1st day of January instant."

The ballot was taken for Edward Leven, Esq. and James Hunt, Esq. who were declared duly elected Fellows.

PATRICK MACINTYRE, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a Drawing of an Ancient Carved Oak Chair, the property of Henry D. Deighton, Esq. of Stratford-on-Avon, and which that gentleman considered to be the chair in which Shakespeare presided at the club meetings held at the Falcon Inn at Bidford.

W. L. BANKS, Esq. exhibited the Enamelled Basin now used as an Almsdish in the Church or Chapel of St. Mary, Brecon, of which he had forwarded drawings on a previous occasion.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A., in a letter addressed by himself to the Secretary, communicated the following account of the Basin exhibited by Mr. Banks, as well as of other relics of a similar nature. This communication was illustrated by the exhibition of a series of prints and drawings.

The enamelled bowl, which is now used as an almsdish in the Church at Brecon, was originally made, I suspect, for a far different purpose.

It is formed of copper, which has been engraved so as to leave the ornaments in flat relief, and the interstices have been filled with variously-coloured enamels. The portions of metal left exposed were engraved and no doubt gilt; but the wear and tear, and rough usage to which this specimen has been subjected, have erased all the finer lines by which the figures were represented, and removed all trace of gilding. It may be as well to notice, that the present outlines do not express the actual contours of the figures, but are those of a kind of margin with which they were surrounded. The pattern of the whole is a quatrefoil inclosing the subjects, the spandrils, which complete the circle, being filled with stiff foliage. In the centre is represented a king seated on a throne, holding a sceptre and a falcon; to his right is a lady standing; to his left a greyhound. The enamelled ground of this portion of the basin has been removed, in beating out the bottom from the inside, so as to render it more concave; for most of the specimens which I have seen are made to rise slightly in the centre. The other subjects are inclosed in the semicircular portions of the quatrefoil, and have a blue enamelled ground: 1. A seated figure of a king, holding a sceptre or sword; in front of him stands a female figure, playing on a small harp. 2. A lady seated, holding in her left hand a hawk with long jesses; in front of her is kneeling a knight, who is supporting a banner; on his shield is an escarbuncle in red enamel. 3. A crowned figure, seated, holding either a large cup or a scroll; before him a man, half-kneeling, supports an upright object, which, were it not for the enamel in the top of it, would appear to be a sword—it may however represent a torch. 4. A figure seated, before whom a female is playing on the fiddle. These semicircular portions are edged with pale-blue enamel; in the spaces between them is a stiff scroll on a bluish-green ground, inclosed in a white outline. The spout is formed of a lion's head, the eyes of which are inlaid with dark-blue paste. The style of the ornament evidently shows that the specimen under consideration was made during the latter half of the 13th century.

Several basins similar to that now exhibited are preserved in public museums or private collections. In order to show the usual character of the ornaments, I subjoin a short description of such as have come within my notice.

They may be divided into two classes.

The first with ecclesiastical subjects. These are very rare, and I am acquainted with two of them only:—

1. Basin in the Hotel de Cluny, Paris, No. 961. In the centre a man with a club killing a lion, possibly Samson; in the border, eight figures of saints issuing from clouds. They are each inclosed in a semicircle. It is engraved in Du Sommerard, Arts du Moyen Age, 7^e serie, pl. xiii.

2. A basin, a portion of which is represented in Willemin, *Monumens Inedits*, pl. 109. It then belonged to M. Mausard, of Beauvais. In the centre is said to be a battle-piece. In the border are six circular medallions inclosing half-length figures of angels, and separated by scrolls; above and below this border is a narrow engraved ornament evidently copied from ornamental Arabic letters. At the back of the basin is engraved a shield with a lion rampant crowned.

The second class of basins has designs not strictly ecclesiastical :—

1. In the Norwich Museum. It has a spout like the one exhibited. The pattern is also inclosed in a quatrefoil. In the centre is an archer shooting a bird; in each of the semicircles a man armed with a club is attacking another with a shield; on the back is engraved a coat-of-arms, Bendy, a bordure, impaling a lion rampant. These coats are both of such common outline that it is almost impossible to assign them without the tinctures. They may be *Burgundy* impaling *Brabant* or *Flanders*. This is somewhat earlier in date than the one from Brecon, and belongs to the first half of the 13th century.

2. Basin at Goodrich Court. It was formerly in Douce's collection, and is engraved in *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iv. pl. ix. f. 1. The design is a quatrefoil; in the centre is a knight kneeling to a lady; behind him his shield with an escarbuncle; in two of the semicircles are representations of a man slaying a lion with a club, in the other two a man attacking a dragon; the spandrils are ornamented with foliage.

3, 4. A pair of basins, also at Goodrich Court. They are exactly alike, excepting that one has a spout. The pattern is a quatrefoil; in the centre are two monsters, the upper part human, the lower with dragons' tails; they are armed with shield and sword; in each of the semicircles a similar monster combats a lion or a dragon; in the spandrils are coats of arms. They are—1. Barry argent and azure, *Lusignan*. 2. Lozengy or and azure, *Aquitaine*? 3. Bendy or and gules, *Limoges*. 4. Vair, *Guines*. One of the basins is engraved in *Vetusta Monumenta*, iv. pl. ix. f. 2.

5. A basin with spout, same collection. In centre a young man on horseback with a hawk; in the semicircles huntsmen and their dogs following a stag and a hare; the spandrils have castles, possibly in allusion to Blanche of Castile, wife of Lewis VIII., who died in 1253. *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. iv. pl. viii. f. 1.

6. In the collection of Prince Soltykoff. It has a spout, and the design is similar to the last; in the centre, a man with a shield, on which is a red cross, attacks two monsters. In the semicircles are: 1. A queen feeding a peacock out of a cup; 2. A centaur playing on a fiddle to a lady dancing; 3. Another playing with cymbals to a female tumbler; 4. A winged monster playing on the harp to a female dancing; in the spandrils a castle. This basin has been engraved in Willemin, *Monumens Inedits*, pl. 110. It then belonged to M. Prevost at Bresles, near Beauvais. It since formed part of the Debruge Dumenil Collection, No. 671

7. In the Collection of Lord Hastings. It has a spout. The design is a quatrefoil; in the centre a king on horseback with hawk; in each of the semicircles two seated figures; in the spandrils four shields, two of them, Barry argent and azure, on a pale gules a castle or. The others are, Barry argent and azure, on the chief or a label gules, probably *Lusignan*,

Count of Eu; and, Bendy gules and or, a chief vair. This was formerly in the Debruge Dumenil collection, No. 672. It is engraved in "Art Treasures of the United Kingdom," vitreous series, pl. 7.

8. Museum of the Hotel de Cluny (No. 962). The pattern a quatrefoil; in the centre a figure on horseback with falcon. In the semicircles scenes of combats, &c. In each spandril a shield with an escarbuncle.

9. Museum of the Hotel de Cluny (No. 963). In the centre a king and queen under canopies; on each side a small figure playing on a musical instrument. The sides are ornamented by an arcade of eight compartments, enclosing alternately a musician and a shield of arms. The latter are, Barry argent and azure, a bend gules; and, Vair, *Guines*. Engraved in Du Sommerard, Album 10^e serie, pl. xxxvii.

The next basins to be described are principally ornamented with six foils, and are, I should suspect, somewhat later in date than the others:

10. A basin in the Louvre (No. 55). In centre a crowned figure, seated, receives a cup from another figure; in each of the semicircles is a seated crowned figure. It is engraved in Montfaucon's *Monarchie Française*, tom i. p. 348, when it belonged to the Abbé Fauvel.

11. A basin with a spout, in the Bibliothèque Imperiale, Paris; a six-foil pattern. In the central circle a female figure seated on a high throne plays on the harp; before her, a figure playing on the fiddle; behind, a standing female figure, probably singing; in the semicircles are—1. A seated figure, perhaps singing; 2. A man hawking; 3. A lady with fiddle; 4. A man hawking; 5. A dancing figure; 6. A figure playing on the harp; in the spandrils are castles. This basin has been several times engraved: in Willemin, *Monumens Inédits*, pl. 112; Millin's *Antiquités Nationales*, Vol. iv. No. xlii. pl. 2.

12. In the collection of Lord Londesborough; a six-foil pattern. In centre, a young man riding out hawking; in the border are six seated female figures. This basin, which was formerly in the Bernal collection, is engraved in Fairholt's *Miscellanea Graphica*, pl. xxv.

13. In the Louvre (No. 57); six-foil pattern. In the centre the arms of France; in the semicircles, six groups of figures in civil costumes; in the spandrils six shields, viz.:—1. Barry argent and azure, *Lusignan*; 2. Bendy or and gules, *Limoges*; 3. Checky or and azure, a bordure gules, a canton ermine, *Dreux* Dukes of Britany; 4. Gules, three pales or, Provence or possibly *Amboise*; 5. Azure, a bend argent cotised by two bendlets or, *Champagne*; 6. Gules, three castles or; on the back is engraved a shield bendy.

14. In the Louvre (No. 56), with a spout, a six-foil pattern. In the centre, France, with a label gules, *Anjou*; each of the semicircles incloses a warrior armed with a buckler and club, or sword.

15. In the British Museum, with a spout. In the centre a shield, Azure, two bends or; each of the six semicircles, like the last, contains a figure with sword and shield.

16. A basin, engraved by Willemin, then belonging to the Count de Mailly. In the centre is a circle inclosing the arms of France, the spaces being filled with dragons; in the borders are six circular medallions containing shields, divided and supported by as many female figures with extended arms. The shields are as follows:—1. Checky

or and azure, a bordure gules, *Dreux*; 2. Azure, crusily two bars endorsed or, *Bar*; 3. France, impaling, Gules, three castles or. This coat was borne by Alfonse, Count of Poitou and Toulouse, sixth son of Louis VIII, King of France, who died 1271; 4. Dreux, with a canton ermine, *Duke of Britany*; 5. An escarbuncle, impaling, by dimidiation, Azure, a bend argent cotised by two bendlets or, *Champagne*; 6. Azure, billetté, a lion rampant or, *Brienne* or *Burgundy*. This dish has likewise been published by Grivaud de la Vincelle, Recueil, tom. ii pl. xxxix.

With regard to the arms, it may be sufficient to notice that the coat of Britany was not used after Artus II., who died 1312; and that the impaled coat of Champagne resembles that on the seal of Henry King of Navarre and Count of Champagne from 1270-1274.

17 A basin, very similar to the above, appears to have belonged to the church of St. Etienne, Troyes, and was said to have formed part of the chapel of the Counts of Champagne. It appears to have borne, among others, the coats of Lusignan, and Dreux, Duke of Britany. See Arnaud, Voyage Archeologique dans l'Aube.

18. The last basin which I shall describe is one preserved in the abbey of St. Michael, at Lunenburg, in Hanover. In the centre is a shield, Gules, three lions passant crowned, supposed to be arms of England; in the border are six medallions inclosing men armed with bucklers. They are separated by a star-like pattern, issuing from the central medallion, and terminating in an elegant finial. It is considered to be the present sent by King John of England to his brother-in-law, Henry the Lion, Duke of Brunswick, in 1202. The date is evidently later; and, though King John has not attained a very high renown in history for his liberality, he would scarcely have ventured to send so vile a material as copper, even though enamelled, to his noble connection. This basin is engraved in Vogell's work, Part I., pl. 1.

In addition to the basins already mentioned, Prince Soltykoff has seven; the Hotel de Cluny two; one, recently in the Gherardesia collection at Florence, is now in Paris; and there were three in the Jesuits' College, at Rome.

The basins which I have described are all of about the same size and workmanship. They are also of nearly the same date, as the earliest specimen does not probably go as far back as 1225, and the latest is not as recent as 1325. It is, indeed, probable that they do not range beyond 1250 to 1300. From the similarity of the designs upon them, it is evident that they were made at the same place. The style of the ornaments is identical with that to be found on the reliquaries and other objects which are known to have been made at Limoges. The period at which they were made was one during which that town was in great prosperity. Its enamelled wares had added, no doubt, greatly to its wealth, and the *opus Lemoriticum*, or *de Limogia*, was known in all parts of the world; but decay was already approaching; sacrificing its artistic position to the love of gain, it inundated Europe with its productions, every day more deficient in colouring and beauty; till, tired of such ordinary workmanship, its customers looked elsewhere for the ornamental appliances of their every-day life. At any rate, the art of enamelling at Limoges appears to have sunk into neglect in the 14th

century; and it may, perhaps, be in some measure owing to this cause, that we do not find any enamelled basins later in date than the first half of the century. The armorial bearings which occur on these basins not only attest their French origin, but connect them in some cases with Limoges. The family of Lusignan had property in the Limousin, while that of Dreux, Dukes of Britany, became lords of the city by the marriage, in 1277, of Artus, Duke of Britany, with Mary daughter and heir of Guy, Vicomte de Limoges. The encouragement which the family of Dreux gave to the art of enamelling is shown by their tombs, drawings of which have been preserved in the Gagnières collection in the Bodleian Library.

It is not, however, to be supposed that the presence of coats of arms indicates that the objects so ornamented were ever the property of the persons to whom they may be attributed. Such great personages would have despised so mean a material as enamelled copper for their own use. They may have belonged to some of the gentry who held lands under these great families, or to abbeyes which had been founded or enriched by them.

This brings us to the purpose for which they were intended, which was, doubtless, for washing hands; the basin with the spout being the ewer, out of which the water was poured; the other, the basin to receive it. The best description of this mode of washing hands is furnished us by a passage in Olivier de la Marche, 1474, "*Estat du Duc*," p. 678.

"Le maistre d'hostel appelle l'Eschanson et abandonne la table et va au buffet et trouve les bacins couverts que le sommeillier a apporté et appresté, il les prend et baille l'essay de l'eau au sommeillier et s'agenouille devant le Prince et lève le bacin qu'il tient de la main senestre et verse de l'eau de l'autre bacin sur le bord d'iceluy et en fait créance et assay et donne à laver de l'un des bacins et reçoit l'eau en l'autre bacin et sans recouvrir les dits bacins, les rend au sommeillier."

M. Laborde in his *Notice des Emaux du Louvre* "glossaire," quotes a passage from *Alianor de Poitiers* in 1485.

"Les bassins d'argent dont cestuy de dessoubz doit avoir un biberon comme une aiguière et y doit avoir de l'eau de roses et de l'autre bassin l'on couvre cestuy là: et quand lon baille à laver aux fonts on verse du bassin qui a le biberon en l'autre et n'y a point d'autres aiguières."

We find mention of basins, evidently of the same form as those under consideration, in ancient inventories and wills. For instance, in the wardrobe account of Edward I. in 1299, published by our Society, "*unum par pelvium cum biberone 8 marc d'i, precii 54 li. 19s.*" In an inventory of Edward II. A.D. 1324, "*ij basinz petiz rondz pur chapele dont l'un od tuel dorré marchez des armes de Badelesmere dehors.*" In 1355 Elizabeth de Burgh, Countess of Clare, leaves to one of her ladies, "*ij bacyns d'argent ove tuelle amaillez au fonz.*" In an inventory of Charles V. of France, 1379, we find, "*deux plats d'argent doré pour chapelle, dont l'un est à biberon ciselé sur les bords à six apostres au fonds.*" In 1392, Richard Earl of Arundel leaves to his wife, "*un paire bassyns des quex ele est acrestumé a laver devant maungé et soper.*" In 1498, Anne of Britany possesses "*deux bacins plains verez au fond armoyez aux armes du roy, en l'un des quieulx a ung biberon*"

pour donner a laver." The *tuel* of the English documents is no doubt the same as the *biberon* in the French, being the small spout through which the water was poured.

Most of the ancient enamelled basins have, as we have seen, subjects not ecclesiastical, and may have originally been used in the hall of the laity or the refectory of the clergy. As the double basins went out of fashion, and the use of ewers prevailed, the former may have either been thrown aside or employed in the domestic chapels or poorer churches, in which such basins continued in use for washing priests' hands down to a late period. That the subjects on such basins were not necessarily ecclesiastical, appears from an entry in the inventory of Charles V. of France, 1379. "Deux bacins de chappelle d'argent dorez en chascun une rose ou fondz a un esmail de deux dames qui tiennent deux faucons et semez sur les bords d'oyseaux de proye."

I am indebted for the entries from the French inventories to Count Leon de Laborde's useful glossary in the "Notice des Emaux du Louvre."

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq., Secretary, then read an abstract of his Report on the ancient and more recent limits of the Forest of Wychwood, based on perambulations made in the 28th year of Edward I., and in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Mr. Akerman's Report also embraced notices from personal survey of the earlier antiquities of the forest and its vicinity. This Report will be printed at length in the forthcoming volume of the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, January 21st, 1858.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and thanks ordered to be returned for them to the respective donors:—

From Frederic Ouvry, Esq.	Choix de Chroniques et Mémoires sur l'Histoire de France. Par J. A. C. Buchon. 8vo. Paris, 1839.
From the Author.	Numismatic, and other Crumbs. By Richard Sainthill. 8vo. Cork, 1857.
From the Archæological Society of Wiesbaden.	Denkmäler aus Nassau. 2 Heft. Die Abtei Eberbach im Rheingau. Von Dr. Karl Rossel. Erste. Lieferung. Folio. Wiesbaden, 1857.

The following announcement was read from the chair:—

"In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the Society's meeting on the 17th December last, a copy of the Resolution then passed, signed by the Chairman, was transmitted to Sir Henry Ellis.

"The receipt of it was acknowledged by Sir Henry in the following letter:—

" 24, Bedford Square, 19th Decr., 1857.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"Your second communication arrived whilst I was selecting and packing up the papers belonging to our Society, which I carried to Somerset House yesterday afternoon myself, to be sure of their safe delivery to yourself.

"I thank you for the trouble which has been occasioned to you by my sending in my resignation of office. I also thank you for all the good wishes you have expressed; and I hope that a successor may be found full of tact and experience to fill the post I leave.

"My double thanks are due to the meeting of Thursday evening for their great kindness toward me, embodied in the Minute which my friend Mr. Hawkins, as Vice-President, has confirmed by his signature; and I shall receive, I am sure, with a fervent feeling of regard the still higher and confirmed acknowledgment of the humble services I have heretofore rendered for the Society's advancement.

"Truly yours,

"HENRY ELLIS.

"J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Sec. S.A.,

"&c. &c. &c."

"At a Council held on the 12th day of January instant, the seal of the Society was affixed to a fair transcript on parchment of the Resolution, and which was transmitted to Sir Henry Ellis.

"The following letter in acknowledgment has been received from Sir Henry:—

" 24, Bedford Square, Jan. 15, 1858.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the engrossed copy of the Minute from our Society's Proceedings of December 17th, 1857, and to reiterate the thanks both to the Society and to the Council expressed in my letter to you of December 19th.

"The continuance of our Society in prosperity is the ardent wish of their and your sincere friend and servant,

"HENRY ELLIS.

"J. Y. Akerman, Esq.,

"Secy. of the Soc. of Antiquaries,

"&c. &c. &c."

The announcement of the Ballot for the election of a Director on the 28th instant, and the recommendation of the Council that Augustus W. Franks, Esq., should fill that office, were again read from the Chair.

The Ballot was taken for Charles Faulkener, Esq., and the Rev. Edward Moore, who were severally declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

J. D. THOMAS NIBLETT, Esq., exhibited, by permission of the Rev. Hugh Pigot, of Hadleigh, transcripts made by Dr. Wilkins, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Hadleigh, Suffolk, in the last century, from several Inventories of the furniture and goods of that church during the 16th

century, both before and after the Reformation, and containing many curious particulars. Also a charter of King Henry [the Sixth] confirming a grant of Henry III. to Gilbert de Kyrkeby and Lauretta his wife, and to their heirs, of license to have a market on Mondays throughout the year on their manor of Toppefeud, in the county of Suffolk, and also to have a fair to last three days, viz. the feast of St. Michael, and the day before and after, unless it should interfere with neighbouring fairs. Witnesses, Ralph fitz Nicholas, Bertram de Crioll, John de Lessington, Master William de Kilkenny Archdeacon of Coventry, B. Pech, Ebulo de Montibus, John de Nevill, Nicholas de Sancto Mauro, Roger de Lokinton, John de Geres, and others. Given at Merton, 20th May, 36th year (1252). The confirmation is granted at the request of Richard Semere, Robert Clopton, and John Ode, of Hadleigh, tenants of a part of the aforesaid manor called Chyrchecrofte, 14th February, 10th year. As this date can only apply to Henry IV. or Henry VI. we may safely, from its general style, place it in the latter reign, A.D. 1432. The manor of Toppefeud is Topfield, in Hadleigh. The charter has an illuminated initial letter, and a seal of green wax, well preserved, which is remarkable for the ends of the silken cords being united into a large tassel.

The Rev. H. T. ELLACOMBE, F.S.A. local Secretary for Devonshire, exhibited drawings of two corbel-heads from the weather-moulding of the west window of the tower of Clyst St. George, near Topsham, Devonshire. They represented a male head with long wavy moustaches, and the end of a hood tucked in under the rim of his cap in a very peculiar manner; the other a female, with a rich head-dress. The date appeared to be about 1470.

The Rev. WILLIAM MONKHOUSE, F.S.A. exhibited a rude Horse's Bit, of iron, of peculiar construction, found at Wilder, near Bedford.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a remarkable assemblage of Antiquities, which he considered to belong to the latest period of the Celtic population of Britain, and which he had been enabled to exhibit to the Society by the kindness of the various owners. They consisted of the following objects:—

1. A Bronze Shield, length 3ft. 8in. elaborately ornamented, found about 1827 in the river Witham. It has been engraved in *Archæologia*, Vol. XXIII. Pl. 13. On the central boss appear to be small studs of coral, in which particular it illustrates a passage in Pliny, who mentions that in ancient times the Gauls ornamented their swords, helmets, and shields with this material: *Prius quam hoc notesceret Galli gladios, scuta, galeas adornabant eo. Lib. xxxii. sec. 11.* On the flat portion of the shield are various rivet-holes through which have been passed pins, fastening most probably to the shield a thin metal bas-relief. The outline of this bas-relief is indicated by faint impressions on the oxide, which show it to have been a quadruped, probably a boar, a well-known Celtic symbol. This interesting object is the property of Colonel Meyrick, and forms part of the armory at Goodrich Court.

2. A Sword found in the river Witham, length 2 ft. 1 in. Its blade

is iron ; on the upper part are remains of the scabbard, in bronze, which is elaborately engraved with scroll patterns. It was found about the same time as the shield, and is engraved in the *Proceedings of the Society*, vol. ii. 199. It now belongs to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G.

3. Dagger, found also in the river Witham, length 1 ft. 3 in. It has an iron blade and a bronze sheath and handle. The latter, which has been rarely preserved to us, is of a fair length in the grip, in which it differs from the bronze weapons. The top of the hilt curves out in two horns, on the centre of which is perched a small human figure with a very large head or mask. The sheath has been ornamented with studs of some material, perhaps bone or coral. This interesting object is now the property of Henry Thorrold, Esq.

4. Centre of a Bronze Shield, with elaborate embossed and engraved patterns, diameter 1 ft 1 in. It was discovered in the Thames, near Battersea, and belongs to the Archæological Institute.

5. Elongated Boss, which has formed the centre of another shield, length 1 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. It resembles in form the central portion of the Witham shield. It was found, with No. 4, in the Thames, and is likewise the property of the Archæological Institute.

6. Sword found in the Thames, length 3 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. The blade is of iron ; the sheath of bronze. The lower portion of the hilt only has been preserved. It is the property of Lord Londesborough, and has been published by Mr. C. Roach Smith in his *Collectanea*, vol. iii. pl. 13.

7. Cake of Bronze of considerable thickness, engraved at one end with patterns, length $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. This may have been a trial piece, or a matrix on which to beat small plates of metal. It was found near Alnwick, and is the property of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

Mr. Franks likewise exhibited a series of drawings of various weapons, horse-trappings, and other objects, which he considered to be of the same date and origin as the antiquities.

The peculiar ornaments which appear on this class of antiquities do not occur it is believed on the ancient remains of Denmark or the north of Germany. They cannot, therefore, be Danish or Saxon. That they are not Roman would appear from their being found scattered over all parts of Great Britain, and from a very analogous style of work occurring in Ireland, a country which appears to have been little known to the Romans, and in which the remains of that people are rarely brought to light. The designs are moreover not classical, though some trace of their influence may be discerned on the later productions of the Roman provinces of Britain and Gaul, especially on such as are enamelled. They are not however much anterior to the Roman period in Britain, as is shown by their occurring in company with undoubted Roman remains.

For the above reasons Mr. Franks was disposed to ascribe the origin of these and similar remains to the Celtic races, and most probably to the tribes inhabiting Britain. He stated that he had not prepared a memoir on the objects exhibited, as his object in bringing them together was chiefly to have careful engravings made for his lamented friend Mr. Kemble's *Horæ Ferales*, the plates of which he had undertaken to edit.

The Rev. RICHARD HOOPER, F.S.A. read a communication on "The Birth-place and Early Haunts of Thomas Hearne." Mr. Hooper remarked that Hearne frequently introduced into his numerous works a gossiping note or two relating to the parishes of White Waltham and Shottesbrooke, in which he passed his earlier days. He then gave a brief sketch of the numerous places of interest in these parishes mentioned by Hearne. It was remarked that none of Hearne's biographers seem to have noticed that both his father and grandfather were parish clerks of White Waltham. George Hearne senior, parish clerk, was buried February 3rd, 1670. This was the antiquary's grandfather. His father, George Hearne, also parish clerk, was buried October 21st, 1723. His mother had died in 1699. Hearne had six brothers and sisters baptised at White Waltham. The inhabitants of the village still retain traditions of the family, amongst which Mr. Hooper mentioned the celebrity of "Old George Hearne," the father of Thomas, as a bell-ringer. Doubtless, from his father and grandfather our antiquary derived that love of the art of ringing which is so frequently displayed in his Diaries published by Dr. Bliss. None of the Hearne family are now residing at White Waltham; but some of the name, most probably connections, are to be found in the adjoining parish of Bray, but they do not seem to do honour to the name. Hearne was born, as he tells us in a note to the *Liber Niger Scaccarii* (p. 664), "in tugurio sive cotagio quodam inopi (nunc planè diruto) in vireto illo, vulgò vocato Little Field Green, sito." Little Field Green has long since been inclosed, and the exact spot of Hearne's birth could not now be ascertained. The house, however, on the north side of White Waltham church, in which his father lived and kept a village-school, is still existing. Mr. Hooper observed that Hearne never alludes to his family in his note-books. He was educated at Bray school and Edmund Hall, Oxford, at the expense of Francis Cherry, Esq. of Shottesbrooke Park. A sketch was given of White Waltham, otherwise Abbatt's Waltham, or Waltham Abbatt's, with a brief allusion to all Hearne's notices of the parish from Domesday book to his own day. The manors of Berry in Waltham, Heywood, Winslows, Smewins, and Wolley Feens, were all briefly touched upon. In describing the very interesting parish of Shottesbrooke, the most favourite of Tom Hearne's "early haunts," Mr. Hooper remarked that doubtless, from its owners and associations, it influenced the whole after-life of Hearne. No parish in England, for its size, is so full of interest to the antiquary as Shottesbrooke. It is extremely small, the population not exceeding 120. In Domesday it is mentioned as the possession of Alward the goldsmith. Mr. Hooper traced its several possessors from Alward through the great family of Shottesbrook, or de Shotesbrooke, Sir William Trussell, the Powles, Cherrys, and Vansittarts, to the present day. The manor was always held from the king, and several curious tenures, such as finding charcoal to make the crown and regalia for the coronation, the presentation of a pair of gold spurs, &c. were mentioned. Sir William Trussell founded a chantry here in 1337, for a warden and five priests, within the present beautiful church. The college was sold at the dissolution to Thomas and Edward Weldon. Several amusing anecdotes relating to the Nonjurors when Shottesbrooke was in the hands of the Cherrys, were related. The curious ballad of

"The King and Mr. Cherry," relative to an incident in which George Hearne, the antiquary's father, figures, was read. Shottesbrooke has been remarkable for the residence of antiquaries—Henry Powle, Master of the Rolls, whose valuable MSS. are now in the Lansdowne collection in the British Museum, White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, who was rector here from 1694 to 1708, the famous Henry Dodwell, and Francis Cherry. Mr. Hooper gave an account of the parish registers, which are very interesting, having been most carefully attended to by the Rev. William Dodwell, who was vicar of White Waltham and rector of Shottesbrooke in 1774, and has recorded several valuable memoranda in the fly-leaves. The list of the vicars of White Waltham is complete from the year 1309. Both parishes are remarkable for the immense size and great age of the yew-trees in the churchyards.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, January 28th, 1858.

The Right Hon. The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to their respective Donors :—

From the City of Boston, through his Honor the Mayor of Boston, U. S.	Memorial of the Inauguration of the Statue of Franklin. Prepared and printed by authority of the City Council. 4to. Boston, 1857.
From the Cambrian Institute.	The Cambrian Journal. Part 16. December. 8vo. Tenby, 1857.

The Ballot was then opened for the election of a Director in the room of Sir Henry Ellis, resigned; Robert Cole, Esq. and G. R. Corner, Esq. being appointed scrutators.

W L. Banks, Esq., James Hunt, Esq., Edward Levien, Esq., and the Rev. Edward Moore, lately elected, were admitted Fellows.

The PRESIDENT then announced that he had nominated as Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the past year the following gentlemen, viz. :—

John Bruce, Esq., V.P.
 The Lord Aveland.
 Sir John Boileau, Bart.
 James Whatman, Esq., M.P.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited the iron Chape of a sword or dagger sheath recently found in the Thames.

JOHN HEWITT, Esq. exhibited a photograph of one side of the base of Trajan's Column. Among the groups of armour and warlike imple-

ments of various kinds with which this part of the column is covered may be noticed an example of chain-mail, which appears to have hitherto escaped the observation of antiquaries.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., Treasurer, exhibited and presented a drawing and several photographs of a mural painting recently discovered on the wall of the south aisle of the Church of St. Mary, at Mentmore, Buckinghamshire. The painting is divided by a horizontal band into two portions. On the upper one is a representation of the Martyrdom of St. Thomas à Becket. He is kneeling at an altar; behind him the three knights, of whom, unfortunately, little but the legs remain, which seem to be incased in banded mail; in front of the saint, and on the other side of the altar, is Edward Grim, leaning forward. The lower row appears to be a miscellaneous series of saints; of the three first, part of the heads only remain; then follows St. Anne, teaching the Virgin out of a scroll marked with the first letters of the alphabet; next the Virgin and Child; and last, a mutilated figure of a female saint bearing a cross, probably St. Margaret. These paintings appear to be of the end of the 13th century.

The subject of the martyrdom of Becket was among the subjects discovered on the walls of Preston Church, Sussex, engravings of which are published in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XXIII. plate xxvi.

JOHN THURNAM, Esq. M.D., F.S.A., exhibited drawings of a Stone Mould found at Camelford, in Cornwall, and presented to the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street. This mould, which is formed of soft sandstone, was evidently made to cast bronze harness-buckles similar to those from Polden Hill, Stanwick, and Westhall, which are all preserved in the British Museum.

WILLIAM HARDY, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited photographs of two Charters of the Empress Maud, accompanied by the following Letter addressed to J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary.

“Duchy of Lancaster Office,
“December 15, 1857.

“MY DEAR SIR,

“I send you a photographic copy of two charters of the Empress Maud, which may be interesting to the Society of Antiquaries. The originals are preserved among the archives of the Duchy of Lancaster.

“The photograph is the production of Mr. Delamotte, F.S.A., and presents in all respects a most perfect picture of the two charters, with the seals appended. The legend of the seal is ‘*Mathildis Dei gratia Romanorum regina.*’*

“The charters themselves appear to possess considerable interest, not less on account of the seals of the empress, which are in tolerable preservation, and are not now very frequently to be seen, than from the fact of their having been granted to the famous Milo Fitz Walter de Glou-

* A representation of the seal of the Empress Maud will be found in Sandford's *Genealogical History*, Plate B. Casts of the seals mentioned above were exhibited by Mr. Doubleday to the Society, January 23, 1834. *Archæologia*, Vol. XXVI. p. 459.

cester, Constable of England, lineal ancestor of the Bohuns, whose heiress became the wife of Henry of Bolingbroke, and mother of King Henry the Fifth.

"The Empress Maud, by her charter dated at Oxford* in 1141, created this Milo Earl of Hereford for the services he had rendered her at the battle of Lincoln against King Stephen, 'whom at that time she held in captivity at Bristol, he having, by God's mercy and the aid of Robert Earl of Gloucester her brother, and by the aid of the same Milo and her other barons, been made prisoner in the battle of Lincoln on the preceding feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary.'

"The earliest of the two charters appears to be anterior to Milo's advancement to the earldom, and the second is subsequent to that event. They both passed the seal in the year 1141.

"In the second charter the Empress styles herself Lady of the English, "*Domina Anglorum*," the title by which after the battle she was accepted by the Londoners, and acknowledged by the Earl of Gloucester, Brian Fitz Count, and Milo. It is a grant to the same Milo (being at that time Earl of Hereford) of the castle of Abergavenny, and the whole honour which pertains to it, made to him and his heirs at the request of Brian Fitz Count and Matilda de Wallingford his wife, to hold of them and their heirs in fee and inheritance by the service of three knights. The witnesses are William the Chancellor, Reginald Earl of Cornwall, Baldwin de Redvers Earl of Devon, (whom Dugdale supposes to be the father of Brian,) Ralph Paganell, Stephen de Mannavill, Robert son of Martin, and Robert Corbet, who were probably some of the chief barons belonging to the party of the Empress.

"Dugdale states that Hameline de Balun founded the castle of Abergavenny, 'but dying without issue left that territory to his nephew, Brian, son to the Earl of the Isle, (commonly called Brian Fitz Count, or Brian de Wallingford,) by Lucia his sister. Brian left two sons, lepers, whom he put into the priory of Abergavenny, and afterwards took the cross and went to Jerusalem, leaving the same to Walter his nephew, Constable of England.'

"This charter is material, as testing the accuracy of Dugdale's somewhat irreconcilable statements respecting the inheritance of Abergavenny castle, and the person of the King's Constable, Walter de Gloucester, who was undoubtedly Earl Milo's father.

"There are in the Duchy several original charters granted to this Walter by King Henry I. One † dated at Brussels, whilst the King was abroad, in the year 1111, is addressed to Thomas, Archbishop of York, Sampson, Bishop [of Worcester], and the King's barons and *fideles* of Gloucestershire, and is a grant to Walter de Gloucestrie of the

* Printed in the *Fœdera*, new ed., I. p. 14, ex orig. Cart. Antiq. Bibl. Cotton:—"Hanc autem donationem feci ei apud Oxeneford die Sancti Jacobi Apostoli, videlicet octava die ante festum Sancti Petri ad vincula, pro servicio suo quod mihi fecerat: et ita quod tunc habebam in captione mea apud Bristoll Regem Stephanum, qui, Dei misericordia, et auxilio Roberti comitis Glocestrie fratris mei et auxilio ipsius Milonis et aliorum baronum meorum captus fuit in bello apud Lincoln die Purificationis Sanctæ Mariæ proximo ante prædictum diem Sancti Jacobi Apostoli."

† Ex orig. Cart. Antiq. in Ducat. Lanc.

land of the canons of St. Oswald which lay before Gloucester Castle ; another grant* was made by King Henry to the same Walter of right of warren in all his lands and the King's demesne in Gloucestershire.

" In some year between 1115 and 1123, the land of Edric, the son of Chetel, was granted to him.† The charter was given by King Henry, 'apud Portesmudam in transfretatione mea.' King Stephen,‡ between the years 1135 and 1139, confirmed the same land to Milo, the son of Walter, 'Sciatis me reddidisse et dedisse Miloni Glocestrie totam terram et teneuram quæ fuit Edrici filii Chetelli quicunque eam teneat ita plenarie sicut Rex Henricus eam dedit Waltero patri ejusdem Milonis et carta sua confirmavit.'

" In the year 1121 King Henry made a grant§ to Milo de Gloucester of Sibilla, daughter of Bernard de Novo Mercato, in marriage, with all the lands as well of her father as of her mother after their decease or if they will before. This charter is dated 'apud Wintoniam eodem anno inter Pascham et Pentecosten quo Rex duxit in uxorem filiam ducis de Louvain.'||

" The year of Walter's death has not been precisely ascertained, but he appears to have been succeeded in his office of Constable of England by Milo, to whom by that title (Miloni Gloec' conestabulo meo) King Henry I. granted the land of Bieknor (Bichenouero), which was of Ulric de Dena, in fee and inheritance.

" Milo Earl of Hereford died in 1144, and his son Roger became thereupon Earl of Hereford. There is a charter of King Stephen granting many lands to this Roger, apparently before his father's death:¶ 'Sciatis me reddidisse et concessisse Rogero filio Milonis Gloec' et Cecilie uxori sue filie Pagani filii Johannis in feodum et hereditatem,' &c.

" Earl Roger is said to have died without issue, and subsequently the earldom of Hereford was conferred by King John upon Henry de Bohun, the grandson of Margery, sister and ultimately coheir of Earl Roger.

" I have made the preceding notes thinking they may in some degree elucidate the charters which accompany this letter.

" Yours truly,

" WILLIAM HARDY.

" J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

" &c. &c."

The Secretary then read a translation by W. M. WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. of the memoir by the Abbé Cochet on the Cemetery at Bouteilles, near Dieppe,** the original of which will appear in the forthcoming volume of the *Archæologia*.

* Ex orig. Cart. Antiq. in Ducat. Lanc.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

§ Ibid.

• || The King's marriage with Adeliza, daughter of Geoffrey Duke of Louvain, took place on the 2nd of February, A.D. 1121.

¶ Ex orig. Cart. Antiq. in Ducat. Lanc.

** See Proceedings, vol. IV. p. 86, and an earlier communication, vol. III. pp. 206, 290.

The Abbé, having treated in the former portions of his paper of the tombs and coffins discovered at Bouteilles, proceeds to give an account of the objects therein contained—the earthen vessels and leaden crosses.

A very great number of these vessels, mostly in a broken condition, were found; which admit of a division into four distinct classes. They had, for the most part, contained charcoal, and were pierced with holes to permit evaporation. Similar vessels have been met with in ancient cemeteries at Paris during the recent alterations in the streets of that city. Similar discoveries have also been made at Angers, Nantes, Rouen, Havre, and other places. Glass vessels have also been found in tombs of the 13th and 14th centuries at Bordeaux, Troyes, and Paris. In the district round Chalons-sur-Saone, the peasantry, at the present day, retain the sepulchral customs of their ancestors, and deposit some of the earthen vessels of the dead in their graves with the body.

The leaden crosses are five in number, and all bear forms of absolution inscribed in the formulæ we have noticed in former examples. One alone has a singular variation, presenting the confession of the penitent and absolution of the priest on the same cross. The inscriptions appear to have been traced with a sort of stylus, which M. Léopold Delisle conceives to have been the instrument employed by the copyists of the 11th and 12th centuries in ruling lines on their parchments. The cross appears to have been an essential requirement in Christian sepulchral rites, commencing from a very early date. Its usage is probably still maintained in convents and monasteries.

Ancient deeds and charters show that very important salt works were in operation at Bouteilles during the Norman period. The present population indeed is only a tithe of that which existed there in the 13th century, as shown by the register of livings compiled by Eudes Rigaud, Archbishop of Rouen about 1250—75. The Abbé is therefore disposed to attribute the tombs found in and around the ancient church to the salt merchants and manufacturers of Bouteilles in the 13th century.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.

The ballot having closed, the Scrutators reported that Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq. M.A. was unanimously elected the Director of the Society.

The Thanks of the Society were returned to the Scrutators for their trouble on this occasion.

Thursday, February 4th, 1858.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to their respective donors:

From the Imperial Academy of Mémoires. 1852-57. 8vo. Abbeville, 1857.
Emulation of Abbeville.
(Through M. Perthes.)

From the Author. Antiquités Celtiques et Antédiluviennes. Par
M. Boucher de Perthes. Tome Deuxième.
8vo. Paris, 1857.

From Mrs. Lawrence. Memoir of the Honourable Abbott Lawrence,
prepared for the National Portrait Gallery, by
William H. Prescott, Esq. Printed for
private distribution. 4to. 1856.

The Ballot was taken for Henry Elliott Hoole, Esq., Titus Lewis, Esq., and the Rev John Kenrick, who were severally declared to be duly elected Fellows.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, exhibited a bronze sword or dagger blade, a bronze hollow and looped celt, and an iron sword blade; all found in the Thames, near Battersea.

J. THOMAS AKERMAN, Esq., exhibited rubbings from sepulchral brasses in Oxfordshire. 1. From Swinbrook, a man in armour wearing a tabard, on which are the arms [Gules,] two chevrons argent, a crescent for difference; his head resting on a helmet, on which the crest a griffin's head erased; under him the inscription

"Off þor charite pray for the soule of Antoune fletyplace esquier
which decessyd the xiiij day of december In the yere of oure
lord god M CCCC x On whois soule ihu habe mercy. A."

2. From the chancel, Witney. Figure of a lady and groups of children; part of a memorial to the Wenman family.

3. From the same place. A man in a gown, under him the inscription:

"RICHARDVS AYSHCOME GENER: EX LYFORD IN
AGRO BERK. ORIVNDVS. VITÆ PROBITATE MORVMQ,
INTEGRITATE SVMME INSIGNITVS; POSTQVAM
DVCENT. LIB. IN PAVPERES EROGASSET; SPIRI
TVM DEO CORPVS TERRÆ HIC INHVMANDVM
REDDIDIT.

OBIIT 17 IVNII AÑO DNI 1606

ÆTATIS SVÆ 55."

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH, in a letter to the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, F.S.A., communicated the following notes on Langridge Church and its monuments, to which attention had been called by the latter gentleman on a previous occasion. See Proceedings, Feb. 26, 1857 (Vol. IV. p. 37).

Langridge church, situated about three miles from Bath, and lying on the eastern declivity of Lansdown, has some very interesting portions, and presents the appearance of greater antiquity than other churches in the vicinity of Bath, having a Norman doorway at the entrance for the north porch, and also a chancel arch of the same date, which has become flattened at the crown, through the foundations having settled. Within this church are the very interesting monuments of which drawings were sent to the Society of Antiquaries by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe in the year 1857.

The first of these, viz., that of the Virgin and Child, which is now placed in the floor of a tower against the south wall, formerly stood at the crown of the chancel arch, where there are marks in the plastering of the wall of a space having been filled up on its removal.

A stone figure also surmounted the chancel arch in Bitton Church, about four miles distant, fragments of which remain. In this case the figure must have been eight feet high, and consisted of a crucifix, with the feet of our Lord treading on the serpent. In front of this figure was the rood loft, and similarly in Langridge Church. Here, however, instead of a crucifix, was the figure of the Virgin and Child, habited as follows:—

The Virgin, who is seated, bears the infant Saviour on her left knee, supporting him with her left hand and arm, while the right is raised, and in the hand there seems to have been a globe, but the hand, and whatever it contained, is much defaced. The Virgin is clad in a super-tunic which reaches to the feet, and has long sleeves, while a cover-chef descends from her head and falls on the shoulders; the sleeves of the super-tunic reach below the knee.

The infant Saviour holds in his left hand a book, and points with what may have been a cross (of which the stem only remains) to the sphere in the right hand of the Virgin, which is elevated. He is clad in a tunic with short full sleeves, which is confined by a cincture round the waist.

When the Archæological Association visited Bath in 1856, this figure was pronounced to be of great interest, and its date probably as early as the reign of William Rufus; it may, however, be a little later.

The other figure is the sepulchral effigy of a female, very graceful in execution, and, although no name or inscription occurs by which it can be assigned to any particular person, yet the monumental brasses still existing in the church seem to point it out as belonging to one of the Walsh family, by whom the manor house and property at Langridge was formerly possessed.

The dress consists of a cover-chef, which falls from the head upon both shoulders in many folds, and a wimple enveloping the chin; the super-tunic has a collar, and is fastened by a waist cincture. The sleeves are full, but leave the arms exposed below the wrists, which may have been covered by tight sleeves. Both this effigy and the one first described are of the common sandstone of the country.

At the time of the Norman survey the manor of Langridge belonged to the Bishop of Coutances, and was held of Azeline. By inquisition taken in the 7th Edward II. Adam le Walsh held the manor, with the advowson of the church. The date of the dress of this lady appears

to be about the reign of Edward II. somewhere about the first part of the fourteenth century. There is little doubt that she was a member of this family, and may have been the wife of Adam le Walsh. After him Robert le Walsh or Walshe held the manor, which continued in the family for several generations. A Robert Walshe lies buried in the chancel just without the altar rails, under a stone which formerly had a brass cross, containing a figure, upon the upper part, with a small shield on each side. At the lower end of the slab is still preserved a brass plate with the following inscription :

Hic iacet Rob'tus Walshe Armig' qui obiit Sexto die Mensis Maij Anno d'ni Mill'mo CCCC° xxiij° cuius anime propicietur deus Amen.

Collinson, the historian of Somerset, states that the scroll around the figure had the words

MISERERE MEI DEVS,

and that in his time these brasses were perfect.

The other brass which remains in the floor of the church is uninjured, except by the treading of the feet of the country people ; it represents a widow, and has this inscription under it :

Hic iacet Elizabeth Walshe que obiit xro die Mens' Ap'lis Anno d'ni M° CCCC° xlj° qu'dam uxor Roberti Walshe Armig'i qui iacet in cancello isti' eccl'ie quor' a't'ab; p'piciet' deus Amen.

In the middle of the sixteenth century, the manor passed to the Waldrons, who held it for many years. The initial letters **KW** in a small brass plate, inserted in the slab over Robert Walshe, and which are reversed, seem to indicate that one of the Waldrons was placed also under this stone. Other memorials of that family remain (as mentioned by Collinson) from A.D. 1604 to A.D. 1703. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, the property and advowson passed by purchase to the Blathways, of Dyrham Park, who now hold it ; one of that family being the present incumbent ; and I am informed the family purpose to preserve the monuments from further injury, and restore the effigy of the female to its original position.

The manor-house adjoining the church is curious and interesting, and seems to have been built in the time of the Walshes, when the country was unsettled, from the square tower-like structure which projects in front, the walls of which are three feet thick, with a projecting base, and the windows, small slits with strong iron stanchions. Attached to this tower was the main building, the upper story of which consists of a principal room and two small ones adjoining. The large room has a chimney-piece of poor design and workmanship of the time of Queen Elizabeth, about the period when the manor passed from the Walshes to the Waldrons. In the middle of the architrave is an eagle displayed, and on each side a Tudor rose. A modern farmhouse is built against the north side of the old structure.

The church tower and tower-like structure of the manor-house have much similarity in the masonry, which indicates that they were erected

about the same time. The two Norman arches in the church would be well worth engraving.

I ought not to close these remarks without stating that many stone coffins have been found not far from Langridge Church, in one of which a curved implement resembling an Indian tomahawk, which is still preserved at Dyrham Park, is said to have been found; unhappily this curious instrument was sent to a silversmith in Bath to be cleansed and remounted, which has been done so effectually that you can hardly recognise a vestige of antiquity. A stone coffin of the rudest form was lately discovered in making a garden for a farmhouse a little to the south-west of the old manor house. The coffin is very rude, and, like many of a similar kind, is carved on one side only. A Roman villa is said to have existed here, and a remnant of a balustrade stated to have been taken from the site is still preserved in the rectory garden. The site of Langridge Church and manor house is very picturesque, being on the east side of Lansdown, not far from the spot where the battle of Lansdown was fought, and where the monument to Sir Bevil Grenville is to be seen.

The face of the hill around Langridge presents every appearance of very early cultivation.

B. B. WOODWARD, Esq., F.S.A., then himself read the conclusion of a paper entitled "Illustrations of the Reformation, the Civil Wars, and History of Church Rates, from the Churchwardens' Account-book of St. Mary's Parish, Bungay;" the first part of which was communicated in the preceding session (Proceedings, vol. iv., p. 68).

It commenced with a notice of the antiquities of the town of Bungay and its neighbourhood, amongst which were mentioned the vestiges of several British villages, with earthworks and sacrificial mounds; a Roman camp, the great military road called Stone Street, and two others; a cemetery close by an ancient ford, called Wainford; Saxon tumuli; the ruins of a remarkable ecclesiastical building, known as the Old Minster, having an apsidal east end, and a species of *pro-naos*, at the west end; the remains of a castle of the time of Edward I; two nunneries, and a castellated college; a few ancient dwelling houses; with churches exhibiting every style of architecture from the supposed Saxon to the most debased modern Gothic. The name of the town was ascribed to a Saxon "mark," *Bonning-eie*, the island of Bonningas.

The parish church of St. Mary is the principal one in the town, and was formerly attached to the Priory of the Holy Cross there. The Churchwardens' Account Books commence in the year 1523, and with the exception of two or three years, are continued to 1663, where a *hiatus* of twenty-three years occurs (one of the books having perished in a great fire in 1689); and from 1686 to the present day the series is unbroken. The extracts made from them related to the two great chapters of our national history, the Reformation and the Civil War; and to a subject, which, having been recently brought before the notice of Parliament, is of public interest now—the history of Church Rates.

The entries illustrative of the Reformation commence in 1539, with payments for the erasure of "ye servyce of thom^as a bekytt;" the destruction of the windows representing his death, and some other similar

iconoclasm. In 1541 a payment was made for "the church pt of y^e byble;" and in 1546 another for "ij ynglisshe processyonalls." These are all the signs of the Reformation in the years of Henry VIII.'s reign, except that, the Priory being dissolved, the "steeple rent" was paid to the King. With the accession of Edward VI. the work of destruction proceeded more rapidly. Various entries record the sale of "ymages," the "defacyn of wyndows," "y^e whyting of y^e table of St. Christov'," and even the "skrapying" of "y^e xrofer;" the removal of tabernacles and altars; the "racen y^e church walls," and the "waying the church plate, and entering the same in to the King's book." And in the same way we learn that the new faith and worship was introduced; now it is "a lecthorne for the bible," with "a chene and a Locke for y^e same," and now "vij ynglishe salt'rs;" or the setting "upp the altr tables," or a "pottell of secke given to y^e King's survayer for his favour concernyng the church lands," or the "new booke of comon prayer;" the payment for which indicates the progress of the Reformation. As soon as Mary came to the throne, the counter reformation began; the high altar was replaced, a new "canapie" and "pendawnts" were made; the old ceremonies of Easter, which had been discontinued, were observed once more; "a newe legend" was bought, the "hand belle" mended, and "ij holie water strenkils" paid for; "St. thom's stories" was written "agayn in to the church booke;" "the stayner" was paid "for washing the table of St. Christover;" and "iij ymages, that is, the Marye and John and the vowes of the church," procured and set up "on the rood loft." Under Elizabeth, all this work was immediately undone, and "Edward Molle" and his son, who had been busy as Reformers before, and had just restored the old furniture and ornaments, were now as active in "takyng down the ymages," removing the "auter," and setting up "a comunyon table" upon "a payer of trustells." The "crosse" was sold in several "peces," "y^e xrofer" was defaced with "redde ockyr;" the rood loft taken down; and "the leade of the holie water stoppe" sold. Various books were bought, "service bookes," "a booke of the Iniunctions," "a Bible," "a homelye booke and y^e little booke of praier." Next the font cover was "had awaye," and the screen removed by two over-zealous churchwardens, who were removed from office for their pains, and a new screen (or "partycion," as it is called) made at the cost of the parish. The last entries which may be regarded as illustrations of the Reformation are contributions to "the maymed souldiers" who had fought, not in vain, against the Spanish Armada.

The entries relating to the Civil Wars, it was observed, are not in themselves so interesting as the former series, yet are valuable as showing very plainly the causes of that profound irritation against the authorities, both sacred and secular, of the times; and also as exhibiting with equal plainness the causes for the speedy and easy overthrow of the form of government in Church and State set up after the downfall of the monarchy and hierarchy between 1642 and 1650. The accounts show that the vigilance and supervision of the ecclesiastical authorities under James I. and Charles I. was different in its character from that exercised before their time; that it was excessive in degree, and vexatiously minute. Almost every year from 1614 to 1641 shows payments on account of

parish lands "for the Kinges dyett," or "provision;" and in 1635, 1636, 1637, and 1638, are payments on account of the same property "towards y^e shipping." These payments were very small; but, being contrary to custom and law, were regarded with as much disfavour as if they had (as the assessments under the direction of the Long Parliament and the Commonwealth actually did) swallowed up all the revenue of the parish. In 1640 we find a payment "ffor the getting forth of the souldiers;" in 1642 the "rates" and "assesments" commence; in 1643 are charges for fetching and ingrossing "the Roll of the Covenant;" and the "organs" are taken down; in 1644 is a payment "for the relieving of Ireland;" in 1645, "a booke called the Directorye" is purchased; and thenceforward, till 1662, is nothing but a dreary account of "assessments," frequently forming the sole entries for the year, with occasional mention of "alaromes," "drums," "Ireland," "a house glase," &c. In 1660, "the Common Prayer Booke" is bought and brought home; and in 1662 the former state of things appears completely re-established.

The "Illustrations of the History of Church-rates," it was stated, had one feature which rendered them peculiarly interesting at the present time—the series of extracts was complete. In 1523, in which year these account-books commence, it appears that the revenue disbursed by the churchwardens arose from the parish lands, payments for obits, "gaderyngs" in the church on the principal festival-days, "gaderyngs" in the parish on Plough Monday by annually-appointed officers called "Torchrevys," and incidental sources of income, such as the sale of old materials, gifts, bequests, &c. Of these, only the first-named and the last remain on the books to the present day. The obit-payments were made over to the Crown at the accession of Edward VI. The gatherings in the church first became irregular, then infrequent, and finally ceased after Christmas-day in 1621. The collections in the parish were in 1572 committed to the churchwardens, and the Torchreves were no more appointed; and at last, having fallen in amount so greatly, that instead of being the principal source of income they barely repaid the time consumed in making them, they ceased after 1594.

In 1600 appears the first mention of a church-rate: the churchwardens (according to a memorandum inserted in the margin, after the account for that year) having paid £9 to the glazier, for arrears due to him, "received of divers parishioners, as appeareth by a rate," 3*l.* 18*s.* In 1605 the receipts show, quite incidentally, that a rate had been made the year before, but there is no other mention of it. Several other rates (six in all) occur in the course of the next thirty years, sometimes mentioned incidentally as before, and sometimes specifically, as "for rep'acyons donne in and aboutt the church." Two "gatheringe bills" are also spoken of in these years. No other rate is mentioned till 1662, when another incidental acknowledgment of a payment which should have been made the year before occurs; and in 1663 is another rate, which was required, as it appears, by the circumstance that the churchwardens received nothing to defray the expenses of the former year with. In 1712, as it seems, another rate was made; and between that year and 1752 twenty-one rates are recorded, almost all of them supplemental to the regular income from rents, &c., until the end, when they appear to be prospective, and are then granted under the names,

“ a twelve-week rate,” “ a threble rate,” “ a thirty-four-week rate,” &c. ; and in 1752 commences the regular series of rates, of *4d.*, *6d.*, *9d.*, &c., in the pound, which has continued to this time.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, February 11th, 1858.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and thanks ordered to be returned to the respective Donors :

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| From Dr. A. Hume, F.S.A. | Documents and Proceedings connected with the Donation of a Free Public Library and Museum, by William Brown, Esq., M.P., to the town of Liverpool. (Printed for private distribution.) 8vo. Liverpool, 1858. |
| From the Archæological Institute. | The Archæological Journal, No. 55. 8vo. London, 1857. |
| From the Author. | A few Observations on the Early Habitations of the Irish, and especially the Crannoges, or Lake Castles. By M. Digby Wyatt. 4to. London, 1858. |

Henry Elliott Hoole, Esq., lately elected, was admitted Fellow.

The Abbé Cochet exhibited, through W. M. Wylie, Esq., F.S.A., a photograph from a bronze male bust found at Etaples in the Pas de Calais.

The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, F.S.A., exhibited several Rubbings from Bench-ends at Morwinstow, Poughill, and Kilkhampton, characteristic specimens of the style of carving which occurs in Cornwall and the north-west of Devonshire. They probably date about 1500.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, exhibited an Astrolabe, which appeared to have belonged to Henry VIII., and a Quadrant, which bore the name of Edward VI.; on which instruments he made the following observations :

“ The astrolabe is not of a very complicated nature, and differs little from other instruments of a similar kind.* It is of gilt brass, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter. The front of the instrument has the usual circles of degrees, and a *rete* or net with the zodiac and indications for twenty fixed stars, of eight of which only the names are given; the climate plates are two in number, and are engraved with projections of the sphere for the latitudes $52^{\circ} 30'$ and 53° . The index of this portion of the instrument has at the centre a lion's head in relief, and the inscrip-

* For an account of Astrolabes see a communication from Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P., Archæologia, vol. XXXIV. p. 259.

tion ROY. HENRY. PAR. LA. GRASE. DE. DEIV. The back of the astrolabe has the usual circles of the degrees of altitude, the zodiac, and of the months, inclosing a circular space. The upper portion of this space has in it the arcs of the unequal hours and the royal arms, viz. England and France quarterly, surmounted by a crown; they are placed between the letters H. R. and two roses. In the lower portion is the usual square of shadows, and the inscription BASTIEN LE SENEY FACIT. The only unusual feature in the astrolabe is that on the outer margin are engraved the names of the winds. From the arms and inscriptions it appears likely that this little instrument may have belonged to the King himself. Bastien le Seney was no doubt a foreigner, and in the shield may be noticed the peculiarity of the lions being all turned towards the centre of the shield, as is not unusual in foreign heraldry. This interesting little instrument is the property of Colonel Meyrick, of Goodrich Court, to whose kindness I am indebted for being able to exhibit it to the Society.

"An astrolabe, which appears to have also belonged to the royal family of England is preserved in the British Museum; it is of about the same size, but is somewhat more elaborate in its arrangements; in the inside is engraved *Made by Humfrey Cole, 1574*, and in a different hand A.D.—*Henr. Princ. Magn. Brittan.* The instrument is inclosed in a green velvet case, with silver ornaments, on which are engraved the Prince of Wales's feathers between the letters H.P., and stars with the motto *Inter omnes*; on other parts are inscribed *Scientia virtusque autoritas et felicitas illius crescāt in eternum.* The original climate plates of this astrolabe are for latitudes 51° 30' and 52° 30'; when it came into the prince's possession plates were added for 53° 40' and 55°, 90°.

"The quadrant is made of brass, and is $10\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide; in front is a square of the shadows; an arrangement for finding the hour; a circle containing the signs of the zodiac; tables of the cycle of the moon from 1539 to 1824; a table of the cycle of the sun from 1532 to 1868; and a table to find Easter. On the upper edge are engraved these verses:

Fluxus aquæ celer est, celer est et Fulminis ictus,
Ast magis hijs tacitum tempus utrisq; celer
Illud metiri quadrans tamen iste docebit,
Et quota sit fias certior hora facit.

Omni negotio tempus est et oportunitas. Salom.

In another part is engraved "*Anno Domini 1551. Polus 51.34,*" and in another corner "W.B." probably the initials of the engraver. The most important inscription is, however, "*Edwardus Rex,*" which is engraved with numerous flourishes, and somewhat resembles the signature of the King. At another point are the letters "*J. C.*" united by a knot. It has been suggested by J. G. Nichols, Esq. F.S.A., that these initials may be intended for Sir John Cheke, tutor to Edward the Sixth. The back of the quadrant has a table of sines and cosines for taking altitudes. This curious instrument was obtained some time since at St. Omer, and is supposed to have once belonged to the English college there."

JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a cast of the Seal of Gregory de Rokesle, Lord Mayor of London from 1275 to 1285, accompanied by the following remarks :—

“ The seal from which the accompanying cast is taken is appended to an undated grant from Gregory de Rokesle to William de Rokesle, citizen and rope-maker of London, and Sarra his wife, of lands and tenements in the parish of ‘ Ritherheth.’

“ The deed, which is deposited in the Chapter House at Westminster, is witnessed by Robert de Rokesle, Robert de Preston, Hamo Box, citizens of London, Stephen Pikeron, William the Glover, Hamo atte Chirch, Adam de Aldenham, and others.

“ The arms on the seal, which is represented in the accompanying woodcut, are a cross between four birds (rooks?): the legend is S : GREGORII : DE : ROKISLE. Gregory de Rokesle, or Rokesley, a member of the Goldsmiths’ Company and Alderman of Dowgate Ward, was Mayor of London from A.D. 1275 to 1282, and again in 1285. He was chief Saymaster of all the King’s Mints throughout England, and Keeper of the King’s Exchange. His residence was in Milk Street, in a house belonging to the Priory of Lewes. He was possessed of considerable landed property, especially in the county of Kent, where Lullingstone, St. Mary’s Cray, Foot’s Cray, Rokesley, and other manors belonged to him.



Seal of Gregory de Rokesle.

“ He died 12th July, 1292, and was buried in the Grey Friars, Newgate Street, to which he was a great benefactor.

“ From his will, dated on the Monday before the Feast of St. James the Apostle, 19 Edward I., it appears that his wife Amicia was buried in the church of St. Mary, ‘ Wolnoth;’ and that Gregory de Rokesley founded a chantry in the same church.

“ The arms assigned to Rokesley by Stow, Heylin, and other authorities, are, Azure, a fess between six lions rampant argent.

“ Sir Richard de Rokesley of Kent, who bore this coat, was a contemporary of Gregory; if not one of his sons, (as Hasted supposed) he was probably a near relation, who, in consequence of some feudal connexion, had taken a different coat, as was then not very uncommon.

“ They were the arms of Leybourne, with the addition of a fess; and, as the Leybournes had estates in Kent, it is not improbable that he

may have once been a vassal or retainer of Sir William Leybourne, a distinguished Baron temp. Edward I.

"That Sir Richard Rokesley bore those arms, there is no reason to doubt. He was a man of some note in his day, and they are ascribed to him in the Roll of Arms temp. Edward II. After serving his sovereign in both a civil and a military capacity, he was, in 1st Edward II., appointed Seneschal and Governor of Poitou and Montreuil. He married the sister and heiress of John de Criol, and died without male issue, leaving two daughters, Agnes who married Thomas de Poynings, and Joan who married Sir William le Baude. Among the arms of benefactors in the cloisters of Canterbury Cathedral are the arms of Rokesley impaling Criol, and also Poynings and Baude respectively impaling those arms.

"In 3 Edward III., Sir William de Baude held in right of his wife the manor of Rokesley alias Ruxley, now in North Cray, Kent, but formerly a separate parish; the hundred in which it lies is also called Ruxley.

"John de Rokesley, grandson of Gregory, died in 1361, and lies buried in Lullingstone church, where there is the following brass inscription:*

✠ Hic : jacet : d'ns : Joh'ns : de Rokesle : quda' : do' : de Lullingston' : q' : obiit : primo die : mensis : septembr' : aº : do' : Mº : tricentesimo : lxi : cuj' a'e : ppiciet' de' : an' :

and a shield charged with the following arms: A cross, in the dexter quarter a rook; which are the arms on the seal exhibited, varied by reducing the four rooks to one, and omitting the fleurs-de-lis.

"The following is a list of the wills of the Rokesle family as entered on the Rolls of the Hustings Court in the Guildhall, London:—

	Date of Will.	
Richard de Rokesle . . .	56 H. III. . . .	1271
John de Rokesle . . .	7 E. I. . . .	1278
† Gregory de Rokesle . . .	19 E. I. . . .	1291
Robert de Rokesle . . .	26 E. I. . . .	1298
Sarah de Rokesle . . .	12 E. II. . . .	1319
Nicholas de Rokesle . . .	15 E. II. . . .	1322
William de Rokesle . . .	10 E. III. . . .	1336
Gregory, son of Gregory de Rokesle . . .	30 E. III. . . .	1356

JOSEPH BELDAM, Esq., F.S.A., read a memoir "On certain Pelasgic and Latian Vases found in Italy." Mr. Beldam's object was to trace the history of the fictile art in Italy previous to the Etruscan period; in illustration of which he exhibited a series of specimens from his own collection, as well as from that of his friend Mr. Belt, which he divided into three classes. The earliest and most interesting group consisted of vases of a dull black clay, not turned on the lathe, but ornamented in some cases with projecting ribs; these formed part of the remarkable discovery which took place under a stratum of *peperino*, in the neighbourhood of Albano, in 1817, an account of which was published by

* A lithograph of this inscription was published by Fisher of Hoxton.

† Lord Mayor from 1275 to 1282, and again in 1285.

Dr. Visconti of Rome, and by Baron Bonstetten of Thun. The small urns were deposited in large red jars placed around black urns in the form of huts, one of which may be seen in the British Museum, having been given by Canova to Mr. W. R. Hamilton, who presented it to that institution in 1821. The discovery created a considerable sensation at the time, and several specimens were secured by the Papal government; those exhibited by Mr. Beldam were obtained by him of Signor Depoletti of Rome.

Mr. Beldam stated that he had submitted some of the pottery to Professor Queckett, who reported that they were composed of large rough particles of silica mixed with very dark fragments of alumina, and what appeared to be a volcanic ash; some of the particles having a crystalline structure, others appearing as if they had previously been subjected to the action of heat.

With regard to the antiquity of these remains, Mr. Beldam was disposed to refer them to a period considerably anterior to the foundation of Rome, and thought it possible that they might have been made by the Pelasgic races who occupied Italy in remote antiquity.

The second class consisted of vases of a somewhat similar ware, but more red than that from Albano, and rather better made; they were chiefly discovered at Ardea.

The third set shewed a considerable approximation in style to the grey Etruscan ware, and were ornamented with devices represented in dots, such as the fylfot and meander patterns.

In conclusion Mr. Beldam stated that he intended to present to the British Museum some of the specimens from Albano as illustrations of the hut urn already there, and as likely to throw some light on the early history of the fictile manufactures.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, February 18th, 1858.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P., V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and thanks were ordered to be returned to the respective Donors:

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|---|--|
| From the Royal University of Christiania. | 1. Beiträge zur Lateinischen Grammatik. 1. Von L. C. M. Aubert. 8vo. Christiania, 1856. |
| | 2. Quelques Observations de Morphologie Végétale faites au Jardin Botanique de Christiania par J. M. Norman. 4to. Christiania, 1857. |
| | 3. Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesterkers Bevaring Aarsberetning for 1856. (Hermed en Lithografi af Bergunds Kirke i 2 Blade, med text.) |
| | 4. Det oldnorske Sprogs eller Norronasprogets Grammatik. Fremstillet af P. A. Munch og C. R. Unger. 8vo. Christiania, 1847. |

5. Oldnorsk Læsebog med tilhørende glossarium. Udgiven af P. A. Munch og C. R. Unger.
6. Det Kongelige Norske Frederiks Universitets Aarsberetning for 1854 and 1855, 2 vols. 8vo. Christiania, 1857.
7. A Bronze Medal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam., commemorative of Christopher Hansteen. B. Bereslién fecit.

From the Kilkenny Archæological Society.

Proceedings and Papers, vol. I., new series, No. 12. 8vo. Dublin, 1857.

From the Author.

De la Coutume d'inhumer les Hommes dans des Tonneaux en terre cuite. Par M. L'Abbé Cochet. 8vo. Paris, 1857.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.P., exhibited the three following objects:—

1. A Papal Ring, of gilt brass, set with a greenish blue paste; it is of comparatively small size, and has on each side of the shank cross keys in relief.

2. A Papal Ring, of gilt brass, and of a large size; the stone is lost, but near the setting are the four evangelistic symbols in relief; on one side of the shank is an eagle displayed crowned, on the other cross keys; on the lower part of the hoop is inscribed PAPA CALISTO, no doubt the Pope Calixtus III. who was elected in 1455 and died 1458.

3. An ornament, perhaps a rational, which was worn on some occasions by ecclesiastics suspended from the neck. It is in the form of a quatrefoil, 4 inches in diameter. The front is ornamented with a small ivory carving of the crucifixion, apparently of the 11th or 12th century; around it are four enamelled quatrefoils inclosing busts of saints, which resemble the work of the Siennese enamellers of the 15th century; between them are set stones and pastes; all these ornaments are fixed on gilt copper, which is ornamented with patterns in filigree. The central portion of the back consists of an engraving representing the great seal of the Emperor Wenceslaus (1378 to 1400). The inscription is however omitted. The engraving is all reversed, as if the plate had been intended for printing impressions on paper. The remainder of the space is occupied by filigree similar to that in front. It seems difficult to fix any date to this anomalous composition.

WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, Esq., F.S.A., then read a Memoir entitled "Notices of the Tower of London temp. Elizabeth, and the Horse Armoury temp. Charles I.," in a letter addressed to Robert Lemon, Esq., F.S.A.; it is printed at length in the Archæologia.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq., V.P., exhibited drawings of Paper Marks preserved in the Record Office, Carlton Ride, and read observations thereon, which will be found in the Archæologia.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these several Exhibitions and Communications.



PROPOSAL FOR THE COLLECTION

OF

AUTHENTIC COPIES OF MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

THE value of monumental inscriptions, as containing evidence applicable to the purposes of the historian, the genealogist, the biographer, and in fact of all historical inquirers, is too obvious to need enforcement. Although generally inscribed on the most durable materials, they are in no degree exempt from the action of the ordinary agents of destruction. There are even some perils to which they are peculiarly exposed. Valuable memorials, which have defied time, fire, and damp, the ravages of civil warfare and the recklessness of the restorer, have yielded at last to the carelessness or the ignorance of parochial authorities. Of the inscriptions published by Weever, Le Neve, and other collectors of this class of historical monuments, it is astonishing how many of the originals cannot now be found. In the present day the work of destruction is proceeding at an accelerated pace. The recent alterations in the law of interments operate most fatally against this class of historical evidences, and in a few years the loss of historical and genealogical materials from this source alone will be found to be not only most extensive, but of an irreparable character.

The Society of Antiquaries of London, not having been successful in inducing the government to take measures for arresting this serious and growing evil, desire to provide a partial remedy by establishing a registry of all properly-authenticated copies of inscriptions; and with this view propose to collect such copies in the following manner: viz.

To receive all copies of monumental inscriptions, authenticated to the satisfaction of the Committee appointed by the Society for this purpose, which may be sent to them free of expense.

Rubbings, photographs, engravings, etchings, and lithographs will be received as copies. Written copies should be in a clear and legible handwriting, and upon foolscap of the ordinary size.

The paper should be written on one side only, and with a clear space between each inscription. It is indispensable that it should appear on the copy whether it be derived from the original monument, or from any transcript or other source.

Such copies, and all rubbings, photographs, &c. of monuments and monumental inscriptions, will be kept in the apartments of the Society in Somerset House, London, or some other suitable place of deposit, and will be arranged and indexed.

It is hoped that eventually arrangements may be made for rendering the index and inscriptions accessible to the public generally.

The Society of Antiquaries invite the co-operation, not only of all their Members, but of all possessors of rubbings, photographs, or other copies of monumental inscriptions, or drawings, &c. of monuments. It is obvious that the value of such a collection will mainly depend upon its extent and accuracy.

Copies and communications upon this subject should be addressed to "THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, SOMERSET HOUSE, LONDON," and it will be convenient if the subject of the communication be indicated by the word "INSCRIPTIONS" written on the envelope. Information respecting curious or valuable inscriptions, especially if in any state of decay or danger, will be thankfully received.

The Society desire to receive in like manner copies of inscriptions, &c. in churchyards as well as in churches: and will be particularly gratified to receive copies of epitaphs wherever they may exist, whether on the Continent or in any of our Colonies, relating to British families.

Copies of inscriptions will be the more valuable when accompanied by sketches, rubbings, or descriptions of any armorial bearings on the monument, and also by particulars as to the precise part of the church or churchyard in which they may be found.

Communications respecting existing collections of inscriptions, of annotated copies of Weever's *Funeral Monuments*, Le Neve's *Monumenta Anglicana*, or other works of similar character, or of any county histories in which manuscript copies of such records are preserved, are also invited by the Society, who desire to form a General Index of Monumental Inscriptions.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. IV.

1858-9.

No. 49.

Thursday, February 25th, 1858.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks were ordered to be returned to the respective donors :—

From the Canadian Institute.	The Canadian Journal. New Series. No. 13. 8vo. Toronto, 1858.
From the Author.	L'Electrum des Anciens était-il de l'Email? Par Ferdinand de Lasteyrie. 8vo. Paris, 1857.
From the Royal Agricultural Society.	Their Journal. Vol. XVIII. Pt. 2. 2vo. London, 1857.
From the Author.	The Silver Coins of England arranged and described. By Edward Hawkins, V.P.S.A. Large paper. 8vo. London, 1841.
From the Institute of France.	(Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres). Mémoires, Tome 21, pt ^e 2. 4to. Paris, 1857.
From the Editor, John Harland, F.S.A.	The House and Farm Accounts of the Shuttlesworths. Part 3. 4to. Chetham Society, 1857.
From the Abbé Corblet.	Révue de L'Art Chrétien. 2 ^{me} Année. No. 2. 8vo. Paris, 1858.
From His Royal Highness the Count of Syracuse, through William Wansey, Esq. F.S.A.	Notizia dei Vasi Dipinti rinvenuti a Cuma nel 1856, posseduti da Sua Altezza Reale Il Conte di Siracusa. (Edited by Giuseppe Fiorelli.) Folio. Naples, 1856.

The Ballot was taken for William Hobbs, Esq. who was declared duly elected Fellow.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. V.P. exhibited four quadrangular Salt-cellars of silver gilt, probably made at the end of the sixteenth century.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. Director, exhibited, by permission of the Dean
VOL. IV. M

and Chapter of Lincoln, an Iron Sword in its bronze sheath, found in the river Witham, accompanied by the following observations :—

“The river Witham, in its course from Lincoln to Tattershall, flows through a level country with a fenny soil. Its current is slow, and deposits a fine mud, which appears to have the power of preserving, for a long period, any objects which have become embedded in it.

“A short time since I exhibited to the Society a fine Bronze Shield belonging to Colonel Meyrick, which was found in the Witham, at Washingborough, about 1827. The Sword now exhibited was found not far from the same spot in 1787, near the site of Bardney Abbey, while extensive operations to deepen the bed of the river were in progress. An engraving of it may be found in *Philosophical Transactions*, 1796, p. 395, where, together with other ancient remains, it forms the subject of a memoir by Dr. George Pearson, entitled ‘Observations on some Ancient Metallic Arms and Utensils, with Experiments to determine their Composition.’ The iron blade is still in fair preservation. It appears to terminate in an obtuse point, and a tang three inches in length projects from the top of the sheath. It was analysed by Dr. Pearson, who decided that it was formed of steel not very highly carbonised. The scabbard was likewise analysed, and proved to be composed of nine parts of copper and one of tin. This was a good alloy for the purpose to which the metal was to be applied, toughness and pliability being the chief requirements in a scabbard. It is 2 ft. 7 in. long, and 2 in. wide, and, though comparatively plain, is ornamented at the upper end with cross bands of a Celtic character; at the back is a loop through which to pass a belt, the band forming it being continued to the end of the scabbard, so as to produce a flat rib.

“Several swords and scabbards of a similar character have been discovered in England. One found in the Thames and belonging to Lord Londesborough affords the nearest analogy to the specimen under consideration (see *Proceedings*, vol. IV. p. 145, and *Smith’s Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii. pl. xvi.). Another was discovered within the entrenchments at Stanwick, in Yorkshire, and presented by the Duke of Northumberland to the British Museum. A fine sword, with an enamelled sheath and portions of its handle, was found at Embleton, in Cumberland, and is preserved in Mr. Crossthwaite’s Museum at Keswick (see *Smith’s Collectanea*, vol. iv. pl. xxxiii., xxxiv.). Another sword, in its sheath, was found near Flasby, in the West Riding, Yorkshire, and is in the possession of Mr. Preston (*Archæological Institute*, York Volume, p. 39). The sheath of a similar sword, found at the foot of the Pentland Hills, is preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (*Wilson’s Pre-historic Annals*, p. 441). The Witham has likewise furnished several relics of a similar kind. One, still exhibiting a portion of the bronze ornaments of its scabbard, is in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland (see *Proceedings*, vol. II. p. 199, and vol. IV. p. 145); and two others were exhibited at the Lincoln Meeting of the *Archæological Institute* by Mr. Peto. In all the specimens above enumerated the handles are imperfect. But in the British Museum is the perfect handle in bronze and a portion of the iron blade of a sword, together with a fragment of its bronze sheath, which were found under a heap of stones at Worton, in Lancashire.”

Mr. Franks was disposed to attribute these weapons to a common origin with the shields and other antiquities described in this volume, p. 144, and to a period not far distant from the Roman invasion of Britain.

JOSEPH BELDAM, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited Drawings of two Stone Coffins recently discovered at Shepreth, in Cambridgeshire, about five miles from Royston. In removing the north porch it was found to rest on two coffins of Barnack stone placed in a line with the wall of the church, at about two feet below the surface. One of these was formed of a single block of stone with a cavity at the upper end for the head, and two crosses cut in the bottom of it; the lid had a ridge with a plain moulding along the centre. In it was discovered a plain leaden chalice, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, lying on the breast of the skeleton, and marking him to have been an ecclesiastic. The other coffin was composed of several pieces of stone; the lower part only of the lid remained; it was ridged, and had an ornamental cross upon it.

The Rev. J. PEMBERTON BARTLETT, Local Secretary for Hampshire, communicated, in a Letter to the Secretary, a further account of his researches among the Roman Potters' Kilns in the New Forest, accompanied by specimens of the pottery discovered. Two of the kilns recently explored were situated about a mile from those formerly examined, an account of which was published in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXXV. p. 91. They were both in Pitt's Inclosure, and barely a quarter of a mile apart. The site of the first was about fifty yards in circumference, but did not contain so many fragments as those previously explored. The kiln had been in the centre; the pottery was very similar to that formerly found, the only new feature being the presence of small vessels of white ware of a similar form and substance to that engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. XXXV. Pl. iii. fig. 11, but very diminutive in size. The second mound was about 40 yards in circumference; evident traces of the kiln were discovered on the east side. It seemed from the fragments scattered around to have been chiefly confined to the manufacture of shallow saucers of dark grey ware. Mr. Bartlett made further researches in the Sloden Inclosure, in which were two mounds, chiefly formed of fragments of large vessels of coarse pottery, quite unlike those in the other parts. The material of the pottery had evidently been derived from a layer of putty-like clay which occurs in many places in the neighbourhood, below the gravel and sand forming the surface of the district.*

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

* Mr. Bartlett considers that the locality named Crockle, alluded to in his former communication as probably derived from "Crock Hill," is more likely to be a corruption of "Crock Kiln," the word *kill* being still the provincial term for kiln.

Thursday, March 4th, 1858.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks were ordered to be returned to the respective donors :—

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| From the Society of Antiquaries of the West of France (L'Ouest). | 1. <i>Mémoires</i> . Année 1852. Tome 15. 8vo. Poitiers, 1857. |
| | 2. <i>Bulletins</i> . Nos. 3 and 4 for 1856, and Nos. 1—4 for 1857. 8vo. Poitiers, 1856-57. |
| From the Author. | The Law of Treasure Trove. By A. Henry Rhind, F.S.A. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1858. |
| From the Author. | Notices of Ancient Monuments in the Ruined Church of St. Mary, Rothesay. By James C. Roger. 8vo. Glasgow, 1857. |
| From the Lord Londesborough. K.C.H., F.R.S., F.S.A. | Report on the Excavations made upon the Site of the Roman Castrum at Pevensey. By Charles Roach Smith. 4to. London, 1858. |
| From Dr. Thurnam, F.S.A. | Abury Illustrated. By William Long, M.A. 4to. Devizes, 1858. |

John Thurnam, Esq. M.D., William Hobbs, Esq., and Titus Lewis, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

The Ballot was taken for John Henderson, Esq. who was declared duly elected Fellow.

CHARLES D. E. FORTNUM, Esq. exhibited a bronze leaf-shaped Sword, a bronze Dagger-blade, and a socketed Celt, found in the Thames near Erith; also a bronze Sword, found in the Thames off the island of Runnymede, as well as an iron Dirk of mediæval workmanship, found near the same place.

M. A. LOWER, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited two cylindrical Wooden Vessels branded with what appeared to be the arms of the city of Chichester, viz. Ar. guttee de poix, on a chief indented gu. a lion passant gardant or, although the upper part of the shield was wanting. They were found in a small shop in Sussex, where they had been long used to measure seed, and were probably ancient measures, stamped to authenticate them.

The Rev. F. G. LEE, F.S.A. exhibited a Chasuble with embroidered orphrays. The body of the vestment was of silk, and had evidently been in use within recent times, as it was cut into the ungraceful form which now prevails. The orphrays were of two different dates. The earlier portion consisted of the Crucifix between the B. Virgin and St. John, St. Stephen, and St. Laurence, all which appeared to be of the 13th century; near them were figures representing St. Matthew and three royal personages, possibly Saxon saints. These seemed to be a little later than the portions before mentioned, and may have originally formed the borders of a cope. The whole of these embroideries are now arranged in the form of a cross: on the other side of the chasuble is a strip of more recent date, not earlier than the 15th century, on which

are represented St. Helena, the B. Virgin, and St. Andrew. The workmanship of the earlier portions appeared to be English; that of the later either English or French.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. V.P. exhibited a series of the so-called Kimmeridge Coal-money; and the Hon. R. C. NEVILLE, F.S.A. exhibited an armlet of Kimmeridge coal, which was discovered Nov. 9, 1857, in a grave at Great Chesterford, Essex, together with three bronze armlets, and a small black Roman urn. He likewise exhibited drawings of two vessels formed of Kimmeridge coal, which had been also discovered during excavations at Great Chesterford. These vessels were cylindrical boxes evidently turned on the lathe, and no less than eight inches in diameter. The bottom, both on the inside and outside, had concentric circles in relief. One of these boxes is engraved in *Archæological Journal*, vol. xiv. p. 86.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. Director, read a communication in illustration of the objects exhibited by Mr. Bruce and Mr. Neville, in which he reviewed the theories which had been brought forward by various writers to account for the frequent discovery of the so-called Kimmeridge Coal-money on the coast of Dorsetshire. One of the earliest accounts of such objects is to be found in Hinchins' *History of Dorset*, under the description of Smedmore. In 1826 Sir Richard Colt Hoare published a *Treatise on the same subject*, written by Mr. W. A. Miles, who ascribed these remains to the Phœnicians, and indulged in some very fanciful speculations as to their use and origin. The first correct attribution of these antiquities appears to be due to Mr. John Sydenham, who made a communication respecting them to the Canterbury Meeting of the *Archæological Association* in 1844, which is printed in *Archæological Journal*, vol. i. p. 347. He explained them to be the chuck or waste pieces from the turning-lathe. Since Mr. Sydenham's communication was published several remains have been discovered which fully confirm his views. Such are the two vases found at Shefford, in Bedfordshire, an account of which was published by Professor Henslow, in the *Transactions of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, vol. i. These vases were remarkable for being formed of separate annular portions, turned on the lathe, and fitting accurately. The more perfect vase of the two, preserved in the Museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, is $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, and composed of four pieces; the other, which is now in the British Museum, consists of the two upper portions only. The finest examples, however, that have been discovered are the two boxes, of which drawings were exhibited by the Hon. R. C. Neville. These discoveries seemed fully to shew that an extensive manufacture of objects from Kimmeridge coal had been in existence during the Roman occupation of Britain.

GEORGE R. CORNER, Esq. F.S.A. in a letter addressed to the Secretary, communicated the following account of the discovery of Ancient Remains in the district of Coimbatore, in the Presidency of Madras, Southern India, for which he was indebted to Alexander Bryce, Esq. Civil Engineer on the Madras Railway; together with Drawings and Plans of these discoveries by John Heppel, Esq. Chief Engineer (at Madras) of the same railway:—

"The tombs are situated at a short distance from the banks of the river Noyel, in the district of Coimbatore. Upwards of a hundred may be counted at one place, forming an extensive burying-ground; their position is easily recognised above the surface of the ground, by a heap of stones lying over each. On removing the stones, a granite slab, which seems to have formed a cover to the chamber, is first exposed, about a foot below the surface. The slab is generally very much decayed. The chambers below this are always found filled with earth and stones, but whether originally so I am unable to determine. It is not until digging down to the bottom of the large chambers that human bones, earthenware vessels, or 'chatties,' and pieces of iron, very much corroded, are discovered. The bones, chatties, and iron, are always found at the corners of the large chambers. The walls and partitions are formed of large slabs, some of them measuring 8 ft. square, and from 6 in. to 9 in. thick.

"The general plan or design of the tombs is invariably the same; some little variation is, however, observable in the mode of supporting the granite slabs.

"The natives with whom I have conversed cannot give any trustworthy information regarding the date or origin of these curious stone chambers. On being questioned they have always given some vague and improbable story or tradition, that a race of pigmies built and dwelt in them. I have not seen any inscriptions, or figures of any kind, on the stones. Many of the finer slabs are removed from time to time from the burying-places by the stone 'wudders,' or masons, for building purposes.

"The 'wudders' state that when excavating they find chatties, bones, and pieces of iron, but never coins; and I believe that, had coins been found, the tombs would have been rifled long ago.

"An earthenware urn (a drawing of which is exhibited) was found in the same neighbourhood, buried about two feet below the surface, and in excellent preservation. A large slab, which crumbled to pieces on being removed, rested on the top. Several small chatties, filled with red earth, were found placed around the urn on a level with its mouth, and were also covered by the superincumbent slab. The interior was filled at the top with earth and stones; at the bottom were human bones, a copper ring, and pieces of corroded iron. Some of the chatties which I have dug up are very elegantly shaped, and are generally glazed, black or red, the red ones being sometimes striped with a dark and lighter shade.

"Among the pieces of iron I recognised a spear-head and a sort of spade."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, March 11th, 1858.

The Right Hon. the EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks were ordered to be returned to the respective donors :

- From the Academy of Sciences of Lisbon. 1. *Memorias da Academica. 2ª Serie. Vols. I.-III. Folio. Lisbon, 1843-56.*
 2. *Memorias. Classe 1. Nova Serie. Vol. I. 4to. Lisbon, 1854-55.*
 3. *Annaes. Classe 1. Vol. I. Pts. 1-7. 8vo. Lisbon, 1857.*
 4. *Memorias. Classe 2. Nova Serie. Vol. I. and Vol. II. Pt. 1. 4to. Lisbon, 1854-57.*
 5. *Annaes. Classe 2. Vol. I. Pts. 1-5. 8vo. Lisbon, 1857.*
 6. *Portugalix Monumenta Historica. Leges et Consuetudines. Vol. I., Fasciculus 1. Scriptores. Vol. I. 2 vols. folio. Lisbon, 1856.*
- From the Author. *Mémoire sur une Lettre Inédite adressée a la Reine Blanche par un habitant de la Rochelle. Par Léopold Delisle. 8vo. Paris, 1856.*
- From the Author. *Catalogue des Camées et Pierres Gravées de la Bibliothèque Imperiale. Par M. Chabouillet. 8vo. Paris, 1858.*
- From the Archæological Institute. *The Archæological Journal, No 56. 8vo. London, 1857.*
- From John Harland, Esq., F.S.A. *Photograph of Thomas Grelle's Charter to his Burgesses of Manchester, 14th May, 1301. By A. Prothero.*
- From Charles Bradbury, Esq. *Photograph of a Shield in his possession. By A. Prothero.*

John Henderson, Esq., lately elected, was admitted Fellow.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, exhibited a flat piece of Slate of an irregular form, found about 1830 at Killaloe, county Limerick, during excavations for a public work. On both sides were sculptured intricate interlaced patterns, consisting of animals and other ornaments, in the style which prevailed in Ireland during the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The designs are executed so as to be in relief. It appears probable that the stone was employed by some sculptor or metal worker in early times, whereon to trace out the patterns which he intended to execute.* Bones sculptured in a similar manner have been found at Dunshaughlin, in Ireland, and one has been discovered in London, forming part of Mr. Roach Smith's collection now in the British Museum.

JOHN CLUTTON, Esq., exhibited, by permission of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Fragments of a large black Urn and some parched Wheat, which were recently found embedded in the gravel, about 4 ft. from the surface, on the Coombe Estate, belonging to his Royal Highness, near Kingston Hill, Surrey. The discovery was made by workmen employed in digging gravel, and the vessel was unfortunately much injured. On further search being made several earthenware lumps of a quadrangular form were brought to light, one of which was exhibited; it had the appearance of a weight, being slightly pyramidal and partially pierced at the narrow end. Its height was $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. and greatest width 4 in. Mr. Clutton added, that His Royal Highness had requested that the objects, after being exhibited to the Society, should be deposited in the British Museum.

* This curious object has been since purchased by the British Museum.

GEORGE A. CARTHEW, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following account of the discovery of Anglo-Saxon remains in the parish of Castle Acre, Norfolk, and exhibited a minute Bead, a Spindle-whorl of baked clay, and some fragments of bronze, which had come into his possession :—

“In the spring of 1857 some workmen were raising a new bank along the boundary line dividing the parishes of Castle Acre and West Acre, upon a large open field, the property of the Earl of Leicester, when they came upon several dark grey urns, varying in size and pattern, and filled with calcined bones. With the destructive propensity usual to such people, many were destroyed before the ‘find’ was known to their employer, or to the historian of Castle Acre, who afterwards succeeded in preserving between twenty and thirty, all of Saxon patterns, but none that I saw presenting any new type. The contents were likewise scattered about. Those which I now have the pleasure to exhibit, and which were picked out of the debris, consist of a perforated disc of earth, a small glass bead, some almost microscopic shells, some thin metallic fragments, along the edge of one of which runs a row of small perforations, possibly portions of a speculum, and two small boss-like objects, or studs—one of bone, the other apparently of stone; with these were fragments of a bone comb, ornamented with double concentric rings. Some fibulæ, I believe, have found their way into the collection of a Fellow of this Society, living near the spot, who I hoped would have brought the discovery of this Saxon burial place under the notice of the Society. At a distance of about half a mile, on the opposite side of the river, and in the parish of South Acre, are vestiges of earthworks of considerable size; an ancient lane, now overgrown with bushes, runs in the direction from one spot to the other. The Peddars-way, which runs through Castle Acre in a direct line from Thetford to Hunstanton, is at a greater distance.”

JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of W. S. Fitch, Esq., an Impression of the Seal of the priory of Dodenes, or Dodnash, in Suffolk, appended to an undated release from Thomas son of Maurice de Dodenes, to Dodenes Priory, of all claim in those possessions which belonged to the Priory from its foundation to the eighth year of Henry III.

MR. EDWIN C. IRELAND exhibited, by permission of Sir Percyvall Hart Dyke, Bart. an ancient Spur, accompanied by the following observations :—

“Sir Percyvall Hart Dyke has sent up for inspection a Spur in his possession, recently found at Lullingstone Castle, Kent. It lay two feet below the surface of the ground, in a shubbery situate to the north-east of the dwelling-house, and was dug up in February last by the head gardener, Mr. Martin, during the removal of some old yew trees.

“The Spur has a rowel of six points; the neck is 4 inches long, slightly curved downwards, inserted in a flat three-sided heel-piece $1\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $1\frac{3}{8}$ in. broad; the extremities of the shanks are bent-up nearly in semicircles; the buckle is 2 in. long, the whole length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the greatest width apart $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.

"Though much encrusted with rust, the remains of ornament are observable on the outside surfaces of the heel-piece in two engraved lines forming a border, and in other diagonal lines near the insertion of the neck.

"The length of the neck, and the massiveness and angularity of the heel-piece, would seem to render this specimen worthy of attention, the former characteristic, perhaps, evidencing an early date, the latter that it is of foreign workmanship, and, as has been suggested, probably brought from the Low Countries.

"It may be mentioned that there is a level oblong space in Lullingstone Park, opposite the house, believed to be the site of a tilt-yard used in the time of Henry VIII."

JAMES FARRER, Esq. exhibited various remains, chiefly of Bone, which had been discovered by himself during his researches in the ruins of the so-called Picts' House in the Orkneys, accompanied by the following description of the bones by Professor Quekett:

"The Bones from the Orkneys consist principally of those of a whale, and among them I can detect two portions of ribs, the remainder being parts of the lower jaw and skull. They are probably from the Caaing Whale (*Delphinus globiceps*), which is often cast ashore on those coasts. The instrument which appears to be a comb is part of a rib. The fragment of a skull is that of a bird, and agrees nearest with the Great Northern Diver. There are two portions of bone of a deer; that marked No. 1, which is the burr of the antler of the Red Deer, shows evident traces of some cutting instrument; and that marked No. 2, which is one-half of the lower articulation of the *cannon bone* probably of the same species of animal, also shows that it has been acted on by cutting instruments."

Mr. Farrer, in a Letter addressed to the Treasurer, gave the following account of his excavations, accompanied by plans of the buildings brought to light:—

"Ingleborough, Lancaster,
"February 27.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"On referring to my Journal, I find that the bones submitted to Professor Quekett for examination were discovered in and amongst the ruins of the Weem, at Grainbank, near Kirkwall, opened-out by me on the 8th of July and following days, in the year 1857. I should state that the bird-skull and bones marked with some cutting instrument are from another building—the Burgh of Ingastrow, in Rinnibuster. I inclose a drawing of the Grainbank Weem. The upper chambers had been entirely destroyed, and I only discovered the entrance to the subterranean cells after several days' labour. The only indication of the existence of the building was the quantity of stone on the surface of that part of the field. All the useful stones had been removed for draining and building purposes. At the time when the adjoining lands were inclosed, the existence of the underground cells was, of course, unknown, or they would have long since been removed. The Plan will give you some idea of what the place is like. The supporting stones are from the

sea-shore, and of great size. Being rounded, and having the appearance of boulder stones, it seems probable that they must have been subjected to the action of water for many ages previous to their removal from the beach by the ancient inhabitants of Orkney. The Weem is on the property of the Earl of Zetland. It is now covered over, but a survey of the exact site has been taken by Mr. Gold, Lord Zetland's chamberlain, so that it may at any time be re-opened if necessary.

"I forward also to you a Plan of the Picts' House at Ingastrow, in Rinnibuster, about five miles from Kirkwall. A large portion of it seems to have carried away by the sea, as is shown on the plan. Deers' horns, some of them apparently cut with some instrument, and a broken corn-crusher of sandstone, were found among the ruins. Some fragments of human skulls, supposed from their size to have been those of children, and the entire skeleton of a deer, were found among the ruins of what were supposed to have been the upper chambers. The human remains are probably of a comparatively recent period, possibly thrown on that part of the coast after some storm, and buried in the nearest fitting receptacle, in accordance with the custom of the islanders; the deer, following the instinct of wild animals, had retired to die in the dark recesses of the ruined building. I ought to observe that the chambers and passages of this Picts' House are unlike any of the others that I have explored. They doubtless belong to the same era, though the *architect* would seem to have entertained somewhat peculiar notions. The *loop-holes* prove that the builders found it expedient to guard against *foreign invasion*.

"The Eday Weem, a Plan of which I inclose, was also opened by me last July. Its outward appearance was that of an irregularly-shaped, but somewhat conical, heap of rubbish. Being on high ground, it had been selected by the Ordnance surveyors for the purpose of raising one of their piles of stones. The passage and cells were all partially filled with rubbish. Portions of rudely-baked urns, with ashes and charcoal, were found in the cells, the ashes being in great abundance above and beneath a large flag-stone—apparently the hearth-stone. Numerous stones from the sea-shore, rounded by the action of water, were also found in the cells, and in the wall of the main chamber one artificially rounded, being nearly a foot square by five inches in diameter. It seems difficult to imagine what race originally constructed these diminutive and inconvenient places of residence. Probably the central chamber was open at the top, and, whilst the smoke from the fire below was thus carried off, sufficient ventilation was afforded to the dark and narrow chambers; but we can hardly conceive how beings possessed of any intelligence could have existed under such circumstances. The unequal size of the cells must be attributed to the occasional protrusion of masses of rock, which the builders were unable to remove from the want of suitable implements.

"The name of the farm in Eday, where this weem was found, is Vin Quoy, or the Sacred Circle. No tradition exists as to the origin of this name, but there is a large circular wall, now sunk level with the ground, inclosing a space eighty yards in diameter, which is supposed to have been the Sacred Circle. I was informed by the owner of the property, Mr. Hebden, that the wall at its base was seven feet in thickness. I do

not imagine that the weem is to be connected in any way with this Vin Quoy.

"I may state that this island of Eday is one of the most extraordinary of the whole group, abounding in weems of different descriptions, some Picts' houses, numerous monoliths, in a few instances of many tons in weight, but generally mere stumps protruding from the ground; and a stone dyke composed of stones of great size, running for some miles, and probably extending the whole length of the island.

"I do not venture to speculate on the period of time, or on the race of people, to whom these ancient relics of an ante-historic era are to be attributed, but we can hardly doubt that their numbers must have greatly exceeded the modern population of Orkney.

"Believe me, yours, very faithfully,

"JAMES FARRER.

"F. Ouvry, Esq. Treas. S.A."

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, by permission of Mr. Goddard Johnson, of Norwich, a Brass Ring, found in the village of Garvestone, about four miles from that city, accompanied by the following observations:—

"The legend contains the name IHESUS thrice inscribed, and followed, in one instance, by four S S S S, next by three S S S, and then by two S S; the letters being stamped so as to appear in relief.



Ornament on brass ring, Garvestone, Norfolk, full size.

"Mr. Goddard Johnson kindly communicated this object to me, under the supposition that it might possibly be connected with the Lancastrian Collar of Esses, and thus prove an addition to my collections upon that subject: but I am rather inclined to conclude that the esses on this ring must be interpreted in some religious sense, perfectly distinct from that of the Lancastrian initial,—whether, as I maintain, that signified John of Ghent's great office of Steward of England, or whatever other meaning be attached to it.

"In the present instance, the letter S, so often repeated, probably stand for Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, or Sanctissimus; and in the numbers retrograding from four to three, and from three to two, it is not improbable that some charm was supposed to be involved."

JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an ancient Chasuble, apparently of the early part of the fourteenth century, but which had been curtailed and altered at a subsequent date. The front was enriched with a wide strip of embroidery, ornamented with four panels of geometrical form inclosing subjects. They were the Crucifixion, the B. Virgin and Child seated on a throne, St. Peter and St. Paul, and the stoning of St. Stephen; the back had merely a strip of blue and gold embroidery. The rest of the vestment was formed of a blueish green stuff, embroidered in gold and silver thread, with lions and griffins inclosed within scrolls of a formal character. This curious object is engraved in Schnebbelie's Antiquaries' Museum, 1791. It appears to have formerly

been the property of David Wells, Esq. F.S.A. of Burbach, in Leicestershire, and to have been given by his nephew, Ambrose Salisbury, Esq. to the late Mr. Nichols. Several letters relating to it may be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lvi. pp. 298, 473, 584, from which it appears that a maniple and stole accompanied it, on which were embroidered the coats of England, Plantagenet E. of Cornwall, Clare, and Lacy, arms which became connected by the marriage of Edmund Plantagenet E. of Cornwall, grandson to King John, with Margaret, daughter of Richard Earl of Clare by Matilda, daughter of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. The marriage took place about 1271; the parties were separated in 1294, and the Earl died in 1300. It is probable that the arms would not occur together subsequent to the separation. It should be remarked that near the present binding of the Chasuble may be seen a fragment of a coat of arms, possibly that of Lacy.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. Director, exhibited a quadrangular piece of Embroidery, 2 feet long and 1 foot 8 in. high, which appeared to have been part of an altar frontal. It was worked in silk, and in gold and silver thread, on a coarse linen ground, on which the details seemed to have been originally traced. It represented two subjects, each under a canopy of a slightly ogee form, with rich cusplings: to the left was shewn our Lord seated on the Mount of Olives, and teaching his disciples, who were represented as seven in number; the other subject was the Betrayal. The background of the first picture was ornamented with a diaper of eagles displayed, the diaper of the other being wyverns. In the spaces over the canopies were angels with wings full of eyes, like peacocks' feathers. From the style of the figures, the armour of the soldiers in the Betrayal, and the architectural decorations, it seemed probable that the embroidery was of English workmanship, and had been executed about the beginning of the fourteenth century. On the capital of the slender shaft, separating the subjects, have been worked by a later hand the date MCCCXC and the word ROMA. This date may have been added in Italy, where English embroidery was in high repute during the Middle Ages, and some specimens of it have been preserved in the church treasuries of Rome even to this day. With regard to the Eagle displayed, it is to be remarked that it frequently occurs on encaustic tiles and other objects in conjunction with the arms of Richard Plantagenet and his son Edmund, Dukes of Cornwall; probably in consequence of the former having been elected King of the Romans.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

The President then read the following communication, which had been transmitted to the Secretary by the Foreign Office :

“ Foreign Office,
“ March 8, 1858.

“ SIR,

“ I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to transmit to you, to be laid before the President and Fellows of the Antiquarian Society, a copy

of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Athens, reporting the almost entire destruction of the town of Corinth by an earthquake.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"E. HAMMOND.

"J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

"Society of Antiquaries."

"Athens, February 25, 1858.

"MY LORD,

"A great disaster has occurred at Corinth. On Sunday, the 21st inst. at a little before 11 o'clock, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt there, and in the neighbouring villages, which resulted in the almost total destruction of the houses in that town (not more than half a dozen having been saved), and the loss subsequently by fire of a considerable portion of property.

"Kalimachi, the place of embarkation for Athens, has also suffered similarly, as well as some smaller places on the road to Argos.

"The loss of life and personal injuries have been unusually great. Eighteen persons are reported to have been killed and not less than sixty wounded.

"The population of these places, composed generally of the poorer and more indigent classes, are left in a state of almost complete destitution, greatly enhanced by the continued and unusual severity of the weather, the thermometer for the last two months having generally ranged between 30° and 40° Fahrenheit, and frequently falling down to 20°, a phenomenon almost unknown in this part of Greece.

"Tents and other charitable assistances have been sent from Athens by order of the Government, in alleviation of their sufferings; but it is much to be feared that many will fall victims to cold and want.

"The columns of Minerva Chalinitis, which have withstood the wear of so many centuries, and are so interesting to the antiquary from their being amongst the earliest examples of Doric architecture in Greece, have been seriously injured. One of them has been split perpendicularly, and the capitals and entablature, generally speaking, materially dislocated.

"The shock lasted for several seconds, and appears to have been felt first in a vertical, then in a horizontal, direction. Its centre seems to have been at the Isthmus, and to have from thence extended north and south, and, to a certain degree, east and west. No injury has been done at Cortizza, or even at Lutraki, and the vibration, though tolerably sharp at Athens, has not resulted in any loss of life or property.

"No further shock has occurred at Corinth, but the oscillating still continues perceptible.

"I have, &c.

"THOS. WYSE.

"Earl of Clarendon,

"&c. &c. &c."

The especial Thanks of the Society were voted to the Earl of Malmesbury for this Communication, as well as for the interest which his Lordship had shown in the objects of the Society.

Thursday, March 18th, 1858.

The Right Hon. the EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced; and Thanks were ordered to be returned to the respective donors:—

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|--------------------------------------|---|
| From the Royal Irish Academy. | A Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. [First Part.] By W. R. Wilde. 8vo. Dublin, 1857. |
| From the Author. | Habitations Lacustres de la Suisse. Par Frédéric Troyon. 12mo. Lausanne, 1857. |
| From P. H. Howard, Esq. F.S.A. | Antiquarian Gleanings in the North of England. By William B. Scott. 4to. London, n. d. |
| From W. M. Wylie, Esq. F.S.A. | Der angebliche Götter-Dualismus an den Votivsteinen zu Videm und Aquiläja gegen den neuesten Behauptungs-Versuch wiederholt in Abrede gestellt. Von Profr. Richard Knabl. 8vo. Gratz, 1855. |
| From the Royal Geographical Society. | Their Proceedings. Vol. II. No. 1. 8vo. London, 1858. |
| From the Abbé Corblot. | Révue de l'Art Chrétien. 2me Année. No. 3. March. 8vo. Paris, 1858. |

Edward Peacock, Esq. recently elected, was admitted Fellow.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited Pennies of Eadgar and Burgred, found at White's Wharf, London; and a Penny of Cnut, found in George Yard, Lombard Street.

The TREASURER exhibited, by permission of the Rev. Lord John Thynne, a Ring, which has been believed to be that given by Queen Elizabeth to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, and to which the well-known romantic story is attached. It was of gold, slightly made, and ornamented on the inside with blue enamel. On the face was set a cameo, cut in sardonyx, representing Queen Elizabeth in a high ruff (see



The Essex Ring.

woodcuts*). The workmanship was good, and showed considerable skill in the adaptation of the layers of the stone to the details of the dress. It seemed to have been originally made for a very small finger, and to have been subsequently enlarged. The particulars relating to Lord Essex's ring may be found in "Lives and Letters of the Devereux Earls of Essex," by the Hon. Walter Bouchier Devereux. 1853. Vol. ii. p. 181. The chief authorities for the story appear to be the Relation of M. Aubery de Maurier, printed in 1688, and the account given about the same time

* The Society are indebted to Mr. Murray for the use of the woodcuts.

by Lady Elizabeth Spelman. Lord Clarendon, in his younger days, wrote a "Disparity between the Earl of Essex and the Duke of Buckingham," where he alludes to the story, on the truth of which he expresses a doubt. The ring exhibited is said to have been the property of Lady Frances Devereux, daughter of the Earl of Essex, and afterwards Duchess of Somerset, and to have passed from mother to daughter until it came to Louisa, daughter of John Earl of Granville, who married Thomas Thynne, second Viscount Weymouth, great-grandfather of the present owner. This descent will be best exemplified by the following pedigree:—

Lady Frances Devereux, dau. of William E. of Hertford, afterwards
Robert E. of Essex. D. of Somerset.

Lady Mary Seymour = Heneage Finch, E. of Winchelsea.

Lady Frances Finch = Thomas Thynne, 1st Viscount Weymouth.

Hon. Frances Thynne = Sir Robert Worsley.

Frances Worsley = John Carteret, E. of Granville.

Lady Louisa Carteret = Thomas, 2nd Viscount Weymouth.

It has been observed by Mr. Devereux that no mention of the ring in question is made in the elaborate will of the Duchess of Somerset. She may, however, have given it to her daughter in her lifetime. We may remark that the ring appears to have been made for a female finger, and, as it is not very likely that the Queen would have worn her own portrait in a ring, it is more probable that this ring was intended for one of the ladies of her court, and it may have been enlarged for some subsequent owner. It is undoubtedly a remarkable work of art of the period of Elizabeth. Another ring, which is in the possession of C. W. Warner, Esq. and is likewise engraved in the Hon. W. B. Devereux's work, sets forth a rival claim to be the identical ring given to Essex; of which, however, it shows no internal evidence, being a slight ring without any device, and has an enamelled hoop set with a pear-shaped diamond.

The Right Hon. CHARLES TENNYSON D'EYNCOURT, F.S.A. exhibited a fac-simile of the contemporary Portrait of John King of France, copied by Mr. Edward Poynter from the original in the Musée des Souverains at the Louvre. It reproduced most faithfully the present colour and condition of the original, which is a remarkably early example of authentic portraiture.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P., V.P. exhibited a remarkable Deed of the year 1396, to which were attached twenty-three seals in green wax, unusually well preserved.

"This ancient document, which is of great length, is written in German, and is of considerable importance in the municipal history of the city of Cologne. By it the burgomaster and the twenty-two guilds, of which the municipality was composed, mutually contracted for the establish-

ment of a new constitution. It specifies the number of delegates to be sent to the council by each guild, and comprises various regulations for the maintenance of peace and good order in the city. It requires that none of the inhabitants should carry arms without the authority of the council, and that every one residing in the town above fourteen days should enter one of the guilds; followed by many other provisions for the better government of the city. It is dated on the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross [14 Sept.] 1396. The seals attached consist of the seals of the town (*die Stat*) and of the guilds, in the following order:—1, The Woolmerchants (*Wullenampte*). 2, Ironworkers (*Isenermarte*). 3, Dyers (*Swartzhuys*). 4, Goldsmiths (*Goultsmede*). 5, Vintners (*Wyndegge*). 6, Furriers (*Buntworcener*). 7, ... (*Hemelriche*). 8, Armourers (*Schildener*). 9, The Eagle (*Are*). 10, Masons (*Steynmetzener*). 11, Smiths (*Smede*). 12, Bakers (*Becker*). 13, Brewers (*Bruwer*). 14, Girdle-makers (*Gurdelmechener*). 15, Butchers (*Vleischampte*). 16, Fishmongers (*Vyschampte*). 17, Tailors (*Schroedener*). 18, Shoemakers (*Shomechener*). 19, Coffinmakers (*Sarmechener*). 20, Pewterers (*Kannengiessener*). 21, Coopers (*Vasbender*). 22, Weavers (*Zyethwevener*). The seals are attached by skeins of red and green silk, and are beautiful specimens of mediæval seal engraving.

“Zedler, in his *Universal Lexicon*, under the head of Cologne, informs us that in the year 1393 the old Council of the City of Cologne fell into discredit, in consequence of which in the year 1396 there occurred three sanguinary conflicts, during which three of the principal officers of the city were beheaded; and that thereupon a new council was formed and new regulations established, by which all the inhabitants, without respect of lineage or other consideration, were to enter one of the twenty-two guilds into which the city was then divided.” This fact is likewise noticed in *Die Cronica van der Hiliger Stat van Coellen*, printed by Johan Koelhof (1499).

Mr. Morgan, in conclusion, announced his intention of presenting this curious document to the British Museum, and has since done so.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.S.A., in a letter addressed to the Secretary, communicated from the Loseley MSS. an Inventory of the Goods of Thomas Key, Rector of St. Nicholas, Guildford, taken at his decease in 1597, accompanied by the following remarks:—

“The inclosed Inventory of the goods of a country clergyman at the time of his decease in 1597, may perhaps prove of interest to the Society, from the illustration which it affords of the mode of living at the period to which it belongs.

“There is nothing known of Thomas Key, the clergyman in question, except that he was Rector of the parish of St. Nicholas, Guildford, from 1592 to 1597, if not for a longer period, and that he was buried on the 27th of August of the latter year in his own churchyard, as is shown by the parish register, leaving a wife and family.

“The value of the living of St. Nicholas is rated in the King’s Books at 21*l.* 10*s.*; and, though the church and many of the houses are on the outskirts of the town, yet the parish extends for a very considerable dis-

tance into the country, so that it may be regarded rather as a country living than as one situated in a town. The Parsonage-house appears to have consisted of but two rooms on the ground floor, viz. the so-called hall and the kitchen, and over these were two bedchambers. There is indeed mention of a study, which contained some books valued at six pounds; but, as no other furniture than two shelves is mentioned as belonging to the study, it was not improbably merely a small closet attached to one of the rooms.

“The furniture is all of the plainest description. The dining table, of joined boards resting on a frame, was accompanied by six stools, which were provided with carpet cushions of the value of at least thirteen pence each. In addition to the stools we find two chairs, not a pair, but no mention is made of cushions for them. The Tournay carpet was probably not intended for the floor, but served as a cover for the table, in the same manner as the cupboard cloth served to decorate the top of the cupboard, which was a separate piece of furniture, more like a sideboard than what we at present understand by cupboard. The only outward signs of the house being inhabited by a man of any learning are, beside the books, the three old maps which decorated the walls, which were valued at eight pence each.

“The kitchen was furnished with a fair array of brazen pots and kettles, a pestle and mortar of the same metal, andirons, tongs, &c. for the hearth, and two small spits. The garnish of pewter was pretty extensive, and sufficient to dine eight people; at least that is the number of the platters, which is as many as the seats in the dining room were able to accommodate. The only articles of glass that are mentioned are two bottles covered with leather, and the earthenware consisted only of a stone pot. The presence of a warming-pan shows that the creature comforts up stairs were not entirely disregarded. Accordingly, in the best bedroom we find a joined bedstead with curtains of say, a feather bed, bolster and pillow, and a coverlet of coarse tapestry; so that it combined state with comfort, though there was but one blanket in the house, and though the Holland sheets with which the Keys had commenced housekeeping were now nearly worn out, and those in ordinary use were of no finer material than canvas, Holland being only used for the pillow covers. Beside the chief bedstead is a trundle bed, the only other furniture being a little square table, a wicker chair, and two chests, value sixteen pence, in which to keep the clothes and linen. The provision of a dozen and a half of table napkins among the latter is a sign that forks were still unknown.

“In the other bedroom, that over the kitchen, were a joined bedstead and a trundle bed, which probably was made to run under the other when not in use; but they were only provided with old flock bedding and bolsters, as was also the trundle bed in the best bedroom. There, too, we find a store of wool valued at eight pence per pound, and the accoutrements of a soldier, whom I presume it was incumbent upon the rector to furnish in time of war.

“In this room also is the rector's own apparel, which, with the money in his purse, is valued at 5*l*.

“In his barns is the produce of the glebe and tithes, which five cows, a nag, and two colts, assisted to consume.

" Besides these and the household property, it appears that Mr. Key left but little behind him; there is however mention of a lease of lands value 10*l.*, and of 10*l.* which he had in his lifetime lent in gold to one George Austin, or given into his charge for the benefit of his family when he found his end approaching.

" The total of the property enumerated is 101*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; but against this is to be set the sum of 37*l.* 6*s.*, which was laid out in paying out-standing debts, the expenses of the funeral, and bringing the unthreshed corn to market. So that all that was left for the widow and children was 64*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* in money and furniture, of which the widow appears to have received only the latter and the lease of land for her maintenance, while the money and the children were taken care of by George Austin, who administered to the estate.

" Altogether the picture presented by this inventory of the interior of an Elizabethan parsonage is very complete; and, though the comforts of the home and the provision for the family appear small, we must bear in mind the vast difference in the value of money then and now, and the different mode of living. It is also not improbable that the goods were appraised at somewhat below their real value.

" I will only add that I am indebted to Mr. James More Molyneux, of Loseley, F.S.A. for the Inventory, of which I annex a copy:"

" The INVENTORY INDENTED of all the goodes and cattells which late were THOMAS KEY, clerke, deceased, late parson of the parishe church of St. NICHOLAS in GULDEFORDE, in the county of SURREY, valued and prised the first day of September, 1597, by Thomas Crosse, Thomas Wells, and John Hardinge, as followeth :

" In the hall :

" First a joyned table and a frame, and vj joyned stooles, ix*s.* Item, vj carpett cushens, v*s.* vii*jd.* Item, a joyned cubbard, x*s.* Item, a joyned chaire and a turned chaire, i*s.* v*jd.* Item, ii*j* old mapps, i*s.* Item, a dornix carpett and a cubbard cloth, v*s.* Item, a back of weynescot, i*s.* v*jd.* Summa, xxxvi*s.* vii*jd.*

" In the kitchen :

" Item, a square joyned table and a forme, and a joyned cubbard, and a joyned chaire, xii*s.* iii*jd.* Item, ij paire of andyrans, a fender, ij paire of tongs and a trevett, and ij paire of pothangers, v*s.* Item, ij brasse potts, a skillett,* a chaffing dishe, and ii*j* kittles of brasse, xii*s.* iii*jd.* Item, vii*j* pewter platters, vi*j* pewter dishes, ij chargers, a bason and ewer, ii*j* fruite dishes, ii*j* pottingers,† ij plats, ii*j* salts, ii*j* candlesticks, a quart pott and a pint pott, ij beakers, ii*j* candlesticks, ii*j* flower potts, all of pewter, xxv*s.* vii*jd.* Item, a mortar and pessell of brasse, i*s.* Item, ij glasse bottles covered with lether, vii*jd.* Item, a brush and a stone pott, iii*jd.* Item, ij little spitts, xvii*jd.* Item, wood in the gate, xxii*s.* Item, old tubbs, v*s.* Item, a warminge pan of brasse, x*d.* Summa, iii*j* li. xii*s.* v*jd.*

* Skillet, a small pot with a long handle.—Halliwell.

† Pottinger, a porringer. "A potenger, a little dish with eares," Barct, 1580 —Halliwell.

“ In the chamber over the hall :

“ Item, a joynd bedstedle* and a trundle bedstedle, with curtyn rodds of yron, xiijs. iiijd. Item, a ffetherbedd, a ffether bolster, ij flock bedds, a flock bolster, and a fether pillowe, xxxiijs. iiijd. Item, a coverlett of course tapestry, an old coverlett, and a blankett, xiijs. iiijd. Item, curtyns for ij bedds of greene and red sea, xxiijs. iiijd. Item, a paier of old Holland sheets, vij paire canvas sheets, xij pillowberes † of Holland and Lockeram, ‡ xxxs. Item, v table clothes, xvij table napkins, and ij cubbard clothes, xxvs. Item, a little square table, and a wicker chaire, iijs. Item ij chests, xvjd. Summa, vij li. ijs. viijd.

“ In the chamber over the kitchen :

“ Item a joynd bedstedle and a trundle bedstedle, ix s. Item, ij old flockbedds, ij coverletts, ij flock bolsters, xxs. Item xx li. of wooll, xiijs. iiijd. Item, a muskett, with sword and dagger, and a soldier's coate, xxs. Item, ij Scottish daggers, ijs. vjd. Item, his apparel and money in his purs, v li. Summa, viij li. iijs. xd.

“ Item, corne and hay in the barne, xli. Item, v kyne, xli. Item, a nagg, ls. Item, ij colts, xxvjs. viijd. Item, ij shelves, xvijd. Item, all his books in his study, vj li. Summa, lix li. xvij s. ijd.

“ Item, a lease of a howse and certen land at Ertington, for certen yerres to come, xli. Item, in the handes of George Austen, delivered him in gold by the said Thomas Key, in his life tyme, x li.

Summa, xx li.

“ Summa totalis, Cj li. xvjs. xd.

“ Whereof geven to the widowe of the said Thomas Key, for her mayntenance, the said lease, all the household stufte and cattell, and other things, to the value of xli.

“ Paid and allowed to Rychard Wight, gent. deceased, for so much by him layde out for detts owinge by the said Thomas Key in his lif tyme, and for carrynge and threshinge out of the corne in the barne, and other necessary chargs laid out after the death of the said Thomas Key, as appereth by a bill of particulers of his owne hand, and allowed, amongst other things, by Doctor Ridley, as ordinary in theise and other like ecclesiasticall matters, under his hand, xxxvij li. vjs.

“ Item, allowed to the said Richard Wight, as so much by him paid and laid out for apparell, diet, scholinge of the children, and other necessary chargs, as appereth in a bill of particulers under the hand of the above named George Austen, viij li. xijs. vjd.

Summa, lxxxv li. xvij s. vjd.

“ Exhibitum fuit hoc nobis Inventarium per magistrum Georgium Austen, administratorem, &c. decimo die mensis Maii, anno Domini 1611, pro vero et pleno Inventario, &c. sub protestacione tamen de addendo quod sit, &c

“ ROGERUS COLE.”

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

* Bedstedle is a term still used in Essex.

† Pillowbere, a pillowcase.—Chaucer.

‡ A kind of cheap linen.

Thursday, March 25th, 1858.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the respective donors:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| From the Author. | On the Limes Rhæticus and Limes Trans-rhenanus of the Roman Empire. By James Yates, M.A. (From vol. II. of Proceedings of Archæological Institute at Newcastle.) 8vo. London, 1852. |
| From the Author. | Lectures and Essays, historical and artistic. By Wm. Sidney Gibson, Esq. M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1858. |
| From David Nutt, Esq. | Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum et Græcorum et Latinorum. Heraus-gegeben von Wilhelm Engelmann. 8vo. Cambridge and Leipzig, 1847-53. |
| From the Editor, John Bruce, Esq. V.P. S.A. | Calendars of State Papers. Domestic Series. Charles I. 1625, 1626, preserved in the State-paper Office. 8vo. London, 1858. |
| From Edward Peacock, Esq. F.S.A. | Three Proclamations and five Broad-sides. |

Charles Faulkner, Esq. lately elected, was admitted Fellow.

The Ballot was taken for Joseph Turnley, Esq. who was declared duly elected Fellow of the Society.

C. PURTON COOPER, Esq. Q.C. F.S.A. exhibited a series of twenty-six unpublished coloured Lithographs, principally facsimiles of Irish MSS. of the Monastery of St. Gall, in Switzerland.

WILLIAM MICHAEL WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a memoir on The Burning and Burial of the Dead, which has been printed at length in the Archæologia, vol. XXXVII. p. 455.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this Exhibition and Communication.

The Vice-President in the Chair then gave notice of the Anniversary Meeting on April 23rd, and also of the adjournment of the Meetings of the Society over Passion week and Easter week to Thursday, April 15th.

Thursday, April 15th, 1858.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the donors:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. F.S.A. Treasurer. | The History of Dover, and of Dover Castle; with an Account of the Cinque Ports. By the Rev. John Lyon. 2 vols. 4to. Dover, 1813-14. |
|---|---|

- From the Canadian Institute. Their Journal. New Series. Vol. 3. No. 14. March. 8vo. Toronto, 1858.
- From the Cambrian Archæological Association. Archæologia Cambrensis. Third series. Vol. 4. No. 14. April. 8vo. London, 1858.
- From the Camden Society. The Domesday of St. Paul's of the Year 1222. Edited by William Hale Hale, M.A. Archdeacon of London. 4to. London, 1858.
- From the Editor, S. C. Hall, Esq. F.S.A. The Royal Gallery of Art. Vol. 3. Parts 29 and 30. Folio. London, 1858.
- From the British Archæological Association. Their Journal. Vol. 14. March 31. 8vo. London, 1858.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Archæologia Scotica. Vol. 4. Part 3 [completing the volume]. 4to. Edinburgh, 1857.
- From the Author. Popular Music of the Olden Time. Part 12. By W. Chappell, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1858.
- From the Zoological Society of London. Proceedings. Part 25. Nos. 339-346 [completing the part], and Part 26. Nos. 347-349. 8vo. London, 1857-58.
- From the Council of University College, London. Proceedings at the Annual General Meeting, 24th February, 1858. 8vo. London, 1858.
- From the Author. Supplement to "Dixon on Surnames." 8vo. Toronto, 1858.
- From the Cambrian Institute. The Cambrian Journal. Second Series. Vol. 1. No. 1. March. 8vo. Tenby, 1858.
- From the Author. A General History of Hampshire. By B. B. Woodward, B.A., F.S.A. Vol. 1. Part 1. 4to. London, 1858.
- From J.W. K. Eyton, Esq. F.S.A. Specimen-Notice for the sale by public auction of "Principia Typographica, or an account of the Block Books issued during the 15th century. By S. Leigh Sotheby." Folio. London, 1858.
- From the Editor, Mrs. Mary A. Everitt Green. Calendar of State Papers. Domestic Series, of the Reign of James I. 1603-1610, and 1611-1618, preserved in the State-paper Office. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1857-58.
- From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. Proceedings and Papers. Vol. 2. New Series. No. 13, January. 8vo. Dublin, 1858.
- From the United Service Institution. Their Journal. Vol. 1. Nos. 3 and 4. 8vo. London, 1858.
- From the Author. The Catalogue of the Minister's Library in Tong Church, Shropshire, with notices of the Church. By Beriah Botfield, Esq. M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A. 4to.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. V.P. read the Report of the Auditors on the Society's Accounts for the Year ending the 31st December, 1857, as follows:—

"We, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from the 1st day of January, 1857, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said Accounts, with the Vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract:—

<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s.	d.
1857.			
Balance of the last audited Account up to the 31st December, 1856	-	164	8 0
By 14 Payments on account of	£	s.	
Arrears - - -	-	44	8
By 34 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2s. due 1st Jan. 1856	-	69	1
By 275 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2s. due 1st Jan. 1857	-	573	6
By 7 Subscriptions at £2 2s. due 1st Jan. 1858, in advance	-	14	14
		<u>701</u>	9 0
By Admission Fees of 25 Members	-	131	5 0
By Compositions received from 6 Members	-	157	10 0
By two half-year's dividends on the Stock standing in the name of the Society, in the 3 per Cent. Consols	229	18	9
By Sale of Published Works	-	92	17 8
		<u>£1,477</u>	8 5

Stock in the 3 per Cent.
Consols on the 31st day
of December, 1857 - £8,050 5 10

<i>Disbursements.</i>	£	s.	d.
1857.			
To Printers and Artists, and in the Publications of the Society	-	536	11 5
For Binding - - -	-	17	18 4
For Taxes - - -	-	47	7 6
For Salaries - - -	-	511	12 2
For Stationery - - -	-	11	6 5
For Tradesmen's Bills for Lighting the Meeting Room, Repairs, and other House Expenses	-	88	11 9
For Coffee, with payments for making and attendance	-	31	11 4
For Petty Cash for the Year	-	38	10 0
For Books subscribed for by the Society	-	15	16 6
For Expenses of Excavations on the site of Chertsey Abbey; and Researches in Wychwood Forest	-	12	0 0
For Insurance - - -	-	20	4 0
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of January, 1858	-	145	19 0
		<u>£1,477</u>	8 5

Witness our hands this 24th
day of March, 1858,
(Signed)

JNO. BRUCE.
JAMES WHATMAN.
JOHN P. BOILWAU.

The Auditors further report that, on the 1st January, 1858, there was owing by the Society, a bill to Messrs. Nichols and Sons for printing, amounting to 358*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, and also three small bills for house and office expenses, amounting to 1*l.* 19*s.*; so that the balance of 145*l.* 19*s.* in the hands of the Treasurer at the commencement of the year, was less by 214*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* than the existing liabilities of the Society. This sum exceeds the corresponding amount of the balance against the Society on the 1st January, 1857, as stated in the Report of the Finance Committee read to the Society on the 28th June, 1857, by the sum of 44*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

The Auditors have further to report that, since they examined the Accounts of the Society, they have received from the Finance Committee, a copy of the following Resolutions agreed to by them on the 29th of March last.

“At a FINANCE COMMITTEE of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES of LONDON, held Monday, the 29th March, 1858,

“It was Resolved,—That in reference to the Special Report of this Committee read to the Society in June last, they now find that the expenses of the Society's publications have exceeded those in 1856 by the sum of 145*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* which has increased former deficiencies, so that the total amount thereof is now 214*l.* or thereabouts, and that as it is obvious such a state of things is undesirable and inconvenient, and as it appears that no immediate payment is to be expected from the Stevenson bequest, this Committee recommend to the Council the sale of 250*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* Consols, leaving a net sum in that Stock of 7,800*l.*

“The Treasurer having reported that the current volume of the *Archæologia* will be limited by the Executive Committee to 200 pages, and that the estimated cost of illustration is about 60*l.* this Committee

have reason to hope that the current year's expenditure will not exceed the year's income."

The Auditors further report that it has been notified to them by the Council, that at a Council held on the 13th inst. it was Resolved, That the recommendation of the Finance Committee for the sale of 250*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* 3 per Cent. Consols, part of the Stock standing in the name of the Society, should be confirmed; and that the Seal of the Society was accordingly affixed to a power of attorney for making the said sale.

The deficiency which has thus been directed to be liquidated has not arisen from any falling off in the receipts of the Society during the year 1857; on the contrary, the receipts during that year were larger in the total, and in all the items except one, that of compositions, than those of the year preceding, and larger in the total than those of the year 1855. This will appear from the following items.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Received in Subscriptions . .	599 6 0	576 9 0	701 9 0
„ Admissions . .	157 10 0	120 15 0	131 5 0
„ Compositions . .	131 5 0	183 15 0	157 10 0
„ Sale of Works . .	71 17 11	50 6 8	92 17 8
„ Dividends . .	226 8 4	225 8 2	229 18 9
Totals . .	1,186 7 3	1,156 13 10	1,313 0 5

On the other hand the payments on account of the Publications in 1857 were 72*l.* in excess of those in 1856, whilst there was also an excess in Messrs. Nichols's unpaid bill over the corresponding bill of the previous year of 73*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, making together the sum of 145*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* which is mentioned in the Resolutions of the Finance Committee.

The sources of the prosperity and income of the Society remaining unimpaired, all that is necessary to put its finances in a proper position has been provided for by the Finance Committee and the Council. They have arranged for the discharge of the outstanding debts, and will doubtless make such regulations as will prevent a future excess of expenditure over income, except in possible cases in which an extraordinary outlay, under the immediate direction of the Council, is deemed necessary for the honour or welfare of the Society.

JNO. BRUCE.

JAMES WHATMAN.

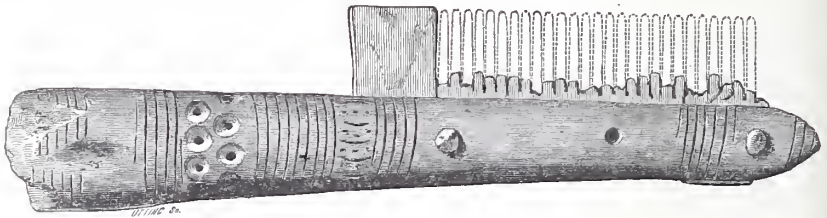
JOHN P. BOILEAU.

14th April, 1858.

RICHARD BROOKE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, and presented to the Society's Museum, a Bronze Celt found some time since in Northamptonshire.

JOHN FETHERSTON, Esq., exhibited a plain Gold Ring, apparently of the 15th century, ornamented with three tau crosses: it was found in the garden of Maxstoke Hall, Warwickshire.

CHARLES D. E. FORTNUM, ESQ., exhibited an Iron Spear-head, and the remains of a Bone Comb of unusual form, which had been found recently in the Thames near Runnymede. The latter is represented in the accompanying woodcut, and is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.



Bone Comb found in the Thames. (Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.)

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, ESQ., Director, exhibited a carved Ivory Group of the 14th century, 6 in. high, representing a female issuing from the back of a dragon, from the mouth of which hangs the end of her dress. The subject was considered by its late possessor at Neuss, on the Rhine, to represent the Lady Bertha, the heroine of the legend of the Drachenfels. There can be little doubt, however, that it represents St. Margaret, a popular saint during the middle ages. It is a variety of the subject which rarely occurs in sculpture, the more ordinary representation being a crowned female, who is standing on the prostrate dragon, and piercing its head with a spear. It occurs, however, in illuminations both of Flemish and French workmanship.*

HENRY CATT, ESQ., exhibited a Bronze Bust, in his own possession, representing Henry VII. It had been purchased at Brighton, and was said to have come from an old mansion in Hertfordshire, when it was painted over and sold as a plaster bust. It bears a great resemblance to the effigy of the King in Westminster Abbey, and has been considered to have been made by the same eminent artist, Pietro Torrigiani. A head in stone, which is supposed to represent Henry VII. when dying, was formerly in the possession of Horace Walpole, by whom it was attributed to Torrigiani. The latter is engraved in Carter's *Ancient Painting and Sculpture in England*, pl. lxi., and is now preserved in the Duke of Northumberland's collection at Sion House.

J. Y. AKERMAN, ESQ., Secretary, exhibited some antiquities discovered at Spettisbury, near Blandford, Dorset, accompanied by the following observations:—

“By the kindness of Mr. Charles Hutton Gregory, Engineer of the Central Dorset Railway, I beg to lay before the Society a number of relics discovered at Spettisbury in October last. They have been for some time in my possession, but I have delayed their exhibition in the hope of being able to produce the whole of the objects then found. Believing this, however, to be now impracticable, I lay on the table all that have not been dispersed or destroyed, deeply regretting that this discovery has not been made under the inspection of some practical antiquary.

* This carving has been since purchased by the British Museum.



Ivory carving representing St. Margaret.
Height 6 inches.

"For the details of the discovery at Spettisbury, as well as for an accurate plan of the earthwork, I am indebted to Mr. Thomas Olinthus Donaldson, who most kindly prepared them at my request.

"You will perceive at a glance that these relics are not Anglo-Saxon, or Roman, properly so called, although the fibulæ are of late Roman type. The Sword is particularly deserving of notice, and will be at once identified with those which are ascribed to the latest Celtic period.

"The two Crania now exhibited have been preserved from the fate of nearly all the rest, and Professor Quekett has favoured me with some remarks on their configuration, which I append.

"The following is Mr. T. O. Donaldson's account:—

"On some remains discovered in a Roman fort at Spettisbury, near Blandford, Dorset.

"The Central Dorset Railway from Wimborne to Blandford, in passing at the back of the village of Spettisbury cuts through an ancient earthwork fortification, which is now called Crawford Castle. The village lies between the eastle and the river; the former being on the top of rapidly rising ground. The moat passes quite round the fort, and is but little injured, the chalk in which it is sunk being covered with its usual rich verdure; the whole surface of the old remains is used as a pasture for sheep. The ground chosen for this stronghold was very favourable, requiring comparatively but little labour to convert from a hill into a fortified place. At the north corner, through which the railway cutting passes, the moat is filled in. The men working there on Monday, October 19th, 1857, came upon a pit about 35 ft. long by 15 ft. wide, and from 4 to 9 or 10 feet deep, in which between 80 and 90 skeletons were laid irregularly. Among them were discovered the following antiquities:—

"Several sword-blades of iron. The finest is 2 ft. 8 in. in length and retains a portion of its iron scabbard.* Others are rude flattened bars, slightly turned up at one end so as to form a socket.

"The other remains consisted of—

"Several iron spear-heads of different forms and lengths; one of them a narrow *spiculum*, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, with a quadrilateral blade, and two small ones, about 4 in. in length, with broad blades.

"Two fibulæ of bronze, lyre shaped and of Roman form; one is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and in perfect condition, retaining even its polish, and having a spring still elastic.

"A small bronze caldron, formed of two pieces riveted together, 11 in. in diameter at its largest part, and 8 in. deep; round the top is an iron ring, over which the copper is lapped; it appears to have originally had two handles, and the upper portion of the vessel, which is $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide, is fastened to the bottom part by rivets with round heads $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter.

"Two bone needles, about 2 in. long.

"Iron rings of different sizes; a twisted iron pot handle with eyes, and another plain which may have belonged to the caldron.

"A bone comb of elongated form and with teeth at the broad end; the surface is scored with diagonal lines forming lozenges, in which are

* The upper part of this sword blade resembles in form that found in the Thames, and belonging to Lord Londesborough. (See Proceedings, vol. iv. p. 145.)

small concentric circles; the upper end is broken, and the whole now measures 5 in.

"Two spiral finger-rings of bronze, the internal diameter of each is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch; one was made of oval wire $\frac{1}{8}$ in. by $\frac{1}{16}$ in., the other was made of flat wire $\frac{1}{8}$ in. by $\frac{1}{16}$ in.

"There were a few pieces of broken pottery, with a smooth surface and a dull grey texture; the most remarkable of them had a pierced projection through which possibly a cord was passed.

"The skeletons and bones scarcely allowed of removal, having become quite earthy and exceedingly brittle; many of the teeth dropped from the jaws. Those found were generally much worn down, but, with one exception, were not at all decayed.

"In one skull a spear-head was found; doubtless having been left in it after an engagement. The navy who found this unfortunately drew it out, but not before I had seen that it was really found in the skull."

"December, 1857.

THOS. OLINTHUS DONALDSON."

Note by Professor Quekett on the Skulls from Spettisbury.

"I have spent some considerable time in examining the two skulls from Dorsetshire, and have come to the conclusion, from comparing them with others in our Museum, that they are neither Britons nor Anglo-Saxons, but that they agree in every respect with the Roman forms in our Museum, and with those figured by Dr. Thurnam and Mr. Davis; but, whilst believing them to be Roman, they certainly are not true Roman, strictly speaking, but might have been Roman soldiers or serfs, as you suggested. On comparing them with Britons and Anglo-Saxons, there is a want of markings for the muscles, as shown in all our specimens; and the one which I have marked No. 2 is so smooth, that it forcibly reminds one of the skull of a woman. The skull No. 1 is of a person not more than twenty-five years of age, and exhibits a suture on the frontal bone, which is not of very frequent occurrence. But No. 2 is very remarkable: 1st, in its length being $7\frac{9}{10}$ in.; and, 2nd, in the great expansion of the parietal bones, viz. $6\frac{1}{10}$ in.; the former measurement is greater than that of any skull in our collection. The sutures, too, are exceedingly fine, and the entire skull very smooth.

"I have subjoined the two principal measurements of both skulls, taking them in the long and short diameters.

No. 1.	No. 2.
Long diameter . . $7\frac{5}{10}$ in.	Long diameter . . $7\frac{9}{10}$ in.
Short diameter . . $5\frac{8}{10}$ in.	Short diameter . . $6\frac{1}{10}$ in.

"If you refer to Davis' and Thurnam's *Crania Britannica*, No. 8, in Decade I. you will find a similar skull to No. 1.; but the mastoid processes are not so well developed."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Vice-President in the Chair, then gave notice of the Anniversary Meeting on April 23rd.

Friday, April 23rd, 1858.

Anniversary.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The Vice-President, in the Chair, having nominated James Claude Webster, Esq. and B. B. Woodward, Esq., to be Scrutators of the Balloting Lists, those gentlemen were appointed accordingly.

The following Letter addressed to the Secretary by the President was read :—

“ Grosvenor Place, April 23, 1858.

“ MY DEAR MR. AKERMAN,

“ I regret very much that severe indisposition, which prevented me yesterday from attending the House of Lords, will also to-day detain me from the Society of Antiquaries. The Members present will, I hope, have the goodness to excuse me; and the Vice-President, in the Chair, will read to them, instead of myself, the Address which I had prepared.

“ Yours very faithfully,

“ STANHOPE.”

The Vice-President accordingly read from the Chair the following Address by the President.

April 23, 1858.

GENTLEMEN,

Since my last Anniversary Address the Society has beheld with much regret the close of the oldest by very far of its official connections. A tie which had endured for upwards of half a century has been—not broken I am happy to say, but loosened—by the retirement of Sir Henry Ellis from the office of Director.

You will remember, Gentlemen, the vote to which at the time you unanimously came in grateful commemoration of Sir Henry's merits. Allow me to make you also acquainted with the no less cordial terms in which the Council on the 15th of December expressed its sense of those high merits, and of the valuable aid which the Society had constantly derived from them.

“ Resolved,—That the Council cannot accept the offer of Sir Henry Ellis's resignation, without expressing a strong feeling of regret at the severance of a connection, which has now subsisted for the long period of fifty years.

“ The Council cannot forget the eminent services which, during those years, Sir Henry Ellis has rendered to the Society and to Historical Literature. His untiring zeal, his constant attendance, his habits of business, and the ready memory which could always bring to bear on any subject under discussion the results of his varied and extensive reading, have all contributed to maintain the character of the Society both in its publications, at its meetings, and in the conduct of its affairs.

“ The Council is happy in being able to think that in the retirement, which is the fitting complement of a life of long and honourable labour,

the Society may still hope to benefit by Sir Henry Ellis's leisure, and may still have the pleasure of occasionally welcoming him at its meetings."

At the election which you in consequence unanimously made of the Gentleman who has now succeeded to Sir Henry Ellis, you were, as I believe, guided in that choice, as the Council had also been in its previous nomination, not merely by the high character and attainments of Mr. Franks, and by the hope which we may justly entertain of long-continued and zealous co-operation on his part, but also in some degree by the appointment which he holds at the British Museum. I say, as President of this Society, what I will also venture to assert as one of the Trustees of the Museum, that, in my judgment, such connections as subsisted in the case of Sir Henry Ellis, and of Mr. Hawkins, who has proved to us so able and so respected an officer until the close of his Vice-Presidency, to our general regret, this day,—such connections, I say, between the Society of Antiquaries and our great storehouse of national knowledge, tend to the decided credit and advantage, not merely of either institution, but of both.

From the 5th of April, 1857, to the 5th of April, 1858, our Obituary is as follows:—

- John Barnett, Esq. M.D.
- *Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L.
- *Rev. Edward Atkyns Bray, B.D.
- Richard Aldworth, Lord Braybrooke, D.C.L.
- *Richard Dalton, Esq.
- John Disney, Esq. D.C.L., F.R.S.
- William Evans, Esq.
- *Charles William Wentworth, Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G.
- Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart. M.A. (the father of the Society).
- Richard Neave, Esq.
- *Thomas Lister Parker, Esq. F.R.S.
- *Rev. Richard Parkinson, D.D.
- *Charles Edmund Rumbold, Esq.
- *John Vincent Thompson, Esq. M.A. Serjeant-at-Law.
- Henry Ralph Willett, Esq.

And within the same period there have withdrawn from the Society:

- Major-General Edward Perry Buckley, M.P.
- Rev. Robert Eden, M.A.
- Richard Ford, Esq.
- David Jardine, Esq.
- William James Smith, Esq.

In the List of our deceased Members only three names occur of Contributors to the *Archæologia*: Dr. Barnett, Lord Braybrooke, and Thomas Lister Parker, Esq.

Dr. Barnett, in 1845, communicated an account of what, after careful investigation, he considered to be the remains of the original Priory, founded by William de Berkeley in 1139, upon the ridge of the Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire; subsequently transferred to Tetbury. The sketches which accompanied the communication are still preserved in the Society's portfolios. (*Archæologia*, vol. XXXI. pp. 573—595.)

* Names of Fellows who had compounded.

Lord Braybrooke, so long ago as 1835, laid before the Society a very singular curiosity of its class, in the brass Matrix of the Seal of Louis, Bastard of Bourbon, High Admiral of France in 1446, engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. XXVI. p. 479. It had been found in the head of a weight used in a tradesman's shop at Walden, in Essex. Lord Braybrooke, so long as his health and strength permitted, took a general interest in the affairs of this Society, and was several times a member of the Council. But, though always to be remembered with honour within these walls, his name extends far beyond them, as having done to the cause of letters a great and inestimable service, in drawing from its original shorthand the Diary of Pepys. That most curious record is preserved at Magdalen College, Cambridge, of which Lord Braybrooke was the hereditary visitor; and he has further contributed to literature a History of Audley End, the ancient and stately seat of his ancestors, so closely associated with historical recollections.

Thomas Lister Parker, Esq. though a constant promoter of our pursuits, made also but one communication (*Archæologia*, vol. XXI. p. 546). He occurs in 1824 as the exhibitor to the Society of the Matrix of an ancient Ecclesiastical Seal found in a cottage garden at Friston, near Aldborough, in Suffolk. It was through his intervention, however, that our Society was indebted for the knowledge, and exhibition at their meetings in 1833, of the Household Book of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, so ably commented upon and illustrated by John Gage, Esq. (afterwards John Gage Rokewode), at that time Director of our Society.

There are two other names I perceive in the List of those departed from us, who, though no contributors to our Transactions, were eminent in the support of that learning and intelligence, for the preservation and improvement of which our Society was instituted, and who undoubtedly deserve a passing tribute of respect. I allude to the late Rev. Dr. Philip Bliss and to John Disney, Esq.

Dr. Bliss's edition of Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, and his later publication of *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ*, will of themselves preserve his memory from oblivion; and I feel bound to add, that his frequent aid to his brother Members of this Society, in the prosecution of occasional researches in the Bodleian and Ashmolean Libraries is well known to many of us. He was always ready to grant assistance, and spared neither time nor trouble in furthering the wishes of inquirers.

John Disney, Esq. of the Hyde, near Ingatestone, in Essex, deserves our notice on a different ground—his publication in 1846 of *Museum Disneianum*. The far greater part of the collection it describes, consisting chiefly of Roman antiquities, was formed by the well-known Mr. Thomas Hollis, of Corscombe, in Dorsetshire, and by his friend Mr. Thomas Brand, during their visits in Italy, from 1748 to 1753. Mr. Brand, in 1774, became the heir both of Mr. Hollis's estates and of his collections, and eventually added the name of Hollis to that of Brand. In 1804 Mr. Brand Hollis bequeathed the same estates and collections to his friend the Rev. Dr. Disney, from whom they descended to his son, our late Fellow, who, subsequently to the publication of the work already named, transferred the collection of antiquities therein described, by gift, to the University of Cambridge, where at the present

moment it fills one of the most interesting apartments of the Fitzwilliam Museum; and finally, in 1851, he added still further to the utility of his donation, by endowing and annexing to it a Professorship of Archæology in that University. So permanent a service in favour of the study of antiquities, on the part of a deceased Fellow of our Society, cannot, I think, but fully merit the recognition I have ventured to bestow upon it.

Within the same period the following gentlemen have been elected Fellows :—

George Grazebrook, Esq.
 Rev. Frederick George Lee, B.C.L.
 George Pryce, Esq.
 The Rev. Richard Hooper, M.A.
 George Robert Wright, Esq.
 Rev. John Silvester Davies, M.A.
 Hans Claude Hamilton, Esq.
 Rev. Frederick Kill Harford, B.A.
 Charles Kean, Esq.
 Edward Martin Atkins, Esq. B.A.
 Charles Ratcliff, Esq.
 William Madox Blackwood, Esq.

Edward Peacock, Esq.
 Edward Levien, Esq. M.A.
 James Hunt, Esq. Ph.D.
 Charles Faulkner, Esq.
 Rev. Edward Moore, M.A.
 Henry Elliott Hoole, Esq.
 Titus Lewis, Esq.
 Rev. John Kenrick, M.A.
 William Hobbs, Esq.
 John Henderson, Esq.
 Joseph Turnley, Esq.

Honorary :—

Dr. Leopold Ranke.

Gentlemen, I should desire at this place to state to you a recommendation of the Executive Committee of the 18th of last month, confirmed and carried out by the Council on the 23d :—

“ The Committee have had under their consideration the subject of procuring Transcripts of all Monumental Inscriptions in England, a subject of very considerable interest and importance, and in which it appears to them it would be appropriate that the Society of Antiquaries should take a leading part.

“ With this view, the Committee respectfully suggests to the Council the appointment of a Special Committee, with instructions to consider the subject, and, if thought expedient, to communicate with the Government, or with other bodies or persons willing to cooperate in the design; but with the understanding that no expense exceeding 20*l.* is to be incurred on the part of the Society, and that the Society is not to be committed to any course of action, without the previous sanction of the Council.”

A Committee of eleven gentlemen, with power to add to their number, has been accordingly named.

Gentlemen, you will remember that in the course of the last spring doubts and misgivings were expressed in several quarters entitled to great respect, of the state of our finances. In consequence of these expressions, no time was lost by the Council immediately after the last Anniversary in setting on foot a searching inquiry, the result of which should be the laying the facts of the case fully and unreservedly before the Society at large. On the 12th of May, 1857, the Council resolved as follows: “ That, as it appears by the Auditors’ Accounts for the last two years, that during that period the annual income of the Society has

not been sufficient to meet the year's expenditure, such accounts be referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report to the Council how the Income and Expenditure of the Society can be equalised."

The Finance Committee did accordingly consider with great care the question here submitted to them, and their Report was read to the Society on the following 18th of June, the last day of our Session.

In the course of it they state, that "The increase in the cost of the Society's publications may be partly accounted for by the increased cost of materials; but is principally due to the superior character and greater number of the Illustrations, and particularly in wood-engravings. In these respects the Committee submit that the change has been beneficial to the Society, because it has added to its reputation by raising the character of its publications."

And after some further observations they go on to say, "The Committee have viewed this small excess of expenditure without alarm. It is unquestionably a call to careful management and strict economy, combined with care not in any degree to reduce the quality of the publications. If this be persevered in, and the public causes which have operated prejudicially on all Societies be withdrawn (which it is hoped will now be the case), the Committee do not doubt that the proper relation between receipt and expenditure will soon be restored."

For my own part, Gentlemen, I hope that I may be permitted to express my full concurrence with the conclusions at which the Committee have arrived. Like them I have viewed without alarm, without any sentiment of misgiving as to our future financial prospects, this small excess of expenditure over income. A sale of Stock to the amount of 250*l.* has been made within the present month so as to equalise the balance, but the difficulties thus provided for may be justly considered as arising from especial and extraordinary circumstances, while on the other hand it is not to be forgotten that during the past year the retirement (on all other grounds to be much regretted) of a most meritorious and respected officer has had the effect of increasing permanently the net income of the Society by 100*l.* a-year.

I will also with your permission take the liberty of stating, that, so far as my own opinion goes, and without seeking in any manner to impose that opinion upon others who have from the first taken a different view, I continue firmly persuaded of the policy and right judgment of the diminution to one half of the annual subscriptions to the Society. That important change was effected, as you will remember, on the recommendation of your late Treasurer, and with my entire sanction at the time. I think that if you will refer to the facts contained in the Report of the Finance Committee as read to you on the 18th of June last, and as subsequently printed, you will find nothing in those facts that should cause you to regret, and much that may give you reason to rejoice in, the decision at which you then arrived. One main object of the change was to arrest the gradual decrease in the numbers of the Society. Our numbers, which in 1846 were 641, fell to 618 in 1847; to 584 in 1848; to 561 in 1849; to 544 in 1850; to 537 in 1851; and to 524 in 1852. Can it be denied that such a state of things was in a high degree unsatisfactory, and that it called aloud for a different course of action? And observe the auspicious result which in this respect

has immediately followed the change which we effected. From 524, our numbers in 1852, we rose in 1853 to 569; in 1854 to 619; in 1855 to 624; in 1856 to 623; and in 1857 to 634. Thus, from a Society that was yearly declining in its numbers, we have come to one that yearly augments and grows. I do not say, and frankly I do not think, that any great increase beyond our present numbers is desirable; certainly at least I have no wish for it. But on the other hand it was not possible, as I conceive, to view without some degree of anxiety and dissatisfaction that gradual decrease, which, as I have just shewn you, continued until 1852.

Be assured, however, Gentlemen, that so long as your confidence in me may continue, so long as I may be selected to fill this Chair, I shall consider it one of the especial duties of your President to watch with constant solicitude over the state of our finances, being well assured that in every public institution, from the highest to the lowest, the prosperous balance of income and receipt is essential both to the welfare of the general body, and to the good feeling and contentment of its members.

At the conclusion of the President's address, it was moved by W. W. E. Wynne, Esq. M.P., seconded by W. D. Haggard, Esq., and carried unanimously, that—

“In tendering its Thanks to the President for the address he has been kind enough to prepare, the Society of Antiquaries desires to express its regret that he is prevented by illness from delivering it personally, and its hope that the President will allow it to be printed in the Proceedings.”

At the close of the Ballot the lists were examined by the Scrutators, when the following members were found to have a majority of the votes of the meeting :—

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

The Right Hon. the EARL STANHOPE,
President.
Joseph Hunter, Esq. V.P.
Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P., V.P.
John Bruce, Esq. V.P., *Auditor.*
Frederic Ouvry, Esq. *Treasurer.*
Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq. M.A.,
Director.
The Lord Aveland, *Auditor.*
Arthur Ashpitel, Esq.
Robert Lemon, Esq.
Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart.
William Wansey, Esq.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. *Auditor.*
James Whatman, Esq. M.P., *Auditor.*
Frederick William Fairholt, Esq.
The Earl Jermyn, M.P.
John Winter Jones, Esq.
Rev. Charles Kingsley.
Henry Reeve, Esq.
William Smith, Esq.
William Tite, Esq. M.P.
John Robert Daniel Tyssen, Esq.

and John Yonge Akerman, Esq. *Secretary.*

It was then moved, and carried unanimously, that the Thanks of the Meeting be given to the Scrutators for their trouble in examining the Lists.

Thursday, April 29th, 1858.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced ; and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors :—

From the Society of Antiquaries of Nassau.	1. Diplomatiche Geschichte der Abtei Eherbach im Rheingau. Von Dr. K. Rossel. 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1857. 2. Annalen des Vereins. Band III, heft 1, 2, 3. 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1839-44.
From W. M. Rice, Esq. F.S.A.	A Catalogue of the Arctic Collection in the British Museum. By W. Parker Snow. 12mo. London, 1858.
From the Author.	Some Observations upon the recent addition of a Reading-Room to the British Museum. By William Hosking. Folio. London, 1858.
From the Author.	History of Ancient Pottery. By Samuel Birch, F.S.A. Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1858.
From the Author.	C. Georgii Brunii Poëmata, partim jam ante, partim nunc primum edita. 8vo. Lundæ, 1857.
From Spencer Hall, Esq.	Notes on Strype. By S. R. Maitland. 8vo. Gloucester, 1858.

The appointment of Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. to be a Vice-President of the Society, was read, as follows :—

“I, PHILIP HENRY EARL STANHOPE, President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, do, by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the Letters Patent, hereby nominate Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. to be a Deputy to me, the President of the said Society, with full power and authority to him in my absence to supply my place as President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society which I, by virtue of my office, might do if I myself were actually present. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1858.

“Witness, Thomas Stanford.

(L. S.) STANHOPE, P.”

C. PURTON COOPER, Esq. Q.C. F.S.A. exhibited a Manuscript Volume containing an account of the *Scoti* or Irish Monks of St. Gall.

The Abbé COCHET, Hon. F.S.A. communicated through W. M. Wylie, Esq. F.S.A. the following Note on Agnes de Canville, Nurse to King John :—

“En faisant récemment des recherches relatives aux Salines de Bouteilles dans un Cartulaire de l'abbaye de Beaubec, ancien monastère de l'Ordre de Cîteaux, situé près de Neufchatel-en-Bray, j'ai découvert un passage qui m'a paru intéresser l'histoire de l'Angleterre au Moyen-Age. Le fragment dont je parle ne renferme qu'une ligne, mais cette ligne révèle à ne s'y pas tromper le nom de la nourrice de votre roi

Jean-sans-Terre. Cette dame habitait Dieppe in 1208, mais elle devait être originaire du village de Canville-les-deux-églises (arrondissement d'Yvetôt), dont elle porte le nom, car elle s'appelle 'Agnès de Canvillâ.' Retirée à Dieppe après la conquête de la Normandie par Philippe-Auguste, et sans doute avancée en âge, elle faisait pour le salut de son âme une donation aux moines de Beaubec. Cette donation consistait en un tènement de maisons et en des terres qu'elle possédait à Dieppe: 'Agnès de Canvillâ de donacione totius tenementi sui quod habebat apud Deppam in masuris, terris, redditibus et omnibus aliis rebus, liberis ab omnibus serviciis exigenciis et querelis præter iij solidos in mense Marcio reddendos domino dicti feodi, 1208.'

"Quelques lignes plus bas, le scribe laisse échapper le détail historique suivant fort inusité dans ces sortes de recueils: 'Agnès de Canvillâ nutrit regem J. ducem Normannie, ut dicitur a senioribus.'

"Cette observation peut appartenir à la rédaction du cartulaire dans la seconde moitié du xiv^e siècle; mais les termes mêmes attestent que c'était encore une tradition fort répandue en Normandie.

"Le Manuscrit est de la fin du xiv^e siècle, en parchemin, non paginé, comptant 110 feuillets, et il appartient à M. de Blangermont, à Martigny, près Arques, arrondissement de Dieppe."

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. Secretary, communicated a note on a bone disk, found in the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Wingham in Kent (see *Archæologia*, Vol. XXXVI. p. 178), and presented by him to the British Museum. He had published this object in Pagan Saxondom, pl. xxxvi. fig. 5, as a spindle-whirl, but was now disposed to consider it part of a distaff. This note will appear in the *Archæologia*.

The DIRECTOR read a portion of a transcript, communicated to him by Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H., F.R.S., F.S.A., from a Lansdowne MS., being an account of the state of political parties in the reign of Queen Anne, drawn up by Lord Coningsby.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, May 6th, 1858.

The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors:—

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| From the Royal Geographical Society. | 1. Their Journal. Vol. 27. 8vo. London, 1858. |
| | 2. Their Proceedings. Vol. 2, No. 2. 8vo. London, 1858. |
| From the Royal Society of Literature. | Transactions. Second Series. Vol. 6, Part 1. 8vo. London, 1858. |
| From the Author. | Walks in the City. No. 1, Bishopsgate Ward. By the Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A. (From Transac. of Middlesex Archæol. Soc. Vol. 1, Part 2.) 8vo. London, 1857. |

From the Author.

Note sur la Sépulture d'un Jeune Guerrier Franc.
Par M. L'Abbé Cochet. 8vo. Rouen, 1857.

From the Somersetshire Archæo-logical and Natural History Society.

Proceedings during the Years 1856-7. 8vo. Taunton, 1858.

The Ballot was then taken for the Rev. John Knowles, Minister of Brunswick Chapel, Chelmsford, who was thereupon declared duly elected Fellow.

The DIRECTOR exhibited, by permission of the Earl of Aberdeen, Fellow of the Society, a quadrangular Block of Basalt in his Lordship's possession, engraved on four sides with cuneiform characters, and the upper part sculptured in low relief. This interesting relic was obtained by Sir Henry Rawlinson some years since in the East, and is considered to be inscribed with an edict promulgated by Esar-haddon, King of Assyria, after his taking Babylon.

HENRY S. MILMAN, Esq. F.S.A. read a communication of his own, entitled The Political Geography of Wales, in which he stated that its political boundary anciently corresponded with its physical, viz. the line of the Severn and Dee, but was eventually defined by Offa's Dyke. After proving the importance of that dyke in tracing the true boundary of Wales, the author proceeded to show that the Acts of Henry VIII. created a judicial Wales for the convenience of settling the jurisdiction of the various courts of law, and did not apply to the actual separation between England and Wales. This communication will be printed in the Archæologia.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this Exhibition and Communication.

The Rev. JOHN KNOWLES, recently elected, was admitted Fellow.

Thursday, May 13th, 1858.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective Donors:—

From the Scarborough Philosophical and Archæological Society.

Their 26th Report. 8vo. Scarborough, 1858.

From the Society of Northern Antiquaries.

1. Atlas de l'Archéologie du Nord, représentant des échantillons de l'âge de bronze et de l'âge de fer. Folio. Copenhagen, 1857.
2. Sur la construction des Salles dites des Géants. Par S. M. Le Roi Frédéric VII. de Danemark. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1857.

3. Saga Játvardar Konúngs Hins Helga, udgiven efter islandske Oldböger i Grundtexten med dansk Oversættelse af C. C. Rafn og Jon Sigurdsson. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1852.
4. Antiquités de l'Orient, monuments runographiques interprétés par C. C. Rafn. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1856.
5. Annaler for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, 1855. 8vo. Copenhagen.
6. Antiquarisk Tidsskrift. 1855—1857. Forste Hefte. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1857.

From W. M. Wylie, Esq. M.A., F.S.A. Etruscarum Antiquitatum Fragmenta. A Curtio Inghiramio. 4to. Frankfort, 1637.

From John Hogg, Esq. Sketches of Kertch, its larger Tumuli, and some other Remains. By Robert Thompson, jun. and John Hogg. (From Trans. of Roy. Soc. of Literature.) 8vo. London, 1857.

John James, Esq. recently elected, was admitted Fellow.

The Ballot was taken for Captain von Dürrieh of the Wurtemberg Engineers, as Honorary Fellow, who was declared duly elected.

The Ballot was also taken for the Rev. Richard Browne Matthews, John Cockle, Esq. M.D., Charles Drury Edward Fortnum, Esq., the Rev. Edgar Edmund Estcourt, M.A., and Spencer Hall, Esq., who were all declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The REV. S. W. KING, of Saxlingham, near Norwich, exhibited a drawing of a Roman Kiln recently discovered at Hedenham, in Norfolk; and B. B. Woodward, Esq. F.S.A. read a description of the same, which had been communicated to him by Graystone B. Baker, Esq.

The DIRECTOR, by permission of the Bishop of Durham, exhibited an ancient Brass Matrix of a Seal of pointed oval form, which had recently come into his Lordship's possession. The seal had a general resemblance to those of the Bishops of Durham, consisting of an elaborate triple canopy, under which were representations of the Virgin and Child between St. Oswald and St. Cuthbert; below were two shields, one charged with a chevron between 3 lions *passant*; the other with a cross between 4 lions *passant*; between them was a niche inclosing the upper part of the figure of a bishop. The legend read—

Sigillum:  dei gra: Dunelmns' epis'.

“The contraction for Dunelmensis, if such were intended, is not the usual one; nor are the arms quite correct, for, if the coats were intended for those of the priory and the see of Durham, which frequently occur together on the seals of the bishops, the lions should have been rampant instead of passant. The only bishop of Durham to whom the seal could apply would be either William Dudley, who held the see from 1476 to 1483, or William Sever, from 1502 to 1505. The seals, however, of both these prelates, are of much finer execution, and may be found engraved in Surtees' History of Durham, vol. i. Seals, Pl. iii.

The Rev. FREDERICK GEORGE LEE, F.S.A. exhibited a thin quadrangular plate of silver, $3\frac{9}{10}$ in. high, and 3 in. wide, representing by means of indented lines the upper part of a rude figure, full faced; the head appeared to have a hood over it, or possibly a nimbus; down the front of the dress was a kind of pallium, being a vertical strip on which were indented three crosses. The border of the plate was ornamented with a band of diagonal lines. Mr. Lee had purchased this curious object in Yorkshire of a travelling collector of old gold and silver, who informed him that it was found in the garden or in the ruins of an old house in Hexham. As that town was the seat of a bishop in Anglo-Saxon times and of considerable importance in the early ecclesiastical history of the northern part of England, Mr. Lee was disposed to consider that the relic might belong to the Saxon period. He announced his intention of presenting the silver plate to the British Museum.*

B. B. WOODWARD, Esq, F.S.A., communicated some notes on the *Liber Winton'*, a MS. in the Society's possession, of considerable interest, containing two Surveys of the city of Winchester; one made in the reign of Henry I., the other in that of King Stephen, A.D. 1148. After describing the manuscript, and giving such particulars of its history as have been preserved, Mr. Woodward remarked that no attempt to elucidate it had been made in connection with the Society since Bishop Lyttleton addressed a letter to the Society on this subject, the MS. then belonging to Mr. James West. The bishop's letter is inserted between the flyleaves of the book, and abridgments of it may be found in Gough's *British Topography*, I. 388, and in the edition of *Domesday* published by the Record Commission, vol. iii. p. xv.; and in the latter work the MS. is printed entire (p. 132). Mr. Edward Smirke has contributed to the *Archæological Journal* three papers of great value, more or less bearing upon the subject: one on the Wait-Service and the supposed Monastery of Sapaland, mentioned in the *Liber Winton'* (vol. iii. p. 339); another on an inquest temp. Edward I. (vol. vii. p. 382); and the third on an ancient Consuetudinary of Winchester (vol. ix. p. 69). The notes and illustrations communicated by Mr. Woodward were principally topographical, and were illustrated by an enlarged plan of the city as it appeared in 1150, as well as other maps of later date. The names of the streets and houses mentioned in the two surveys were assigned, as nearly as possible, to their several localities, and doubtful points were elucidated from the "Black Book" of Winchester in the British Museum, and also from ancient charters. Mr. Woodward hoped at some future time to lay before the Society a more complete plan of a city which had once been the capital of England.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

* Mr. Lee has since presented this curious relic to the British Museum.

Thursday, May 20th, 1858.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective Donors :—

From the Author, Matthew Holbeche Bloxam, Esq.

1. On Offertory Boxes. (Assoc. Architect. Societies' Papers, vol. i. pp. 13–23.) 8vo. 1849.
2. On certain Sepulchral Effigies and Monuments in South Yorkshire. 8vo. York, 1850.
3. Sepulchral Monuments in Oxford Cathedral. (Archæological Journal, vol. ix. pp. 150–157.) 8vo. 1852.
4. On the Domus Inclusi. (Assoc. Architect. Societies' Papers, vol. ii. pp. 349–361.) 8vo. 1853.
5. On the Charnel Vault at Rothwell, co. Northampton. 8vo. 1855.
6. On a Greek Helmet found in the River Tigris. 8vo. 1856.

The Rev. Edgar Edmund Estcourt, Spencer Hall, Esq., and Charles Drury Edward Fortnum, Esq. recently elected, were severally admitted Fellows.

The Ballot was taken for John Thomas Jeffcock, Esq., who was declared duly elected Fellow.

A certificate was read for the Right Hon. Thomas Henry Sutton Sotheron Estcourt, M.P. who being entitled, as a member of the Privy Council, to have his election proceeded with immediately, was balloted for, and declared duly elected Fellow.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited a bone Skate, which had been recently found in London Wall, adjoining the Moorfields. “This object, which appears to be made of the leg-bone of a horse, resembles in form those previously discovered in Moorfields; several of which were in Mr. Roach Smith's Collection, and are described in *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i. p. 167. They afford a remarkable illustration of the passage in Fitz Stephen's description of London, where—describing the large pond which then extended over the Moorfields—he speaks of the sports of the citizens, saying, ‘Sunt alii super glaciem ludere doctiores, singuli pedibus suis aptantes, et sub talaribus suis alligantes ossa, tibias scilicet animalium, et palos ferro acuto supposito tenentes in manibus quos aliquando glaciei illidunt, tanta rapacitate feruntur, quanta avis volans, vel pilum balistæ.’ (Stephanides, *Descriptio nobilissimæ Civitatis Londoniæ*.) The custom is also alluded to by Olaus Magnus in his *Historia de Gentibus Septentrionalibus*. Similar bones have been discovered at Lincoln, and are preserved in the Collection of Mr. Arthur Trollope. A description and engravings of the latter may be found in the Lincoln Volume of the Archæological Institute, p. xxxii.”

* Hearne's Edition of Leland's Itinerary, vol. viii. App. p. 47.

THE DIRECTOR then read the conclusion of Lord Coningsby's "History of Parties in the Reign of Queen Anne," communicated by Sir Henry Ellis from the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Vice-President, in the Chair, then gave notice of the adjournment of the Meetings of the Society over the Whitsun week to Thursday, June 3rd.

Thursday, June 3rd, 1858.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the several Donors:—

From the Author.	Hanes Prydain Fawr. (A Welsh History of Britain.) By the Rev. John Emlyu Jones. 2vo. Carmarthen, 1857.
From the United Service Institution.	Their Journal, Vol. II. No. 5. 8vo. London, 1858.
From the Author.	Mémoire sur les actes d'Innocent III. suivi de l'Itinéraire de ce Pontife. Par Léopold Delisle. 8vo. Paris, 1857.
From the Editor.	The Royal Gallery of Art. Part 31. Edited by S. C. Hall, Esq. F.S.A. Folio. London, 1858.

The Ballot was taken for Charles Frederick Angell, Esq. and Eardley Gideon Culling Eardley, Esq. who were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

The Earl STANHOPE, President, exhibited a gold Coin of the Emperor Theodosius, accompanied by the following letter:—

"Grosvenor Place, May 22, 1858.

"MY DEAR MR. AKERMAN,

"I have much pleasure in sending you herewith for exhibition at the Society of Antiquaries a Gold Coin of the Emperor Theodosius, in excellent preservation, which has recently been discovered in a field adjacent to my property—a woodland tract, called Brasted Chart, in Kent.

"So far as I am aware, there is no trace or record of any Roman dwelling-place within four or five miles of this spot. The nearest on the eastern side are the outlines of a camp near Ightham, and on the western side, near Limpsfield, some pavements of a villa in the domain of W. Leveson Gower, Esq. which were excavated a few years since under that gentleman's superintendence.

"Believe me,

Very faithfully yours,

"STANHOPE."

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. Secretary, read the following Note on this exhibition :—

"The coin exhibited by the President is not rare ; it may be thus described :

"*Obv.* D. N. THEODOSIVS P. F. AVG. Diademed bust to right.

"*Rev.* VICTORIA AVGG. The Emperors Theodosius and Gratianus, seated side by side, and supporting a globe ; behind them a victory with outstretched wings. *Exergue.* TROBE ; the mark of the Treves Mint

"We are told that the statues of Victory were long protected after those of the other divinities had been demolished. Her effigy appears to have escaped destruction at the hands of the Iconoclasts, to be revered under another aspect by the early Christians. This is shown by the device of an extremely rude coin, of which examples have been discovered in England. (See Num. Chron. xii. 79.) It is probably an attempt to imitate the type of the coins of Theodosius ; but Victory appears to represent the third Personage of the Trinity. This will be more apparent in the reverse of a penny of Ceolwulf. (See No. 2, Num. Chron. v. 10.)

"How this device may have influenced the artists of the Middle Ages in their representations of the Trinity may possibly be to some extent illustrated by two groups from manuscripts of the thirteenth century, which may be seen in Didron, *Iconographie Chrétienne*, pp. 35 and 42 ; Num. Chron. xii. 81."

W. M. WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited Drawings executed by B. Wilmer, Esq. Local Secretary for Normandy, of several Relics discovered in a Merovingian tomb, near Beauvais, in 1845, and preserved in the Museum of that city, which he described as follows :

"The tomb was of stone, and evidently that of some Merovingian of rank. The skeleton it contained was headless, and crumbled into dust on exposure to the air. At the left side was placed one of the usual sepulchral vessels of black pottery ; and at the feet was a wooden bucket, about 8 inches in height, in perfect condition, with richly ornamented bronze handle and hoops. On the outside of the tomb lay an iron spear-head, as at Oberflacht. Within, on the right of the body, was another spear-head, and an axe with an iron handle about 16 inches in length. By the left side was the sword, of usual form, about 3 feet in length, and inclosed in the remains of its wooden scabbard shod with silver. Here lay one of the objects represented in the drawings. It is a narrow band of red glass or garnets, set in gold, and seems to have been the ornament of the top of the scabbard. Two of the other relics seem to be bars of bronze gilt, inlaid with red glass ; one end of each of them is fashioned as the beak of a bird of prey, in the true Merovingian taste for zoomorphic representations. These have been termed parts of the sword-handle, a purpose to which they do not seem well adapted ; and Mr. Wilmer offers the more probable suggestion, that they were the ornamental devices of the scabbard. The other objects are evidently dress ornaments. One of them is of

bronze gilt, set with garnets. The other is a cross of blue enamel on a red enamel ground, and set in gold."

An account of this remarkable discovery appeared two years since, entitled "Notes sur quelques Antiquités Mérovingiennes conservées au Musée de Beauvais," par M. Danjoy. Beauvais, 1856."

W. PETTIT GRIFFITH, Esq. communicated a Plan of the North Postern of the Priory of St. John, Clerkenwell, accompanied by the following observations:—

"The grand south entrance to the priory was, as is generally known, St. John's Gate; few persons are, however, aware of the former existence of a northern postern. By the Minute Book of the Commissioners for Paving, &c. in the parish of St. John, Clerkenwell, we find that permission was granted on May 19, 1780, to Mr. Gabriel Gregory, the proprietor of the house adjoining the south-west corner of Jerusalem Passage, to take down the northern postern, and thereby leave the southern entrance to the above passage 'open from the ground to the sky.' The northern postern was destroyed, and the width of the Jerusalem Passage altered accordingly."

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. Secretary, read a Communication from himself, entitled "*Furca et Fossa*; a Review of Certain Modes of Capital Punishment during the Middle Ages." Among early notices of capital punishment are frequently found those of *furca* and *fossa*; the gallows and the pit. The first of these survives, but the latter has been discontinued for several centuries. Mr. Akerman then cited various instances of the punishment by drowning in early times, especially in places where the Teutonic races were predominant.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, June 10th, 1858.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents of Books were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the respective Donors:—

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|------------------------------------|---|
| From William Smith, Esq. F.S.A. | A Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits from Egbert the Great to the Present Time. By Henry Bromley. 4to. London, 1793. |
| From the Royal Academy of Belgium. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bulletins. 2^{me} Série, Tomes 1^{er}, 2^{me}, et 3^{me}. 8vo. Brussels, 1857. 2. Mémoires Couronnés, et autres Mémoires. Tome 7. 8vo. Brussels, 1858. 3. Annuaire. 24^{me} Année. 8vo. Brussels, 1858. 4. Der Naturen Bloeme van Jacob Vau Maerlant. Voor de eerste maal uitgegeven door J. H. Bormans. Eerste Deel. 8vo. Brussels, 1857. 5. Rymbybel van Jacob Van Maerlant. Voor de eerste maal uitgegeven door J. David. Eerste Deel. 8vo. Brussels, 1858. |

- From the Council of the Association for obtaining a Decimal System of Measures, Weights, and Coins.
 From the Author.
- What is the best Unit of Length? 8vo. London, 1858.
- Notice of a Sceatta found at Burgh Castle, communicated to the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society. By Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. 8vo.
- From the Surrey Archæological Society.
 From the Institute of British Architects.
 From the Author.
- Their Collections. Vol. I. Part 2 (completing Vol. I.) 8vo. London, 1858.
- List of Members and Report of Council. 4to. London, 1858.
- Mediæval Architecture in Chester. By John Henry Parker, F.S.A. 8vo. Chester and London, 1858.
- From Charles Frederick Angell, Esq. F.S.A.
1. Memoirs relating to the State of the Royal Navy of England, for ten years determined December, 1688. [By Samuel Pepys.] 8vo. 1690.
 2. A Lithograph from the silver-gilt Cups belonging to the Clothworkers' Company.

Frederic Ouvry, Esq. Treasurer, presented a copy of "Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne de la Maison de Valois, 1364-1477." By M. de Barante. 2 vols. 8vo. Brussels, 1838-40. The especial Thanks of the Society were voted to the Treasurer for this addition to many previous donations to the Library.

John Cockle, Esq. M.D. and Charles Frederick Angell, Esq. recently elected, were admitted Fellows of the Society.

The Ballot was taken for William Henry Reece, Esq. and George Gustavus Gilbert Heard, Esq. who were declared to be duly elected Fellows.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited and described an extensive Collection of Leaden Pilgrims' Signs, obtained during excavations in the year 1856 for the formation of a dock at Dowgate, on the banks of the Thames. The signs were mostly of fine workmanship, and comprised several remarkable examples of the *signacula* representing St. Thomas of Canterbury.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.P. exhibited a Cocoa-nut, elaborately carved and mounted in silver-gilt, as a tankard, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

"The cocoa-nut is divided by the ornamental bands of the mounting into four compartments:—(1.) A view representing a building with two lofty towers and an inclosed quadrangle. It is erected on the bank of a river; in the back-ground are palm trees, showing that the scene is intended to be tropical. (2.) A view of another building of a quadrangular form with a sloping roof, and a tower at each angle; the centre rises like a square castle, two stories above the roof of the main block of the building. The whole greatly resembles a Dutch château, and has a piece of water in front of it crossed by a bridge; on this piece of water floats a barge with the Dutch flag. (3.) A coat of arms surmounted by a coronet: quarterly, 1. billetté, a lion rampant; 2. a lion rampant crowned; 3. a fesse; 4. two lions passant. These are evidently the arms of Nassau quartering the coats of Catzenellnbogen, Vianen and Dietz. (4.) A portrait inclosed in an oval medallion, under

which is a motto, QVA PATET ORBIS. The arms and portrait appear to be those of John Maurice, Prince of Nassau-Siegen, one of the most valiant captains of his age. He was grandson of John Count of Nassau, called John Senior, and chief of the branch of Nassau-Dillenburg. He was born in 1604, and in 1636 appointed Captain-General of the Dutch Settlements in Brazil, which, by his judgment and bravery, he extended and confirmed. In 1644 he returned to Holland, bringing with him a fleet laden with riches. He was received with great pomp, and, in return for his services, was appointed Governor of Wesel and General-in-Chief of the Dutch Cavalry. The Elector of Brandenburg made him Grand Master of the Teutonic Order and Governor of the Duchy of Cleves, which city he embellished with a fine garden. He died 1679. Of the two buildings represented on the cocoa-nut, the first may be his residence as Captain-General in the Brazils, the second his château in Holland."

GEORGE CHAPMAN, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Casket of the thirteenth century, apparently intended for domestic use, and formed of copper gilt and enamelled. The decorations consisted of armorial bearings represented in lozenges, and were repetitions of the six following coats: —Valence, Angoulême, England, Brabant, Holland, and Britany. An engraving of this interesting object is to be found in Shaw's Ancient Furniture. The Director shortly described the historical connection which existed between the persons to whom the armorial bearings might be assigned, of which he promised a more extended notice at some future time.

A. F. CARRINGTON, Esq. then communicated to the Society some Remarks on Trial by Battle, in which he reviewed the origin of the practice from the earliest historical notices to its abolition in the present century.

The Thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

Thursday, June 17th, 1858.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective Donors:

From the Author.

Description and Key to the View of Ancient Rome, now in the Royal Academy. By Arthur Ashpitel, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1858.

From the Surrey Archæological Society.

A proof impression of an Engraving by J. H. Le Keux, from a photograph by Dr. Diamond of a drawing in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, by Grignon, copied from the original picture at Hatfield House, painted by G. Hoffuagle, and belonging to the Marquess of Salisbury, supposed to represent a fete at Horsleydown in 1590.

John Thomas Jeffcock, Esq. and George Gustavus Gilbert-Heard, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

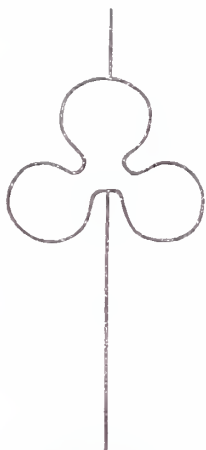
The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited several specimens of leaden ornaments lately discovered between Shadwell and Blackwall. He drew the attention of the members to the wide difference between these rude and uninteresting figures and the beautiful Pilgrims' Signs exhibited at the previous meeting, and warned them against confounding the one with the other.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P., V.P., exhibited a Girdle or Baldric of the 15th century, of Italian workmanship, which may be thus described :

“ The belt is formed of a band of crimson and gold velvet ribbon, and has been studded throughout its entire length with bosses in the form of six-lobed roses of silver gilt, enriched with filagree work and enamel, alternating with smaller ornaments of similar work made with holes to receive the tongue of the buckle. At one end is a rich buckle of silver partly gilt, chased, and ornamented with designs in niello. In the centre of the flat part, by which the band is fastened to the buckle, is a medallion containing an escutcheon with a coat of arms formed in niello and gold, seeming to be, Bendy of six or and sa., having the letters L B, one on either side, in niello ; beneath this medallion are two portraits, also in niello, one of a gentleman with long hair and wearing a cap, and the other of a lady with her hair closely confined within a caul of network. At the other end of the girdle is a pendant, to which another ornament has been suspended, now unfortunately lost. This is also of silver partially gilt, and chased to correspond with the buckle, and the flat sides are both enriched with niello. Here also are medallions containing shields of arms. These shields, however, are not in niello, but are simply of silver engraved, and the engraving filled in with black, and they seem to have been inserted since the original making of the girdle. On one side the medallion is surmounted by a cherub's head, with wings displayed, above which, on a scroll, is the motto “ *Con el tempo.*” The letters T and E are contracted into one. Below the medallion the spandrils on either side are filled up with the heads of angels, having the wings erect. The arms on the shield are, three bends chequy. On the other side the medallion is supported by a kneeling angel, and the coat of arms on the shield are, three men's heads wearing caps. The two last coats were borne quarterly by the family of Malatesta of Rimini and Cesena, the latter being the family coat. The girdle is clearly of Italian work, but the two last coats of arms have probably no connexion with the motto, not being part of the original work. On the back part of the buckle a horse is stamped as a hall mark, but I have not as yet been able to identify it with the mark of any city. The length of the whole girdle is 4 ft. 11 in.”

CHARLES SPENCER PERCEVAL, Esq. exhibited tracings of four Paper-marks, from an ancient manuscript in the library of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, accompanied by the following observations :—

“ The manuscript in which the water-marks occur is a quarto of moderate size, on stout laid paper, containing a Repertory or Index of passages and heads of canon law arranged alphabetically.



Paper Mark, 14th cent.
(Half-size.)

The first few leaves have disappeared, and there is no title or description of the book at the end. The binding, which is modern, is lettered '*Repertorium, &c. MS.*' The word *Repertorium* has been also written in a hand of the last century (probably that of Dr. Simpson, master of the college in 1735), at the top of the first remaining page. At the end of the book is a stamp representing a quadrangle, containing a crescent ermin and a small cross, being the mark which all the books given by Bishop Bateman, the founder of the college, are stated to bear. This renders it probable that the manuscript in question is the *Repertorium Tusculani*, which occurs in the list of the books on canon law given to the college by the founder in 1352. I can find no mention of this work by name in any bibliographical treatise to which I have had access. I should mention that the bishop's mark, which is called '*Signum dicti collegii*' in the Roll of the Statutes, where an example of it is given, occurs in one other volume of

the library, which I have been unable hitherto to identify with any book in the founder's list.

"Of the water-marks, which are four in number, the most perfect is the trefoil represented in the accompanying woodcut; two of the others seem unintelligible. The fourth, which represents a cross-bow, closely resembles the water-mark published in the last volume of the *Archæologia* (Vol. XXXVII. p 451, No. 12), by Joseph Hunter, Esq. V.P. from a Calais account of A.D. 1359. This date accords very well with that of the MS. in Trinity Hall library, which I have shown to be probably not later than 1352."

Mr. EDWIN C. IRELAND exhibited, through the Director, a photographic representation of the front view of a fine carving in box wood of the latter half of the 15th century, preserved in the museum at Kirk-leatham, in the county of York.

"It is thus mentioned by the Rev. John Graves, in '*The History of Cleveland*,' 4to. Carlisle, 1808, at page 393:—"In a large and commodious room within the hospital is the library, furnished with many scarce and valuable books, and several natural and artificial curiosities; among the latter is a singular piece of carved work representing St. George and the Dragon, cut out of one piece of box wood with a knife, and executed with a degree of delicate nicety scarcely ever equalled."

"The carving is pyramidal in form, and about 13 inches high by 7 inches broad at the base. It is flat at the back, and the design is set out on the front as if on a curved groundwork. The story of the legend is very completely told, each point in the narrative being represented by a distinct group. As well as I have been able to make out, there are in all five of these. The figures composing them are not merely in high relief, but are in fact little statues.

"To decide whether the wood was really one piece, and not glued

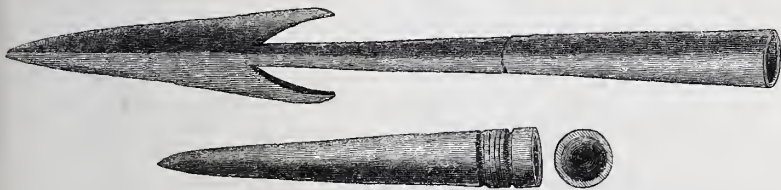
in any part, it was, some years ago, boiled, a test it bore satisfactorily.

"The photograph affords ample evidence that the original must be a singularly beautiful example of ancient wood carving, and of rare excellence both in its conception and execution.

"Unfortunately but very little is known of this carving. It descended to its present possessor, Mrs. Newcomen, of Kirkleatham Hall, from Sir Charles Turner, in whose time it is reported to have come into the family. I have been quite unsuccessful in my attempts to discover any written record throwing light upon its history. No mention is made of it in the books of the Kirkleatham Museum."

W. S. FITCH, Esq., exhibited through JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, Esq., F.S.A., an original Seal of Hugh, Prior of Aumerle, and eighteen sulphur casts of Seals of various kinds; all from charters relating to Dodenash or Dodenes Priory, in Suffolk.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, exhibited, by permission of Arthur Trollope, Esq., of Lincoln, several Iron Weapons, recently discovered in the river Witham, at Lincoln. The most remarkable of them are represented in the accompanying woodcuts. The first represents a



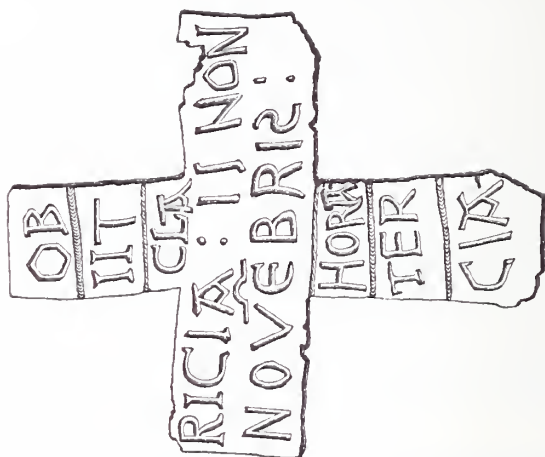
Iron Javelin and Ferrule found in the River Witham.

barbed javelin, 11 inches in length, somewhat resembling an angon. A very similar weapon, 21½ inches in length, was discovered at a depth of 36 feet, in a well at Carvoran, (*Magna*,) one of the stations on the line of the Wall, and is engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xv., p. 86. The second is the pointed ferule, possibly, of the same javelin, and is 5½ inches in length. They are both remarkably well preserved.

C. D. E. FORTNUM, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited some fragments of Roman Pottery and Bricks, found at Brockley Hill, Middlesex, where has been placed the Roman station Sulloniacæ, on the way from Londinium to Verulamium.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq., Secretary, exhibited, by permission of Henry H. Young, Esq., of Leamington Spa, a Mortuary Leaden Cross, of the year 1136, which is represented in the following woodcuts, and described it as follows:—

"This interesting example is of the plainest form, the limbs being nearly of equal length. It is inscribed on each face. On one side ANNO AB INCARNACIONE DÑI MCXXXVI. On the other, OBIT CLARICIA



Leaden Cross from Angers. Length 5½ in.

II NON . NOVĒBRIS HORA TERCIA. This object was found some years since in a garden at Angers, together with a bottle of red glazed ware, having a stopper of the same material.

"It is to be regretted that the bottle cannot now be produced and examined. It is believed that both it and the cross were found together, and, if so, they were probably deposited with the remains of a nun.

"The communications of the Abbé Cochet, Mr. Tymms, and Mr. Wylie, to the Society of Antiquaries, will be remembered by the Fellows; and this example of a cross inscribed with a date shows the prevalence of the practice of depositing these memorials with the dead in the early part of the 12th century."

STEPHEN STONE, Esq., in a letter addressed to the Secretary, communicated the following account of his recent explorations at Stanlake, Yelford, and Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, during the past winter; and exhibited a careful model, executed by himself, of the pits at the latter place:—

"Since you left this neighbourhood, in the autumn of last year, a variety of discoveries have been accidentally made, the particulars of which you may possibly deem of sufficient importance to bring under the notice of your Society. In the following extracts from my journal the particulars will be found:—

"Oct. 19th, 1857. An urn, undoubtedly of the Celtic period, containing calcined human bones, was this day disclosed by the plough at Stanlake. It had been deposited within a few inches of the surface, and the upper part appeared to have been previously destroyed in the process of cultivating the land.*

"Nov. 21st. Proceeded to examine some graves found on the previous day by men employed in digging gravel, on the side of the cemetery near Yelford, in which a number of graves were discovered last year, an account of which was published in the Society's 'Proceedings,' vol. iv., pp. 97 and 98. Before my arrival the men had opened one grave, No. 14, and removed the skeleton, which was that of an adult. No relic was observed by them, but on searching among the earth they had thrown out I found the knife which had been deposited with the remains, and this was the only relic I could discover.

"No. 15 contained the skeleton of an adult of moderate height. One hand in the lap, in which lay a knife; the other hand by the side. Grave 1 foot 6 inches in depth.

"No. 16. This grave was 9 feet 3 inches in length and 3 feet in depth. It contained the skeleton of a woman. The skull was 1 foot 4 inches from the head of the grave, and the toes 2 feet 4 inches from the foot of it. These spaces had probably been occupied by vessels or articles of some kind made of perishable material, but no traces of them could be discovered. Just above the left shoulder we found a group of things consisting of a circular pendant ornament, similar to those termed

* The spot on which the discovery of the urn took place is within the area of the circle numbered 5 in the plan of the group lately published by the Society (*Archæologia*, Vol. XXXVII. Pl. viii.), and is there indicated by the letter *a*. Hence it appears probable that this circle, like No. 6, has been appropriated to the purpose of an ancient British cemetery.

Bullæ; a large bead of amethystine quartz; a large iron ring; a small thin circular plate of bronze, perforated in the centre; a pair of girdle hangers of iron; a knife, and some fragments of iron which had probably formed a chain. The skeleton lay at length with both hands in the lap.

"Within 10 inches of this grave, parallel with it on the S.W. side, was grave No. 17. It was only 2 feet 6 inches in length, 1 foot 2 inches in width, and 1 foot 6 inches in depth. It contained the skeleton of an infant, having a small bead of blue glass and a larger one of amber at the neck.

"No. 18 contained the skeleton of a child without any relic.

"No. 19 contained the skeleton of another child with the right-hand in the lap, in which lay a knife with remarkably broad blade. The left-hand by the side.

"No. 20. Grave of a fourth child, lying with one hand in the lap, the other by the side. A knife was found above the skeleton and another beneath the pelvis.

"No. 21. Grave 8 feet in length and 2 feet 6 inches in depth. Toes of skeleton 9 inches from foot of grave. Right-hand in lap, left across right-arm below elbow. Skull 1 foot 9 inches from head of grave, consequently the skeleton was 5 feet 6 inches in length. Young, but wisdom teeth developed. No relic could be discovered; but, doubtless, something had been placed both at the head and feet, which being made of perishable material had decayed and left no trace behind.

"No. 22 contained the skeleton of an aged person, who had lost the principal part of the molar teeth during life. Hands clasped on the breast. On right side of head, knife and fragments of comb were found.

"No. 23 contained the skeleton of an infant. Grave only 2 ft. 6 in. in length. No relic.

"No. 24 contained the skeleton of a young person, measuring but 4 ft. 6 in. No relic was found.

"No. 25. Skeleton of young person of moderate height. Right hand by the side, left in the lap. Knife at the waist. No other relic. Grave 1 ft. 6 in. in depth.

"No. 26. Skeleton of boy or girl apparently not more than about eight years old. Both hands in lap, in which lay a knife, the only relic discovered.

"Near the head of grave No. 16 was a small circular excavation,* 1 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and 1 ft. in depth, which contained remains of fire, mixed with fragments of pottery, and bones of animals. A similar excavation was also found near the foot of grave No. 15, and near it a larger one. Near the graves 12 and 13 we on a former occasion met with one of these pits.

"January 12th, 1858.—An excavation about 12 ft. across each way, and 1 ft. 6 in. in depth, was disclosed on removing the soil for the pur-

* These excavations are indicated on the plan which I have forwarded to the Society, and which will show at a glance the uniformity observed in the direction of the graves, and their close proximity to each other, in both of which respects they form a striking contrast to the interments disclosed by the researches of the Brighton Cemetery.

pose of obtaining gravel about two furlongs north-west of the cemetery near Yelford. It contained fragments of bones of animals, pieces of coarse black pottery, one very large, and several small stones, upon which marks of fire were visible, sundry pieces of lignite, and a few ashes. A bone pin, a bone spindle whirl, and another object in bone, together with a small fragment of an urn, which may safely be referred to the Anglo-Saxon period, were also obtained from among the contents of the excavation. The spindle whirl was evidently left in an unfinished state; it has never been polished, but bears distinct marks of the tool with which it was roughly cut into shape. There is a remarkable agreement in size, shape, and depth, between the excavation in which these objects were found, and that discovered last year at Stanlake, which contained articles of a similar kind. (Proceedings, vol. iv. p. 98.) From appearances I was led to infer that the excavation discovered upon that occasion had been used in the manufacture of the things found in it; the fact of an object in an unfinished state having been found in the excavation disclosed on the present occasion might lead to a similar inference. I was informed that several graves containing human remains had been previously discovered at this spot, and that two bone spindle whirls, one of which has been handed over to me, had then been obtained.

"January 23rd.—In walking across some fallows, near the group of circles on the Downs, I observed several stones, red from the effects of fire, which had been turned up by the plough in consequence of its having gone a little deeper than usual. Knowing from experience that an excavation of some kind was to be found below, I proceeded to dig down, when I discovered that the excavation consisted of a trench 3 ft. in width at top, 1 ft. 3 in. at bottom, and 2 ft. in depth. It contained stones similar to those which had led to its discovery, broken pottery, and bones of animals. Thinking it probable this trench might lead to something of importance, I determined on following it throughout its course as soon as arrangements for that purpose could be made.

"January 25th.—Proceeded with two men to Stanton Harcourt for the purpose of investigating some ancient remains, traces of which had been disclosed on opening a gravel-pit. Continued the investigation during that and the following day, when we discovered several excavations which differed but little in character from those found last year at Stanlake. The contents were also of a similar kind, comprising fragments of earthen vessels, which appeared to have been used for domestic purposes, stones which had been subjected to the action of fire, pieces of thin sharp flint, and bones of a variety of animals. In one we observed a stratum of ashes, among which was a quantity of parched corn. A considerable number of excavations had been destroyed by the gravel diggers prior to our visit, and from appearances there are no doubt many others still to be found beneath the soil.

"January 28th.—Employed the same men in following the course of the trench I had dug into on the 23rd. It ran south-east and north-west, and we followed it in the direction north-west; when at 45 ft. from the point at which the search was commenced it was found to enter a circular excavation, beyond which indications of others were observed. I thereupon wrote to the Rev. Dr. Wilson, President of

Trinity College, Oxford, informing him of the discovery which had been made; who, with characteristic liberality, and that zeal in promoting archæological research for which he is distinguished, at once placed the necessary funds in my hands, requesting me to pursue the investigation as far as time and other circumstances would permit. I accordingly procured an additional number of labourers, and, with the permission of Mr. Thomas Pinnoek, the proprietor, and Mr. John J. Pinnoek, the occupier of the land, proceeded to remove the soil, which proved to be from 9 in. to nearly a foot in depth, from a piece of ground 62 ft. in length, by 60 ft. in width, the greater part of which was found to be thickly pierced with excavations of various sizes and depths. In the model I have executed, and which I beg to have the honour of exhibiting, I flatter myself I have succeeded in faithfully reproducing every feature presented by the various excavations, which, if not absolutely unique, must at least be considered as highly curious and deeply interesting. Speculation may be indulged in as to the probability of these excavations having been formed by, and used as, or connected with, the dwelling-places of the very people whose ashes were found reposing in the cemetery previously discovered at a short distance from this spot.* As in the case of the pits discovered in the immediate neighbourhood last year, not a single particle of metal was found in any of them, nor any manufactured article, except fragments of earthen vessels, which had apparently been devoted to culinary purposes, and a singularly fashioned stone, now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. This object was found at the bottom of one of the pits. Near the top of another the remains of a very young child were discovered, and all contained bones of a variety of animals, among which those of dogs or wolves, or possibly of both, were of frequent occurrence. Ashes abounded in some, with stones begrimed with soot, or discoloured by heat. Here and there pieces of thin sharp flint were met with. The grave-like excavation contained dark-looking earthy matter, but no trace of human remains that we could discover. Wherever hard rock occurred, either in strata or in detached masses, it appeared to have been invariably worked round and left; the tools employed in forming these excavations being evidently deficient in hardness or strength to overcome or remove it. The instances in which it occurred may be observed on an inspection of the model. This fact, coupled with the absence of metal in any shape, points significantly enough to the primitive condition of the people by whom the work was done. So thin were the walls of gravel between several of the pits, that it is impossible they could have stood without having undergone some kind of preparation which rendered them at once firm and weather-proof; indeed, it seems almost impossible that a couple of excavations could be sunk in a natural bed of gravel, so near together as some of these are, without the wall between them giving way during the progress of the work, unless care had been taken gradually to prepare the wall in some way, as the excavations were being gradually sunk. It will not fail to be observed that several of the excavations are of a nicely-rounded shape at bottom, like the brewing coppers now in use. Near the western corner of the ground

* Archæologia, Vol. XXXVII. Pl. ix.

opened, a number of them, as may be perceived on inspecting the model, were so contrived as to form a sort of miniature amphitheatre, tiers of seats rising one above another. What the ditch-like excavation which threads the whole was intended for, whether for the purpose of drainage, or as a thoroughfare, is not so apparent. The inequality observable in its depth at different points militates against the notion of its being intended for drainage, as does also the fact of seats having been formed in its sides near the bottom, unless we meet that difficulty by supposing these seats designed for the use of those who might wish occasionally to indulge in the luxury of a foot-bath. Then, on the other hand, if it had been intended as a thoroughfare, a trifle wider space at bottom would surely have been deemed indispensable, not only to prevent jostling, but for the general comfort and convenience of those passing to and fro.

"It will be seen that in no one direction have we come to the limit of the excavations, but that they continue to branch out on all sides. Care has been taken accurately to mark down the ground explored on this occasion; so that, if it should be deemed advisable to pursue the investigation further at some future period, it can readily be accomplished, without being at the trouble or expense of going over any part of the same ground again, and without any difficulty being experienced in tracing out the lines connecting the ground already explored with that which remains to be examined.

"February 19th.—On opening a small gravel-pit on the site of the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Brighthampton, an account of the partial explorations of which, under your superintendence last autumn, has been published by the Society,* a grave was discovered containing the skeleton of an adult lying north-east and south-west, the head to the south-west; one hand by the side, the other in the lap, in which lay a knife, and an iron buckle near. Knees considerably elevated. Head pressed forward on the chest. A pair of circular bronze fibulæ upon the clavicles.

"A grave was also this day cut through by some workmen employed in draining near Cokethorpe Park, who removed a portion only of the skeleton it contained, and with this portion was found a knife, which, from the description I obtained of it, would appear to be of the Anglo-Saxon period.

"April 9th.—A labourer employed by Mr. Thos. Pincock, in removing a large piece of rock against which the plough had struck, upon his fallows on the Downs, between the circles Nos. 5 and 6 alluded to in a former part of this paper, discovered a human skeleton, a portion of which he removed. Having been informed of the circumstance by Mr. Pincock, who at the same time obligingly gave me permission to make further search, I went up the same evening and got out the remaining portion, including the skull. The remains proved to be those of an adult.

"April 10th.—On widening the opening previously made I discovered three more skeletons, the skulls in contact with each other. They were lying, as had also been the one removed the evening before, upon a platform about four feet square, composed of pieces of rock which had

* *Archæologia*, Vol. XXXVII.

evidently been subjected to the action of strong fire. One was that of an adult, the others those of children. The bodies of the four were directed to the several points of the compass, and the legs gathered-up after the fashion usually adopted in cist burial. No relic of any kind was found with the remains.

"April 12th.—Employed a man in making further investigation. Discovered the remains of another child south-east of the group, but almost close by. Skeleton completely doubled up, head and feet embracing. In the same direction, and at the distance of 8 ft., we came to two ditch-like excavations, 5 ft. in width at top, the sides sloping to the depth of 5 ft., exclusive of the soil, which was upwards of 2 ft. deep. Between them was, as it were, an entrance to the burying-place, of which they probably form the boundary. If this supposition be a correct one, they would undoubtedly be found to unite and form a circular trench similar to those partly investigated last autumn, broken only by the entrance. And this may give rise to the question, whether a similar entrance to the ground inclosed by each of those circular trenches might not have been found had they been thoroughly investigated.

"Observing a stratum of clay below the common soil to the north-west, we proceeded to search in that direction, when we came to a human skull without the usual accompaniment of spinal column, ribs, or limbs; this was about four feet distant from the group of skeletons. Close by the skull we found an urn, deposited mouth downwards, which was filled with calcined human bones of remarkable whiteness, and with scarcely a trace of ashes, or the least particle of dirt among them. Within a few inches of the urn, on the westward side, was a compact mass of calcined human bones mixed with ashes in considerable quantities, but unaccompanied by an urn.

"April 13th.—To the north-east of the urn discovered yesterday, distant 3 ft., the skeleton of a very young child was found, near which was a small urn. Unfortunately the labourer employed broke it into fragments with his pickaxe before seeing it; but, by joining the pieces together, I am enabled to give the accompanying representation of it. These remains were deposited on the floor of the burying-ground, not in a cist, and without any protection.

"Westward of the group discovered on the 10th, and distant 13 ft., another compact mass of calcined human bones was found, but without any trace of an urn. Immediately below this mass lay the skeleton of an adult, the legs gathered up; and at the neck, with the skulls in contact, lay the skeleton of a child, the body directed to the south-east. Two thin sharp flints, which may have served the purpose of knives, were found underneath the skeletons. Close to the head of the adult, on the western side, was an urn, unfortunately broken. In contact with the urn, and also with the skulls, lay the remains of a small animal, apparently a dog. These remains were deposited in a cist of a somewhat oval shape, about 4 ft. by 5, sunk in the gravel, which formed its walls to the depth of one foot below the floor of the cemetery.

"14th.—Discovered another cist north-north-east of the above, and distant from it 3 ft. This was found to contain nothing but earth, with a small quantity of black ashes at the bottom. It was of a shape nearly

circular, and was sunk in the gravel to the depth of 2 ft. Within a foot of this cist was another of similar shape, about 5 ft. in diameter and 3 in depth. It contained, with a small quantity of black ashes, one single human vertebra, the os sacrum, and the finger-bones of one hand, but no other part of the skeleton.

"Westward of the cist, containing the two skeletons found yesterday, and distant three feet, the remains of an adult were discovered. The head to the south, the body directed northward, and the legs gathered up. The remains, which were those of a young person, were deposited on the floor of the cemetery without any protection. The finger-bones of one hand were found under the chin: they were adhering together so firmly as to require a considerable degree of force in order to separate them, as were likewise the toes of one foot. The spinal column with the ribs attached was also in the same state. A long thin sharp flint was found underneath the skeleton.

"Near it, on the south-west side, lay a heap of disjointed human remains; giving one strong reason to suspect that this cemetery had been assailed, and to some extent ransacked, prior to our assault upon it.

"16th. Renewed the investigation, and continued it throughout the day; but having made no fresh discoveries, and the time drawing near for bringing the land again into cultivation, we gave up the search.

"Throughout the investigation traces of fire were everywhere apparent: ashes, charred wood, stones and gravel, red from the intense heat they had been subjected to, were constantly met with; and the mould removed was of intense blackness. A slight convexity, still observable on the surface, points to the probability of a tumulus having once existed on the spot.

"The expenses attending this investigation, as well as that at Stanton Harcourt, in addition to the one already mentioned, were liberally defrayed by the Reverend Dr. Wilson.

"Believe me, my dear Sir,

"Ever yours, most truly,

"STEPHEN STONE.

"To J. Y. Akerman, Esq."

E. G. SQUIER, Esq. Hon. F. S. A. exhibited four drawings of Gold Objects found six feet below the surface of the ground in excavating for the railway about nine miles inland from the city of Panama. The drawings were thus described:—

"No. 1 consists of three bells of cast gold, soldered to a disk, which is itself fastened to a hollow handle, or was cast in a single piece with it. The ball inside of each bell is also of gold. The ornaments on the bells are identical with those found upon many objects of aboriginal art; and the rude imitation of a bird, in which the hollow handle is fastened, will at once be recognised as thoroughly Indian in taste and execution. The tones of these bells are very clear and sweet, and in perfect chord.

"No. 2 is an object to which it is difficult to assign any use, except, perhaps, that of ornament. The respective pairs of birds' heads which it represents, seem to have been cast in a common mould, and afterwards soldered together. To facilitate this last operation, a gold wire seems to have been passed through little projections at the sides of each pair,

in which openings were left at the time of casting, or were afterwards drilled, for the insertion of the wire. The castings are hollow, and a number still retain the compact, fine, black sand which constituted the core of the mould in which they were cast.

"No. 3 represents a box of cast gold, full size; also of a string of golden beads. The latter are mere shells, and seem to have been covered beads of bone, or of some other substance which has disappeared. Some of these golden shells indicated that they had been plated over objects as large as hen's eggs, and of similar shape—oblong rather than round.

"No. 4 represents a double disk of thin gold, with embossed ornaments on the upper disk; which, however, are sharply cut through to form the star-shaped ornament in the centre, beneath which may be seen the second disk. This second disk has soldered to it a hollow handle, as if to receive a longer handle of wood or other material. The gold is not cast, but hammered thin; and the two disks are kept together by folding the edge of the upper one neatly over that below."

J. R. DANIEL TYSEN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited an extensive collection of objects found at Hackney. It consisted chiefly of spurs, daggers, and other weapons of various periods. The most remarkable specimen was a spur, probably made for tilting, the shank of which measured no less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

RICHARD ALMACK, Esq., F.S.A., then himself read selections from a number of letters and other documents relating to the Stanhope Family, during the latter half of the sixteenth century.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these exhibitions and communications.

The Vice-President in the Chair stated that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned to Thursday the 18th of November.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. IV.

1858-9.

No. 50.

Thursday, November 18th, 1858.

The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The President, on taking the Chair, congratulated the Society on their first meeting in their new rooms, being the apartments vacated by the Royal Society. His Lordship adverted shortly to the advantages which the Society had obtained in the increased size of their meeting room, and in the more convenient arrangement of their apartments, and called upon the Treasurer to read the Report of the Apartments Committee, which was accordingly read, as follows:—

“The COMMITTEE appointed by a MINUTE of COUNCIL of the 4th day of May, 1858, and subsequently authorised by the Council to carry out the arrangements with the Government, beg to report:

“That the arrangements for the exchange of apartments have been so far carried out, that the new meeting-room and ante-room, in a complete state of decorative repair, are prepared for the Society’s use.

“The Committee think that it may be useful to state shortly, for the information of the Society, the several steps which have led to the alterations in the Society’s apartments.

“It will be in the recollection of the Society, that in the month of May, 1856, deputations from the several Societies occupying apartments in Somerset House attended at the Treasury to consult as to their removing to Burlington House.

“The feeling then expressed by the deputation representing this Society was, that the Society would not desire to relinquish the apartments which, on the erection of the building, had been, by His Majesty King George the Third’s express commands, adapted to and appropriated for the Society’s use; but that, if the exigencies of the public service required that a change should be effected, the Society would be ready to consider any proposal which the Government might make for the accommodation of the Society at Burlington House.

"No such proposal was made on the part of the Government; but our ancient friends and neighbours, the Royal Society, made a separate arrangement, by which the rooms occupied by that Society in Somerset House were surrendered to the Government. This circumstance rendered it necessary that the Society of Antiquaries should take steps to have their future position defined. The apartments occupied by the two Societies separately, and those of which they had the joint occupation, including the common entrance, were so connected together, that it became highly expedient that a new arrangement should be made.

"On the one hand, the Society of Antiquaries considered that such rooms as had been occupied in common now belonged to them exclusively, and that the use of those rooms and of the Entrance Hall jointly with those to whom the Government might appropriate the Royal Society's apartments would be very inconsistent with the comfort of this Society, and with the due conduct of its business.

"On the other hand, the apartments occupied by the Royal Society could not be conveniently appropriated as Government offices without some modifications of the apartments held by this Society.

"Under these circumstances the Council referred the question to a Committee, consisting of William Tite, Esq. M.P., Frederic Ouvry, Esq. Treasurer, Edward Hawkins, Esq., Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P. V.P., and James Whatman, Esq. M.P., and communications were opened with the Government through the medium of Mr. Tite.

"The Committee desire to acknowledge the courtesy and consideration evinced towards the Society by the Gentlemen appointed to act on behalf of the Board of Works; and the result has been an arrangement which the Committee conceive to be materially advantageous. The arrangement was accepted by the Council, and the Minute of Council of the 6th of July will be read to the Society.

"The Society surrender to the Government their old meeting-room, all the rooms above the first floor heretofore occupied by the Secretary, and a portion of the underground accommodation.

"They receive in exchange the meeting-room of the Royal Society, a suite of apartments of a superior character for the Secretary, consisting of six rooms; and the exclusive right to the entrance and the ante-room is conceded to them; whilst on the basement floor ample accommodation, much more conveniently arranged, is allotted to the Society's use. The total area given up by the Society is 1,514 square feet, that received in exchange is 1,956 square feet.

"The apartments which the Society take in exchange have been painted at the expense of the Government.

"For the carrying out this arrangement the Society are greatly indebted to the zeal and ability of Mr. Tite, whose services have been freely given and most actively employed.

"The apartment in which the Society will in future meet has the advantage of being several feet longer than the old meeting-room. It is free from the noise of the Strand, and, not being studded with doors, affords additional space for the display of the Society's Pictures.

"On the whole the Committee have reason to hope that the arrangements they have carried out will be acceptable to the Society.

"EDWD. HAWKINS, Chairman of Committee."

The Minute of Council referred to in the preceding Report is as follows :—

“ AT a COUNCIL of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES, held 6 July, 1858, the EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

“ The Minutes of the Apartments Committee of 14th June were read, and also Mr. Pennethorne's Letter of the 2nd July, addressed to Mr. Tite.

“ The President and Council having examined the Apartments in question,

“ Resolved unanimously,—That the proposal contained in Mr. Pennethorne's Letter be accepted on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries.

“ Mr. Tite is requested to have the goodness to inform Mr. Pennethorne accordingly.

“ The Council desire to express their cordial thanks to all the Members of the Apartments Committee for the trouble they have taken ; but they feel their more especial thanks are due to William Tite, Esq. M.P., as having been the channel of communication with Mr. Pennethorne, and as having been enabled by his great experience and ability in these respects to bring to a successful issue a question of the highest importance to the permanent welfare of the Society.

“ Carried unanimously.”

“ Resolved,—That the foregoing Resolutions be read to the Society at its first meeting in November, at the same time that the change of apartments is announced.”

It was thereupon moved by W. J. Thoms, Esq., and seconded by Richard Cull, Esq., and carried unanimously :—

“ That the Thanks of the Society be given to the President, Council, and Apartments Committee for their services in carrying out the arrangement with the Government in reference to the change of the Society's Apartments, which promises to be of so much future benefit to the Society.”

The following presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the respective donors :—

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| From the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society. | Transactions. Vol 6. Part 1. Miscellaneous. 4to. Exeter, 1858. |
| From the Author. | Institut Impérial de France. Extrait d'un Mémoire sur l'Arc de Triomphe d'Orange. Par M. Ch. Lenormant. 4to. Paris, 1857. |
| From the Author. | Roman Sepulchral Inscriptions : their relation to archæology, language, and religion. By John Kenrick, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London and York, 1858. |
| From the Cambrian Archæological Association. | Archæologia Cambrensis. Third Series. Nos. 15 and 16. 8vo. London, 1858. |
| From the Editor, Rev. William Monk, M.A., F.S.A. | Dr. Livingstone's Cambridge Lectures. 8vo. Cambridge and London, 1858. |

- From Signor P. A. Secchi. 1. *Degli Studi Archeologici del P. Giampietro Secchi, della Compagnia di Gesu, ragionamento Academico di Antonio Angelini della medesima Compagnia.* (Estratto dal Giornale Arcadico, Tomo CLI.) 8vo. Rome, 1858.
2. *Lithograph Portrait of P. Giampietro Secchi.* 4to.
- From Charles Reed, Esq. F.S.A. *The Descendants of the Stuarts.* By William Townend. 8vo. London, 1858.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy. *Mémoires.* 3^{me} et 4^{me} Livraisons. 3^e Série. 2^e Volume. [Fin du 2^e Volume.] 4to. Paris, 1857-58.
- From J. R. D. Tyssen, Esq. F.S.A. 1. *The State Papers and Letters of Sir Ralph Sadler.* Edited by Arthur Clifford; with a Memoir of Sadler and Historical Notes by Walter Scott. 2 Vols. 4to. Edinburgh, 1809.
2. *Life of Sir Julius Cæsar, Knt.* By Edmund Lodge, F.S.A. To which is added "Numerus Infaustus," by Chas. Cæsar. Folio. London, 1810.
3. *Memoirs of the Public and Private Life of John Howard, the Philanthropist.* By James Baldwin Brown. 4to. London, 1818.
4. *Metropolitan Improvements; or London in the 19th Century.* By James Elmes. 4to. London, 1827.
- From the Rhineland Antiquarian Society. *Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande,* 26. Dreizehnter Jahrgang 2. 8vo. Bonn, 1858.
- From the Author. *Achilles auf Skyros, oder die antike Bronze-statue von Lüttingen.* Von Professor Dr. Braun. 8vo. Bonn, 1858.
- From Messrs. Paul and Dominic Colnaghi. *An Engraved Portrait of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. D.C.L., M.P. for the University of Oxford.* Painted by George Richmond. Engraved by James Faed. Size, 2 feet by 1 foot 3 inches. London, 1857.
- From the Cambrian Institute. *The Cambrian Journal.* Second Series. Nos. 2 and 3. June and September, 8vo. Tenby. 1858.
- From the Trustees of the Public Library of Boston, U.S. *Proceedings at the Dedication of the Building for the Public Library,* 1 Jan. 1858. 8vo. Boston, 1858.
- From the London Institution. *Two Lectures on Illuminated Manuscripts and on the Art of Illumination.* By Richard Thomson. 8vo. London, 1857.
- From the Author, M. Paul Marchegay. 1. *Chartes de Fontevraud concernant L'Aunis et La Rochelle.* 8vo. Paris.
2. *Duel Judiciaire entre des Communautés Religieuses en 1098.* (Extrait de la Revue des Provinces de l'Ouest. 5^e Année, 1857-58.) 8vo. Nantes, 1858.
- From the Royal Institute of British Architects. *Papers read, Session 1857-58.* 4to. London, 1858.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. *Proceedings, Vol. 2. Part 2.* 8vo. Edinburgh, 1858.
- From the Author. *On the Principles of Design applicable to Textile Art.* By M. Digby Wyatt. Extracted from "The Art Treasures of the United Kingdom." Folio. London, 1858.

- From the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal. New Series. Nos. 15, 16, and 17. May to September. 8vo. Toronto, 1858.
- From the Royal Geographical Society. Proceedings, Vol. 2. Nos. 3, 4, and 5. 8vo. London, 1858.
- From the Sussex Archæological Society. Collections, Vol. 10. 8vo. London, 1858.
- From the Author, through General Almonte, Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico at Paris. Descripcion de algunos objetos del Museo Nacional de Antigüedades de Mexico. Por Don José F. Ramirez. Folio. Mexico, 1857.
- From the Princess Kotschoubey, through the Author. Description du Musée de feu le Prince Basile Kotschoubey, et recherches sur la Numismatique et L'Histoire des Colonies Grecques en Russie et du Bosphore Cimmérien. Par B. De Koehne. 2 Vols. 4to. St. Petersburg, 1857.
- From the Author. The Royston Cave: being the substance of a Report presented to the Society of Antiquaries. By Joseph Beldam, F.S.A. 8vo. Royston, 1858.
- From the Author. Popular Music of the Olden Time. By W. Chappell, F.S.A. Parts 13 and 14. 8vo. London, 1858.
- From the Zoological Society. 1. Proceedings, Nos. 350 to 362. 8vo. London, 1858.
2. List of Fellows. 1858. 8vo. London.
- From the Royal College of Physicians. List of Fellows, Licentiates, and Extra-Licentiates. 8vo. London, 1858.
- From the Camden Society. 1. Liber Famelicus of Sir James Whitelocke, a Judge of the Court of King's Bench in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Edited by John Bruce, V.P.S.A. 4to. London, 1858.
2. Savile Correspondence. Charles II., James II. Edited by W. D. Cooper, F.S.A. 4to. London, 1858.
3. The Romance of Blonde of Oxford and Jehan of Dammartin. By Phillipe de Reimes, a Trouvère of the 13th century. Edited by M. Le Roux De Lincy. 4to. London, 1858.
- From the Editor, S. C. Hall, Esq. F.S.A. The Royal Gallery of Art. Parts 32 and 33. Folio. London, 1858.
- From the Archæological Institute. The Archæological Journal, Nos. 57 and 58. 8vo. London, 1858.
- From the Royal Agricultural Society. Their Journal. Vol. 19, Part 1. 8vo. London, 1858.
- From the United Service Institution. Their Journal. Vol. 2. No. 6. July. 8vo. London, 1858.
- From the British Archæological Association. Their Journal for June and for September. 8vo. London, 1858.
- From the Academy of Inscriptions of the Institute of France. Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Impériale et autres Bibliothèques. Tomes 16^{me}, 17^{me}, et 18^{me}, Premières Parties, et Tome 19^{me}, Seconde Partie. 4to. Paris, 1858.
- From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. Proceedings and Papers. Vol. 2. New Series. Nos. 14, 15, and 16. 8vo. Dublin, 1858.

- From the Editor, John Harland, Esq. F.S.A. House and Farm Accounts of the Shuttleworths. Part 4. 4to. Chetham Society, 1858.
- From the Archæological Society of Wiesbaden. *Annalen des Vereins für Nassauische Alterthumskunde und Geschichtsforschung*. 5^{ten} Bandes, 1 Heft. 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1858.
- From the Proprietor. Illustrations and a Description of the "Diluvian Connemara Antiquities," the property of J. Knight Boswell, Esq. [A Broadsheet lithographed by J. Fetherston, Dublin.]
- From the Author. *Géographie du Moyen Age étudiée par Joachim Lelewel. Epilogue*. 8vo. Brussels, 1857.
- From the Proprietor. A Representation of some Bronze Celts found at Lodge Hill, Waddesden, Bucks, the property of Edward Stone, Esq. 1855. Actual size. Lithographed by Day and Son.
- From the Suffolk Institute of Archæology. 1. *Proceedings*. Vol. 2. No. 7. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1858.
2. *The East Anglian; or, Notes and Queries connected with Suffolk, Cambridge, and Essex*. No. 1. 8vo. Lowestoft and London, 1858.
- From the Imperial Academy, Vienna (Philosophisch-Historische Classe). 1. *Sitzungsberichte*. 23 Band, Heft 5; 24 Band, Heft 1 und 2; 25 Band, Heft 1 bis 3; 26 Band, Heft 1 und 2; 27 Band, Heft 1. 8vo. Vienna, 1857-58.
2. *Archiv für Kunde österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen*. 18 Band, Zweite Hälfte; 19 Band, Erste und Zweite Hälfte. 8vo. Vienna, 1857-58.
3. *Fontes Rerum Austriacarum*. 2 Abtheilung, 14 Band (Urkundenbuch zur Geschichte der Republik Venedig). 2 Abtheilung, 17 Band (Actenstücke zur Geschichte Franz Rákóczy's). 8vo. Vienna, 1857-58.
4. *Monumenta Hapsburgica*. Erste Abtheilung; Das Zeitalter Maximilian's 1, Dritter Band. 8vo. Vienna, 1858.
5. *Notizenblatt*. Siebenter Jahrgang, 1857 (24 Nummern). 8vo. Vienna, 1857.
6. *Almanach*. Achter Jahrgang. 8vo. Vienna, 1858.
7. *Festrede bei der Feierlichen Uebernahme des ehemaligen Universitätsgebäudes durch die Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften*. Gehalten am 29 October, 1857, vom Vice-Präsidentem derselben Dr. Theodor Georg Von Karajan. 4to. Vienna.
8. *Die Principien der Heutigen Physik*. [An Address, 29 Oct. 1857.] By Dr. Andreas Ritter v. Ettingshausen. 4to. Vienna.
- From Joseph Mayer, Esq. F.S.A. On the so-called Anglo-Saxon Antiquities discovered near Kertch in the Crimea. By C. Roach Smith, Esq. 8vo. Liverpool, 1858.
- From M. Digby Wyatt, Esq. F.S.A. On the Ancient and Modern Races of Oxen in Ireland. By W. R. Wilde. (From Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Vol. 7.) 8vo.
- From the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool. *Proceedings*. Session 1857-58. No. 12. 8vo. Liverpool, 1858.

- From the Author. British Archæology: its Progress and Demands. By A. H. Rhind, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1858.
- From the Editor, Mrs. Mary A. Everett Green, through John Bruce, Esq., V.P.S.A. Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series. James I. 1619-1623, preserved in the State Paper-office. Edited by Mary A. E. Green. 8vo. London, 1858.
- From Sir Charles Nicholson, D.C.L. Catalogue of Egyptian and other Antiquities collected by him. 8vo. London, 1858.
- From the Royal Institution. 1. Proceedings. Part 8. Nov. 1857. July, 1858.
2. List of Members, and Report for 1857.
3. Additions to the Library from July 1857 to July 1858. All 8vo. London, 1858.
- From Frederic Ouvry, Esq., Treas. S.A. Crania Britannica. By J. B. Davis, F.S.A. and Dr. Thurnam, F.S.A. Decade 3. Folio. London, 1858.
- From the Authors. Athenæ Cantabrigienses. By C. H. Cooper, F.S.A. and Thompson Cooper. Vol. 1. 1500-1585. 8vo. Cambridge and London, 1858.
- From William Hardy, Esq. F.S.A. A Photographic Copy of Two Charters of the Empress Maud. [Exhibited to the Society at the Meeting 28 Jan. 1858, and described ante p. 148.]

JOSEPH TURNLEY, Esq., and WILLIAM HENRY REECE, Esq., recently elected, were admitted Fellows.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited impressions of the obverse and reverse of the Seal of the City of Wells.

The Rev. FREDERICK K. HARFORD, F.S.A. exhibited a Sword, with a horn handle, mounted in silver. The blade was curved, 1 ft. 11½ in. long, and appeared to be of earlier date than the handle; on each side of it was the following inscription: ED WARDVS PRINS ANGLIE. It had been supposed to have belonged to Edward VI. as Prince of Wales; but, should the inscription refer to any royal personage, it is more likely to be the Pretender.

HENRY REEVE, Esq. F.S.A. on the invitation of the President, communicated orally the results of some excavations recently made in the vicinity of Rome, which he had visited in the month of October last.

These excavations were commenced in the spring of 1858 by Signor Fortunati, as a private enterprise, on land belonging to himself. This vineyard is situated on the Via Appia Nova or modern road to Albano, exactly two miles from the gate of St. John Lateran. The ancient Via Latina passed, as is well known, from the Porta Latina, now closed, in the direction of Tusculum, and consequently intersected the modern highway. The first discovery made by Signor Fortunati on the left side of the present road was the pavement of the Via Latina itself, which has been laid bare to an extent of fifty or sixty yards, and might evidently be opened to a greater distance. The road is in excellent preservation, and presents an admirable example of the pavement formed

of huge polygonal blocks, which is characteristic of the ancient Roman roads in Italy.

The course of the road being thus determined, at a depth of five or six feet below the present surface of the soil, a strong presumption arose that remains of the usual sepulchral monuments and other buildings, commonly erected by the Romans along the principal approaches to the city, would be found on each side. Nor was this expectation disappointed, for both Christian and Pagan monuments of great interest have been discovered.

At the distance of about thirty yards from the paved road the excavators came upon the bases of pillars, walls, and pavement, which proved, upon being cleared, to be the lower story of a very early Christian basilica. The opinions entertained by the Roman antiquaries is that this is the first basilica consecrated to the proto-martyr St. Stephen, which is known to have been one of the earliest of the Roman churches, dating probably from the fourth century. Outside the apse of this church is the base of a peculiar font, apparently adapted for total immersion, but of a triangular form.

More immediately contiguous to the *Via Latina* itself, and on either side of it, the excavators discovered sepulchral chapels or tombs, which, from their extraordinary state of preservation, are the most perfect monuments of their kind in the vicinity of Rome. That on the right hand of the road consists of a single mortuary chamber, about twenty-five feet below the ancient level of the soil; a staircase of marble descends into it, and the entrance from the road lay through a marble portal or gateway. The tomb itself is an arched vault, about twelve feet by seven feet, ornamented with square compartments of stucco in the roof, some of which were slightly coloured. At the time of Mr. Reeve's visit no remains of the dead were left in this tomb; they had probably been removed since the discovery.

The sepulchral monument on the opposite or left side of the road is, however, of far greater beauty and interest. It consists of two chambers, one within the other, and both entirely subterranean. Of these the inner cell is ornamented with a profusion of stucco designs, coloured with great taste and elegance; and this structure was evidently used as the place of interment of an opulent Roman family. Three sarcophagi are placed on the three sides, carved in the style of the reign of Hadrian. In the middle of the crypt stands a larger and more massive sarcophagus, plain, perhaps of a later period, and still containing the bones of the dead; but on none of these monuments (so far as Mr. Reeve is aware) have any inscriptions been found identifying the family to which they belonged.

The fate of the proprietor of the soil, to whose enterprise and intelligence these discoveries are due, has not been encouraging to antiquarian research; for no sooner was the pavement of the *Via Latina* laid bare, than the government claimed the land, forming this ancient highway, as an inalienable possession of the Roman state and people; and it appears probable that the proprietor will be compelled to surrender his own rights to these remarkable ruins upon such terms as the Papal government may think fit to offer.

In making these observations, Mr. Reeve requested the Members

present to bear in mind that he had taken no precise admeasurements of the tombs, nor made any notes on the subject; he, therefore, only submitted this cursory notice to their indulgence, in the hope that the sepulchral remains of the Via Latina would ere long be more carefully examined by some other Fellow of the Society.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, 25th November, 1858.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors :—

From the Royal Geographical Society.	Their Proceedings. Vol. 2. No. 6. 8vo. London, 1858.
From the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences.	1. Verhandelingen. Deel XXVI. 4to. Batavia, 1854-1857. 2. Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde. Deel VI. (Nieuwe Serie, Deel III.) 8vo. Batavia, 1856-57. [In 5 Numbers.]

FREDERICK D. HARTLAND, Esq F.S.A. presented to the Society a folio volume, lithographed and printed by himself, entitled "Taphographia, or a Collection of Tombs of Royal and distinguished Families, collected during a Tour in Europe in the years 1854 and 1855." Folio, 1856; accompanied by the following Letter to the Secretary :

"The Oaklands, near Cheltenham, 24 Nov. 1858.

"DEAR SIR,

"I was greatly pleased to see, from No. 58 of our Proceedings, that the Society of Antiquaries is alive to the important task of making a collection of Monuments and Inscriptions, not only in this country but also throughout the world, and, I think, if they are properly authenticated, a very great boon will be conferred on the antiquary, genealogist, and historian. The subject has afforded me much amusement, and I have occupied a considerable amount of time in lithographing a number of tombs (for the accuracy of which I can vouch) collected in many parts of the continent. These, though not taking so general a bearing as your scheme, being confined to historical personages or those celebrated in science or art, may yet, I hope, not prove unacceptable to our Library, as there are only eleven other copies in existence.

"You do not exaggerate the decay into which this class of antiquities is falling, not only from age but carelessness, if not wilful mischief. And, to show how differently tombs may be represented by travellers only a few years distant from one another, I would select two examples from my own work out of the many I might mention. The first is that of Anne of Hochberg, wife of the Emperor Rudolph I. in Basle Cathedral

(p. 2), which you will find has been cut in half, and one part destroyed, since printed in Herrgott's *Taphographia*; the other is that of Robert and Beatrix, son and wife of Robert King of Naples, in the church of the Basilian Monastery of Mater Domini, near Nocera; this tomb is situated in the floor of the nave, and was almost illegible when I saw it, and is now doubtless quite so.

"This neglect is not however universal, and some of the tombs are carefully kept and evidently much prized, as those at Roeskilde, near Copenhagen, and the Chapelle Ronde, Nancy.

"A great deal of want of care in the vaults arises, I believe, from fear; the *custodi* frequently showing an unwillingness to enter them. I would instance those beneath the Jesuits' church at Innsbruck, which I did reach, after much trouble in allaying the fears of their keeper, who, however, totally refused to leave me there for an hour, stating 'the Jesuits were around me.' In some places the officials are forbidden to allow copying, as in the Imperial vaults in the Capuchin Church at Vienna; a rich store for some future antiquary. My letter has already reached a greater length than I originally intended; so I will only say, in conclusion, that any one who desires to pursue this study must not forget to furnish himself with candles, sponge, and rubber, which are almost always requisite.

"Yours, truly,

"FREDERICK D. HARTLAND.

"J. Y. Akerman, Esq., Sec. S.A."

A special Vote of Thanks was given to Mr. Hartland for having presented so valuable a work to the Society.

The Ballot was taken for Richard Stephen Charnock, Esq. who was declared duly elected Fellow.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., V.P. exhibited a massive Ring of copper-gilt set with blue glass. At the angles were the symbols of the four Evangelists in relief; on the hoop was inscribed *PAVLVS PP SECMDVS* (Paulus PapaSecundus). At the sides were two shields; one of them bearing three fleurs-de-lis and ensigned with an open crown, probably the arms of France; the other charged with a lion debruised by a bend, being the arms of the family of Barbo of Venice, to which Paul II. belonged. In the upper part of this shield was a small papal tiara, which might have been placed there for want of room above, or might have been adopted by the pope's relation Marco Barbo, made by him a cardinal in 1464, and who died 1490. The date of the ring is at any rate fixed by the inscription to the duration of the pontificate of Paul II. from 1464 to 1471. Mr. Morgan had received this interesting addition to his collection from Venice. Another ring with the arms of Paul II. is also to be found in his collection, but instead of France it has on it the coat of Arragon or Naples. The exact purpose to which these rings were applied seems hitherto to have baffled archæologists; but the occurrence of the arms of France and Naples in conjunction with the papal coat, had induced Mr. Morgan to think that these rings had been given to ambassadors or messengers as tokens of

their mission. For notices of similar rings see *Archæological Journal*, vol. xiv. p. 177.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. Secretary, by permission of the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Oxford, exhibited a remarkably fine collection of Anglo-Saxon relics, obtained by him from the ancient cemetery at Brighthampton, in the autumn of the present year, and read a report on this his second excavation at that place. Many remains of mortuary urns were discovered, and upwards of forty graves were explored. The most remarkable interment was that of a man whose skeleton measured seven feet. A sword lay by the left side, the pommel under the arm-pit, and the left hand resting on the blade. Near the hilt was discovered a large amber bead, probably the ornament of the sword-knot. The chape of the scabbard was of bronze, ornamented with figures of animals in gold. On the right side of the head was a small spear, and above the left shoulder a bucket, similar to those sometimes found in Anglo-Saxon graves, but apparently more ornamented than usual. In the grave of a woman were found a number of relics, among which may be mentioned a pair of bronze fibulæ, gilt on the inside, a knife in a silver ornamented sheath, a number of beads, ten Roman silver coins, a spindle-whirl of quartz crystal, an ivory ring resembling an armilla, formed of elephant ivory, and a silver finger ring. Mr. Akerman remarked that the discovery of mortuary urns in this cemetery affords satisfactory proof that an Anglo-Saxon family had settled in this spot at an early period. The number of swords discovered is worthy of special observation. It has been supposed that, owing to the Anglo-Saxon swords being made of finely tempered steel, but few of them have been preserved, but this is at variance with the experience of all who have been engaged in these researches. An attentive study of the laws and institutions of the Anglo-Saxons leads to a different conclusion. The comparative rarity of swords is in reality referable to the fact that it was not the ordinary weapon of a man under the rank of a thane. This is clearly apparent in Canute's Law of Heriots. Of the 750 graves explored by Brian Faussett, in the county of Kent, fifteen only yielded swords. At Little Wilbraham, in Cambridgeshire, four swords only were obtained from 188 graves. Not one example of this weapon was found in upwards of sixty graves at Harnham, in South Wiltshire, explored by Mr. Akerman four years since. Now at Brighthampton we have four swords (including the one found there twenty years ago) in less than sixty graves. With such evidence we may conclude that a Saxon family settled here, and that in the name of the village we have, though in a corrupt form, that of the Saxon chief or head of such family, Brighthelm, the number of swords indicating the number of males above the rank of ceorl. The occurrence of three spindle-whirls, two of them formed of crystal and the third of glass, are significant proofs of the sex of the occupants of the graves, if other indications were wanting. In two cases opportunities were afforded for observing the manner in which fibulæ of the long form were worn; namely, with the heads downwards. In this way they appear on the dresses represented on consular diptychs. Two graves were remarkable for containing each of them only an urn of black pottery, ornamented with characteristic markings, and of neat workmanship.

A plan of the locality, showing the situation of the graves, was contributed by Mr. Stephen Stone, whose assistance throughout these excavations was duly acknowledged.

The Report was followed by the remarks of Professor Quekett on two of the crania, the amber beads, fragments of wood, linen, &c., and also on the hand and sternum of the gigantic chief with the ornamented sword, by which it appeared that his stature must have been not less than seven feet.

On the question being asked as to the destination of these relics, the Secretary replied that they would be added to the collection obtained by him last year, and now deposited in the Ashmolean Museum; an announcement which was received with a murmur of dissatisfaction, and an expression of regret that they would not find a place in the British Museum. Mr. Akerman said, that on a former occasion he had offered to the trustees of the British Museum the collection of Anglo-Saxon remains, discovered by him at Filkins and at Broughton, at less than the cost of the excavation, but the offer was refused. They were subsequently ceded to Mr. Joseph Mayer, who gladly reimbursed the whole cost.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, December 2nd, 1858.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the respective donors:—

From the Author.

Tokens issued in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries in Yorkshire; also the Seals of the Corporations in that County. By William Boyne, F.S.A. 4to. Headingly, 1858. Privately printed.

From the Editor, S. C. Hall, Esq. F.S.A.

The Royal Gallery of Art. Part 34. Folio. London, 1858.

From the Hon. Judge C. H. Warren, of Boston, U.S. Presented through Wm. Durrant Cooper, Esq. F.S.A.

History of Plymouth Plantation. By William Bradford, Printed for the Massachusetts Historical Society. 8vo. Boston. 1856.

From the Author.

Solemnia Anniversaria in Gymnasio Regio Onoldino, A.D. 1857, rite celebranda, indicet Joan. Ludov. Friedr. Krauss. 4to.

Richard Stephen Charnock, Esq., recently elected, was admitted Fellow.

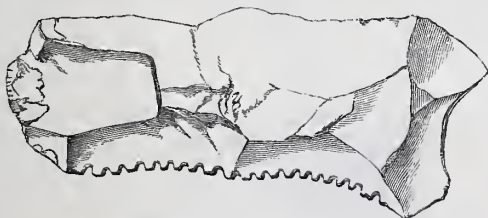
VALENTINE H. LABROW, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the silver matrix of a Seal which had been once set with an intaglio. On the silver rim was inscribed SIGIL' VILELMI DE HEIGAM. It is said to have been found

near Chichester, and to have been set with a cornelian representing a seated figure.

The Rev. ALFRED DECK exhibited, through W. M. Wylie, Esq., F.S.A., a curious example of needlework ($5\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.) interspersed with minute pearls. It represented Herodias delivering the head of John the Baptist to her mother, Herod standing by: the figures appeared to be in the costume of the reign of Charles I. At the top was a loop for suspension.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq., Secretary, exhibited a Flint Implement with a serrated edge, accompanied by the following observations:—

“While engaged in the exploration of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Brighthampton, the workman came upon one of those pits which appeared to have been excavated by the primitive inhabitants of the district, and which have formed the subject of more than one communication to our Society by Mr. Stephen Stone (see Proceedings, vol. iv. p. 97, and p. 215.) Among the loose earth and sand then thrown out, were a quantity of animal bones, and the object represented in the accompanying woodcut:



Flint Saw, Brighthampton, Oxon.

It is a flake of flint, two inches long by three quarters wide. One of its edges is serrated in a very neat and regular manner. This object is interesting, not only from its being a rare example of the kind, but also from the circumstance of its discovery, which renders its genuineness beyond suspicion. Such a relic is the more valuable to the archæologist, as, notwithstanding the recent exposure of the manufacture of spurious implements in flint and stone, this nefarious trade still continues to thrive. For a proof of this assertion, I need only refer to the flint arrow-heads which Professor Tennant has been good enough to exhibit.”

PROFESSOR TENNANT, in illustration of the remarks made by the Secretary, exhibited twelve arrow-heads of flint which he had purchased from a man who assured him that they were dug up in the country, but which were no doubt modern fabrications. They were similar in character to the arrow-heads manufactured in Yorkshire, and to which the attention of archæologists has been called on several occasions.

B. WILMER, Esq., Local Secretary for Normandy, exhibited, through W. M. Wylie, Esq., F.S.A., drawings of various Roman and Merovin-

gian antiquities found in France. This exhibition was accompanied by the following letter addressed by Mr. Wylie to the Secretary :—

“ We are again indebted to the zeal and kindness of our valuable local secretary for Normandy, Mr. Wilmer, for the drawings I now have the pleasure of transmitting for exhibition, on which I will, with your permission, add a few explanatory remarks.

“ You will probably have seen some account of the recent researches of our colleague, the Abbé Cochet, in a vast Gallo-Roman cemetery at Barentin, in Normandy, close to the Havre railway.

“ This cemetery, like so many others, was accidentally discovered by the labourers engaged in grubbing up a wood. It belongs to the Upper Empire period, and the interments appear to be purely those of the age of burning. Their number is extraordinary, as will be gathered from the fact that in the very limited space opened by M. Cochet, about 90 feet long by 30 wide, he met with no less than 230 urns and sepulchral vessels of glass and pottery.



Glass Bottle found at Barentin, in Normandy. Full size.

“ Of such of these varied vessels as seemed the most interesting, Mr. Wilmer now furnishes us with coloured drawings, which tell their own tale. One of the glass vessels (see woodcut) is of a type which has not, as far as I am aware, occurred in this country; its body being formed like a small barrel. It is not, however, unusual on the other side of the

channel, as may be seen on referring to Cochet's Normandie Souterraine, pl. i. fig. 43; ii. fig. 19, &c. It is only necessary to allude to the *dolia*, of which not fewer than thirteen were found. In the ample cavities of these huge earthen vessels—rude amphoræ, in fact—it is not uncommon to find the cinerary urn and other sepulchral vases deposited, as in a coffin, for better protection from the superincumbent earth.* The common dimensions of these huge jars seem to be about 24 inches in height by 20 inches in their greatest diameter. Nor was the application of such vessels to funereal purposes confined to the Romans. They have been found in the plains of Troy, in Thrace, and in Greece, sometimes even of a far larger size. In the tombs of Kertch, Dr. Macpherson speaks of finding the skeletons of children deposited in amphoræ; † while excavations near Balaklava revealed others so large as to admit with perfect ease the body of a tall man. Skeletons, in fact, were still found within them, ‡ which would go far towards explaining a somewhat obscure passage in Pliny. In his chapter on pottery he speaks of its employment for sepulchral purposes in the words “Quin et defunctos sese multi fictilibus solis condi maluere.” § *Solis* has been translated by “coffins,” such probably as Mr. Layard's Eastern researches brought to light, of a glazed pottery, and of which examples may be seen in the British Museum. It is in this sense very probably that Quintus Curtius uses the word, when speaking of the interment of Cyrus:—“Solum in quo corpus jacebat velavit.” Lib. x. c. i. xxxii. The difficulty, however, is that nothing similar of the Roman period seems to have been discovered in France or Italy. But *solum* also bears the meaning of a large jar or amphora, which would be satisfactory. There is, however, a reading, though not a usual one, of *doliis* for *solis*, of which modern French antiquaries || have taken advantage to explain the passage as referring to these *dolia*, or jars, found at Barentin and other places. Now, Pliny's words certainly appear to refer to inhumation, following them up as he does with an allusion to barrow interment in the midst of leaves of myrtle, olive, and poplar. ¶ It would be difficult to suppose them spoken of cremation interment, where they would only fitly apply to the small urn in which the ashes were deposited. In England large *dolia*, such as the one from Barentin, have been found on several occasions: one discovered at Lincoln is engraved in Archæologia, XII. pl. xiv.; another at Southfleet, in Kent, in Archæologia, XIV. pl. vi.; a third was found at Stratford-le-Bow, and is preserved in the British Museum.** In all these instances the neck of the vessel has been knocked off to admit of the urn being placed within.

“In the sculptured mass above the portals of the Cathedrals of Autun, Rheims, and Amiens, †† representing the Last Judgment, the

* La Normandie Souterraine, pp. 143, 154.

† Antiquities of Kertch, p. 93.

‡ Illustrated London News, 26 April, 1856, p. 451.

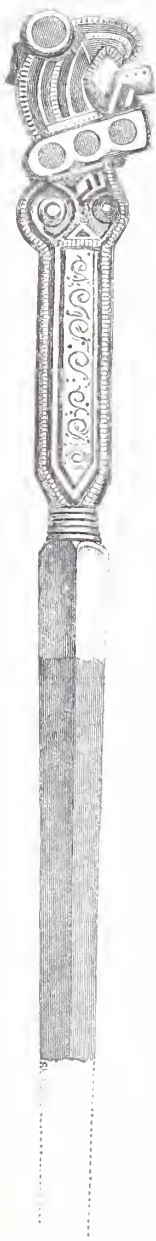
§ Plin. Hist. Nat. l. xxxv. c. 46.

|| Deville. Notice sur quelques doliums antiques. Cochet, De la Coutume d'inhumér les hommes dans des tonneaux en terre cuite, 1857.

¶ See Archæologia, vol. XII. p. 110.

** See also Archæological Journal, vol. x. p. 7.

†† Murcier. Sépultures Chrétiennes, p. 31.



Merovingian Hair-pin,
Marsaille, near Beauvais.
Full size.

mediæval artists have portrayed, among other resurrection-groups, figures rising from great jars, or *dolia*, with hands imploringly raised to the Great Judge. The primary object of the sculptor was, no doubt, to impress the belief that all mankind, Christian and Heathen, must appear at the last day,

Lacrymosa dies illa
Qua resurget ex favillâ
Judicandus homo reus;

and the above figure was probably meant to represent cremation, that is, indisputably heathen interments.

"The fibulæ from Lillebonne present some fresh and interesting varieties of this article of Roman dress; and evidently of the same class is the fibula among the relics described as from the tomb of Childeric. Nor is there any reason why a Roman fibula should not occur with Merovingian remains at this early period. The triangular-shaped beads are very rare.

"The discovery of the tomb of the Merovingian prince Childeric, father of Clovis, in the church of St. Brice, Tournay, May 27, 1653, as well as the record made at the time by the physician Chiflet,* to whose zeal we are not only indebted for all we know of the matter, but also for the preservation of no small portion of the relics, and the arguments adduced for and against the attribution to the Merovingian prince, are all well known to the antiquary. In France the authenticity of the relics is scrupulously believed, and they are carefully preserved in an apartment in the Louvre, which, from its dedication to the archæology of the French dynasties, is designated 'Le Musée des Souverains.'

"It must, however, be explained, that the relics represented in the drawing were not found on the occasion just referred to, but during some fresh researches made in this present year on the site of Childeric's grave. They came into the Abbé Cochet's possession while engaged on his new edition of the *Anastasis Childerici*.

"The hair-pin, which Mr. Wilmer's drawing enables us so perfectly to realise, is one of the most choice and pure specimens of early Merovingian art which has yet come before us. This ornament was found at Marsaille, near Beauvais, a part of the country which has proved very rich in Merovingian remains. It is of silver gilt, and chased in a far more pure style than we often see in these efforts of the Mero-

* *Anastasis Childerici*. Autwerp, 1654.

vingian goldsmiths. It is surmounted by a falcon's head—the favourite device of the period—the eye of the bird being represented by a garnet. The collar below the neck is also enriched with a similar setting.

“There was something in these conventional zoomorphic representations which must have been peculiarly acceptable to the early Teutonic taste. The Anglo-Saxons seem perhaps to have cared less for them than the continental tribes; but the museums of France and Germany abound in such works of art. Even the reliques of the Northern warriors who found a last resting-place in the sepulchres of Kertch,* bear a similar ornamentation.

“Hair-pins of analogous designs have been found at Douvrend and at Envermeu. These are figured in *La Normandie Souterraine*, Plates xii. and xviii. Unfortunately, the absence of colour and indifference of execution render it difficult to form a correct idea of the real merit of the work so portrayed.

“The last drawing which remains to be noticed is perhaps the most interesting of all. It represents one of a pair of circular fibulæ found in a Merovingian tomb at Sigy, near Neufchâtel, by the Abbé Cochet. In size and construction they precisely resemble a pair I found some years since in the graves at Fairford.† The type is by no means a common one, and I believe this is the first example met with in France. The form is concave. The surface seems to have been spread with a



Merovingian Fibula, Sigy, near Neufchâtel. Full size.

layer of some kind of composition to serve as a bed for a very thin plate of gold leaf, worked over with rich ornamented devices. This, as will be seen from the side view, is protected by a narrow rim attached to the edge of the fibulæ, and differing therefore from the so-called dish, or saucer-shaped fibulæ, which are cast whole, and gilt on the solid metal.

* Antiquities of Kertch, Pl. V.

† Fairford Graves, p. 12, Pl. III. fig. 4.

The back is tinned, or silvered, and has the usual acus attached. This description of fibulæ is invariably found much injured, owing, as I apprehend, to the decomposition of the material on which the gold leaf was laid. The embossed design I conceive to represent the trident, a very old retractile weapon of the Goths, known to us at present only through the pages of an old Latin poem.* The mode of using the trident is given with so much spirit, that I will quote it at full :

At nonus pugnae Helmnod successit, et ipse
 Incertum triplici gestabat fune tridentem,
 Quem post terga quidem stantes socii tenuerunt ;
 Consiliumque fuit, dum cuspes missa sederet
 In clypeo, cuncti pariter traxisse student ;
 Ut vel sic hominem dejecissent furibundum,
 Atque sub hâc certum sibi spe posuere triumphum.
 Nec mora : Dux, totas fundens in brachia vires,
 Misit in adversum magna cum voce tridentem,
 Et dicens, ' Finis ferro tibi, calve, sub isto ;'
 Qui ventos penetrans jaculorum more coruscat,
 Quod genus aspidis ex alta sese arbore, tanto
 Turbine demittit, quo cuncta obstantia vincat.
 Quid moror ? Umbonem scindit, peltâque resultat.
 Clamorem Franci tollunt, saltusque resultant ;
 Obuixique trahunt restim simul atque vicissim.

" Here we have a further confirmation of what is already known to us of a main principle of Teutonic warfare. The warrior's defensive armour then consisted of little more than his buckler, which it was therefore the first aim of his antagonist to destroy.† For this purpose the Teuton youth were taught to hurl the mighty francisca,‡ or bury the barbs of the slight angon, or weightier trident, in the linden shield of the foeman.

" Our scanty knowledge of the continental museums does not at present allow us to refer to examples of the trident ; but such must undoubtedly exist. Till very lately we had no positive evidence of the existence of the *angon* of Agathias,§ or the *lancea uncata* of Sidonius Apollinaris,|| examples of both of which historical weapons have since been frequently observed."

W. M. WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a Translation of a Memoir which had been transmitted to him by the Abbé Cochet, Hon. F.S.A. on which he addressed the following observations to the Secretary.

" MY DEAR SIR,

" I send you a translation of the Abbé Cochet's Notes on the Researches in the Cemetery of the ancient Lazar House at Bernay, conducted by M. Metayer, curé of that town. The results of these sepulchral explorations seem to me the most remarkable of any of the Christian period which have yet come before us, and will, I hope, interest many of the Members of our Society.

* De Prima Expeditione Attilæ regis Hunnorum in Gallias ; ac de rebus gestis Waltharii Aquitanorum Principis. Carmen epicum Sæculi vi. Edidit F. C. J. Fischer. 1780.

† Procopius de Bell. Gotb. L. 2, C. 25.

‡ Sidon. Apollinaris, Carmen v. Panegyricus Majoriano, line 246.

§ Agathias, L. 11, C. 5 ; Archæologia, Vols. XXXIV. p. 178 ; XXXV. p. 50.

|| Epist. L. iv. xx. ad Domnitium ; Archæologia, Vol. XXXV. p. 51.

"I shall be glad to hear the general opinion expressed on the presence in these graves of the animal remains, the shells, and the coloured glass, which would appear to have been purposely interred there with the dead.

"I am myself tempted to look on these facts as strongly indicative of the existence of old heathen traditions, still lingering on when heathenism itself was extinct, and only observed by one superstitious generation because they had been so by the preceding.

"For the presence of so many coins in Christian graves, it is to be hoped more satisfactory reasons may be assigned than the *nautilus*, which M. Cochet so properly rejects. Copper coins occasionally occur in English graves, and are attributed to an old custom of the peasantry of laying them on the eyes of the dead. The coins found at Bernay are, however, too numerous to be thus accounted for, and another solution must be sought.

"When we consider the class of people here interred—poor hospital patients, and poor attendant monks—and that, from the presence of other objects in the graves, some persons at least, not to say all, must have been interred in their daily dress; I do not see any difficulty in assuming these coins to have been little hoards secreted and sewn up by paupers in their dress. Scott puts an allusion to just such a custom in the mouth of his old gaberlunzieman, Edie Ochiltree.

"A very recent communication, however, from M. Cochet on this subject, since I made the inclosed translation, would lead us to think the custom of interring money with the dead was not unusual, nor deemed superstitious. The Abbé states that, when the grave of St. Francis of Assisi, interred in 1226, was opened in 1818, eight silver coins of the 12th century were found deposited with the remains.

"As to the circumstance of burial without coffins, such may have been a frequent and sensible custom of the period. Hearne indeed states that such a custom was common enough in England down to the time of Elizabeth.

"Sincerely yours,

"W. M. WYLIE"

The Abbé Cochet's Memoir on the excavations conducted by M. Metayer in the ancient cemetery of the Madeleine de Bernay (Dep. de l'Eure,) will appear at length in the *Archæologia*. The operations in question were commenced in February, 1858; the ground examined was of limited extent, being little more than 81 feet in length, and 32 in breadth. This space was inclosed by massive walls, probably those of an ancient chapel. The inclosure was divided into three portions of unequal dimensions, and contained about 86 interments. The bodies lay east and west, and had been chiefly deposited separately, but in most cases without coffins; each had a block of flint as a pillow; underneath them had been placed a layer of lime, and above a thick layer of charcoal. Near some of the remains were found the bones of fowls and animals, which M. Metayer considers to have been placed there purposely. A few iron keys, a pair of shears, and three knives were also found. In nearly every interment one or more earthen vessels had been deposited, of which no less than 140 or 150 were

brought to light; almost all these vessels had been pierced with holes, and showed marks of charcoal within them. The earthenware of which they were made was such as was in use during the 13th and 14th centuries, to which period the Abbé Cochet was disposed to attribute them. M. Metayer likewise discovered 86 coins; some of them fragments of coins purposely cut in half. Of these coins 7 belong to the 13th century, the earliest being one of Louis VIII.; 22 to the 14th century; 21 to the 15th century; 9 to the 16th; and 4 to the 17th; the latest being a liard of Louis XIV., of the year 1657. The age of the earliest coin coincides with an ancient charter which carries the date of the foundation or restoration of the Madeleine de Bernay to the year 1225. The cemetery at Bernay is the third Lazar cemetery which has been examined in Normandy. In 1842 the Abbé Lecomte explored a cemetery on the site of the hospital of S. Cathald near Derchigny, and in 1851 M. Charma excavated another at the Catillon, in the Arrondissement of Caen, but neither of these cemeteries furnished so much to illustrate the usages of the Middle Ages as that of the Madeleine at Bernay.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, December 9th, 1858.

SIR JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective Donors:

From the Author.	Observations on Glass and Enamel. By Augustus W. Franks, M.A., Dir. S.A. Extracted from "The Art Treasures of the United Kingdom." Folio. 1858.
From the Author.	Notice sur une pierre gravée représentant Marcia. Par M. Ch. Lenormant. 8vo. Paris, 1857.
From the Author.	Lettre à M. Alfred Darcel sur les Inscriptions de la Chapelle-Saint-Eloi et les Graffiti de la Gaule. Par François Lenormant. 8vo. Paris, 1858.
From the Zoological Society.	1. Transactions. Vol. IV. Part 5. 8vo. London, 1858. 2. Proceedings. Nos. 363 to 369. 8vo. London, 1858.
From the Author.	The History of Wales, from the Earliest Times to its Final Incorporation with the Kingdom of England. By B. B. Woodward, B.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1852.

The Ballot was taken severally for William Henry Black, Esq., Stephen Stone, Esq., Alexander Macmillan, Esq., and Richard Nicholson, Esq., who were declared duly elected Fellows.

JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited and presented an Act of Parliament relating to the Militia, dated 28th January, 1650.

CHARLES READ, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a variety of objects formed of lead, consisting of Flasks and Medallions, which had been stated to have been found in the Thames at Woolwich Reach. Great doubts were expressed as to the genuineness of these articles.

JOHN WILKINSON, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited three remarkable specimens of antiquities from Mexico, which had been obtained in that country by Percy Doyle, Esq. late H.M. Minister there. They were : 1. A horseshoe-shaped object carved in a green material resembling jade, and covered with monsters in relief ; it is supposed to have been used as a collar, in which to place the heads of human victims when sacrificed. 2. A jade Idol. 3. A Mask formed of red stone, with various symbols carved on the inner surface. All these specimens were discovered at Palenque.*

J. H. PARKER, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an extensive series of Tracings from Wall Paintings, which had been discovered during recent repairs in Chalgrove Church, Oxfordshire.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. Director, gave an account of a recent exploration of an ancient pit at Dunbury Hill, near Nether Wallop, Hampshire, and exhibited some fragments of Pottery discovered on the occasion :

"Having been invited by the Rev. Walter Blunt, of Wallop House, near Stockbridge, to examine an ancient pit which had been recently brought to light within the camp on Danebury Hill, I proceeded thither on the 29th of November. This hill, which is called on the Ordnance map Deanbury, is known to older writers as Dunbury. It is one of several rounded eminences of chalk which occur among the plains of the north-west of Hampshire, and which have all been more or less fortified. It is situated at the north end of the Stockbridge racecourse, which slopes away from its foot. The entire summit is formed into a circular camp, inclosing no less than 12 acres, and surrounded by a range of deep fosses and mounds ; on the western approach there appear to be outworks. The whole forms a fortified camp of great size, which, before the use of artillery, must have been very strong. Gough, in his additions to Camden, speaks of this camp as Roman ; and the inner area is represented in his map as quadrangular, which certainly does not agree with its present condition.

"The pit which was the object of my search was discovered by the gamekeeper in digging out rabbits within the southern half of the inclosure, and the mouth had been uncovered previous to my arrival ; on proceeding with the digging we found a cylindrical shaft sunk in the chalk, about 8 feet deep, and 4 feet 10 inches in diameter. The shaft was carefully made, and the bottom perfectly flat ; it was filled up with a mixture of chalk and earth, among which occurred one or two large

* These objects have since been disposed of by auction, and two of them, Nos. 1 and 3, have passed into the collection of Henry Christy, Esq.

flints; interspersed in the earth were found a few bones and fragments of pottery. The bones appear to be various parts of a small ox, probably *Bos longifrons*, and portions of the skulls and bones of goats or kids, both of them animals indigenous to this country. The pottery differs from that of the British tumuli and also from Roman ware. It is coarse and dark in colour; one of the fragments must have belonged to a very large vessel, not less than 2 feet in diameter. No object in metal was discovered. Previously, at least two other pits were brought to light, and I was informed that when the surface of the inclosure was trenched to plant the fir trees with which it is now covered many antiquities and coins were found, now unfortunately dispersed. About 1845 some anvils and hammers of iron were discovered near the inner rampart, and are now preserved in the Hampshire Museum at Winchester. Shortly afterwards a bone comb was found at no great distance from the same spot, and presented by Mrs. Blunt to the British Museum. It is formed of a flat bone, toothed at its wider end, and terminating in a square at the other. Similar combs have been discovered on several occasions in this country and in Scotland, and have been attributed to a late British origin. One was found some years since at Stanwick, in Yorkshire; another at Spettisbury, near Blandford, in Dorsetshire (Proceedings, vol. iv. p. 190); and a portion of a comb of similar form was discovered by Mr. Farrer in the Orkneys (Proceedings, vol. iv. p. 173).

"In one of the fosses a silver British coin was found, which is now in the British Museum; it resembles one figured in Hawkins' English Silver Coins (Pl. I. fig. 5).

"Pits of a similar nature to those in the camp at Danebury have been found on several occasions, especially in the neighbourhood of Roman stations; no satisfactory explanation of their uses or origin has been hitherto given, and it is not improbable that they may have varied in different places. Some have looked upon them as sepulchral, others as receptacles for corn, others as rubbish pits, or cesspools. In 1847 Mr. H. W. Diamond, F.S.A., explored some pits of this kind at Ewell in Surrey, an account of which has appeared in *Archæologia*, Vol. XXXII. p. 451. Numerous remains of the same kind have also been found at Chesterford in Essex during the excavations carried on by the Hon. R. C. Neville (see *Archæological Journal*, vol. xii. p. 109); and in one of them was found the very remarkable assortment of iron implements and tools, which is described in *Archæological Journal*, vol. xiii. p. 1.

"The very unfavourable state of the weather prevented any further excavations, but I trust that my visit will lead to a careful survey being made of this interesting spot, and that I may be able at some future time to accept Mr. Blunt's kind proposal to make researches there on a more extended scale."

E. G. SQUIER, Esq. Hon. F.S.A. laid before the Society proof facsimiles of a number of historical Mexican MSS. or paintings, being part of a work in preparation by M. Aubin and himself, on the Nature and Use of the Systems of Representation of the Aboriginal Nations of Mexico and Central America. Four of the five paintings exhibited by

Mr. Squier had belonged to the collection of Boturini, and were supposed to have been lost when the latter was expelled from Mexico in 1740. They were recovered by M. Aubin, and, in connection with others gathered by him during a residence of eighteen years in Mexico, constitute by far the largest and most valuable collection of Mexican MSS. in existence. Mr. Squier explained that most of the MSS. to be found in libraries are mere ritual calendars, and have been preserved for their striking and often fantastic designs and brilliant colours, while the more valuable historical documents have been scattered and lost. The latter, although always very compendious, are nevertheless accurate and reliable, as is demonstrable from the conformity of known dates and the concurrence of known events with those which they record. Some are not chronological; that is to say, give no dates, but only the order and sequence of events. In illustration of this class Mr. Squier called attention to a Chronicle of the Principalities and Kings of Acolhuacan, being a copy in fac-simile of one catalogued by Boturini, and described by him in his *Idea de Una Historia General de la America Septentrional, etc.*, as follows:—"§ iii. No. 3, MS. on prepared skin, representing the genealogy of the Chichimeque emperors, from Ilotzin to the last king Ixtlilxochitzin, and containing several paragraphs in Nahuatt or Mexican."

Besides the relative questions of the Acolhuacan principalities, it sets forth the journeyings of the Chichimeques, how they lived on wild beasts and serpents, dressing in skins, and how afterwards, by their association with the Talhuatecas, or Toltecs, who survived the wreck of their empire on the plains of Anahuac, they became instructed in agriculture and the useful and ornamental arts. It gives the names in order of the Acolhuacan kings, and their alliances of blood and policy, until the fusion of the principalities in the kingdom of Tezcucan, the succession of the Tezcucan monarchs, &c. But it does not give dates, and in this respect is less valuable than the chronological MSS. As an example of the latter, Mr. Squier exhibited the copy of a MS. or painting, 22 feet long, on paper of the *maguery*, which also belonged to Boturini, and is described by him, § iii. No. 4. It embraces the synchronous annals, year by year, of the towns or principalities of Tepechpan (the Tepanecas), and Mexico (the Aztecas). It commences with the year 1298, and comes down to the conquest. It is extended, by a ruder and later hand, after the conquest to 1596, thus covering a period of 300 years. It gives in parallel lines the leading events in the history of the Tepanecas and Mexicans, with the dates of their occurrence, down to the fusion of the two nations and the foundation of the Mexican empire; thence it relates exclusively to the latter. Wars, pestilences, famines, earthquakes, the births, marriages and deaths of kings, treaties, alliances, &c. are represented in their order, and under their respective dates.

Mr. Squier also exhibited a still more extended document, equal to 100 octavo pages, giving the history of the Mexicans, year by year, from the departure from Aztlan to the conquest, largely annotated in Mexican, by Mexicans writing immediately after the conquest in their own language, but in the Spanish character. This is one of the historical documents presented to Cortez by the Mexican chroniclers, and bears his endorsement as "*Marques de la Valle Viney*," and the date

1539. It is the fullest and by far the most accurate aboriginal American document now known, with the possible exception of the so-called "Dresden MS.," which, however, appears to be of a religious rather than historical character. Mr. Squier concluded with a brief exposition of the nature and powers of the Mexican system of representation, and of its application by the early Spanish ecclesiastics in teaching the mysteries of religion; thus sufficiently explaining the analogies and their origin, which some zealous but uncritical writers had discovered between the Mosaic and Mexican records. He distinguished widely between the system of representation used by the Mexicans, and that used by the more advanced Central American nations, who attained to a nearly perfect hieroglyphical system, essentially phonetic, and to which he believed the languages now spoken by the Indians of that country, of which the Maya might be taken as an example, bears the same relation that the Coptic was found to sustain to the hieroglyphics of Egypt.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, 16th December, 1858.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Present to the Library was announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :

From the United Service Institution. *The Journal*. No. 7, vol. 2. 8vo. London, 1858.

Alexander Macmillan, Esq. recently elected, was admitted Fellow.

The Ballot was taken for William Harley Bayley, Esq. who was declared duly elected Fellow.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an impression from the Brass Matrix of a Seal found near Amberley Castle, in Sussex. It showed an achievement, viz. On a bend a mullet; crest, a plume of five feathers; supporters, two wild men or wodehouses; round the rim the inscription—"S. tēhan garnon."

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. Director, exhibited a bronze Spear-head, $16\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, with leaf-shaped blade, and rivet-holes in the shaft, recently found in the Thames, near Battersea.

B. LE VAUDREY, Esq. in a letter addressed to the Secretary, gave an account of some discoveries of Roman remains found at Kinderton, in Cheshire, which is considered to be the station *Condate* of the Roman Itineraries:—

"I take the liberty of forwarding to you with this a drawing showing the site of the Roman Camp here, as well as a sketch of some bricks recently discovered near it.

"From the notices of the Camp, by Whitaker, Ormerod, and in the *Journal of the Archæological Society of Cheshire*, vol. i. p. 41, and from more modern researches, there seems to be no doubt that this is the *Condate* of Antoninus.

"You will see from the plan where Samian ware and other pottery, &c. has been found, showing that an extensive surface must have been occupied together with the camp.

"The first of the bricks was found in August, 1838, about three miles hence, in Tatton, near the line of a Roman road converging on this station. The account given to me of the discovery of this and others, by a gentleman who was on the spot a few days after, was as follows:—'Some men discovered, in working a sandhole, some brick-work, which they took down, and found a hole (horizontal) about eight feet long, and high enough for a person to creep up. Along the bottom was a streak of very fine powder like snuff, about six inches wide. The bricks were made of clay mixed with straw, variously and oddly shaped. The men entirely destroyed the structure.' Mrs. Percival, on whose land they were found, had them, and she gave the one mentioned above to my informant, and which I now have. It is $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and tapers slightly towards one end

"The other seven bricks were found on excavating for the meter at the gas-works in 1854. Three of them resemble the specimen last described, but the remainder are of a much smaller size and still more irregular in form. This excavation was thirteen feet deep by thirty feet diameter. For about ten feet of the depth, the soil was a loose, dark mould, containing fragments of bones, wood, charcoal, Roman pottery, part of a quern, and quantities of fragments of bricks; but scarcely any two were of exactly the same size or shape (*i.e.* the bricks of which they were portions). They appear to have been formed by hand and not made in a mould. One has a slight moulding down the sides of the angles. They are all a mixture of clay and chaff (or cut straw), and only partially burned. There was nothing in the position in which those at the gas-works were found to indicate their use; the entire excavation appeared to be nothing but an accumulation of rubbish on what had been originally an old brine-well, supposed to be Roman. I have never heard of any foundations of Roman buildings having been found here, except near one spot; but of these I can get no reliable particulars, as there is no one now living who saw them.

"I should observe that the locality has been very little explored, Within the last few years I have been at the opening of small holes dug at random, at the spots noted on the drawing. No means beyond this have been taken to ascertain whether traces of any buildings exist.

"An inclosure within my own grounds contains, at a depth of about three feet, traces of Roman remains nearly all over it (*i.e.* charcoal, bones, Samian ware, and a great variety of other pottery, in fragments—pieces of querns, fibulæ, &c.); this I found out on draining the land a few years ago. The canal and the river Croco, you will observe, run parallel. The canal was cut about a century ago, and the course of the Croco then altered to what it now is. I mention this, as it is very probable that what was thrown out of the meter-hole had been originally thrown into it on making the canal or the new course of

the Croco. Tradition says that when the canal was cut many Roman relics were found."

The DIRECTOR stated that the bricks, of which drawings had been forwarded by Mr. Le Vaudrey, appeared to him to belong to a class of antiquities which had somewhat perplexed Archæologists, and which were now usually denominated *hand-bricks*, from their showing frequently the marks of the fingers of the workmen. They have been found in the Channel Islands and in Lincolnshire, with specimens of pottery, the age of which is uncertain (see Archæological Journal, vol. vii. p. 70, 175.) A relic of the same kind found at Oundle, in Northamptonshire, near the remains of Roman potteries, was presented to the British Museum in 1854, by Mr. Beale. It is an irregularly formed prism, tapering at both ends, and fifteen inches long. The purpose for which these bricks appear to have been made is that of supporting earthenware vessels while baking, the straw being introduced to render them light, in the same way that small pieces of potatoes are mingled with the clay in making light bricks at Bellingham near Berlin.*

W. F. WAKEMAN, Esq. communicated through J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A. a description and plan of an ancient Irish building in a garden at Lough Crew, co. Meath. This ancient dwelling-place, which was entirely subterranean, was unconnected with any castle or fort, and consisted of two circular chambers, one of them eighteen and the other twelve feet in diameter, connected by a passage about fifty feet in length at right angles to which was another passage about thirty-seven feet long. The whole structure was composed of small field-stones, laid as usual without any mortar. The walls of the passages were sloping, being three feet four inches wide at the bottom, and only two feet three inches at the top; their height was about three feet eight inches; the top was formed of large flat stones resting on the walls. The larger chamber had a well-developed flue, a peculiarity which Mr. Wakeman had not remarked in any other building of the same description. He considered the relic in question the finest example of its class which had come under his notice. For a memoir on some ancient habitations of any analogous kind situated to the west of Dingle, co. Kerry, see Archæological Journal, vol. xv. p. 1.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. Director, made some observations on the various frauds which have been practised in forging or falsifying works of art and antiquity, and exhibited several specimens of such forgeries.

"The exhibition of some leaden objects at our last meeting gave rise to observations on the system of counterfeiting ancient works of art, to the detriment of archæological science, and the discouragement of many from pursuing the study of antiquities. I have therefore thought that it might be acceptable to the Fellows of the Society to have an opportunity of examining a few specimens of such counterfeits, and of hearing a few observations on the subject.

"The forging of flint arrow-heads has been brought before the Society on two former occasions,† and has likewise been noticed in

* Brongniart, i. 361.

† Proceedings, vol. iv. p. 5 and 233.

the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xiii. pp. 85, 104, and 411. The modern arrow-heads appear to have been manufactured in Yorkshire, though itinerants have offered them for sale in other parts of England, and still continue to do so. They are stated to have been made by a man who resides or used to reside at Fylingdales, close to Robin Hood's Bay.* The dusty appearance of the surface is said to be produced by boiling them in mud. The best criterion of the genuineness of arrow-heads and other objects in flint is the state of the surface, as, except under certain rare conditions, the outer coat of the flint becomes oxydised by long contact with the earth. Another fraud has been practised with regard to flints, which I think was first exposed by Mr. Syer Cuming, which consists in obtaining chips of flint from some old manufactories for making gun-flints on the north coast of Kent, and pretending that they were discovered in British urns.† Celts of basalt are said to be manufactured in the North of Ireland, and I have reason to believe that some stone axe-heads, of very peculiar form, have been fabricated in Yorkshire. British urns have been forged in the neighbourhood of Scarborough. The same district has furnished the numerous jet seals which have appeared in various parts of England, and the original type of which is the genuine seal of Osbert de Hilton in the Whitby Museum. We appear to be indebted to Italy for the greater part of the forged matrices of seals in brass which are to be found in curiosity shops. They are, however, simply casts from other matrices, or from ancient impressions of seals; and therefore, although they are worthless as being of modern make, the designs upon them are really old, and perhaps will only reach us through their means.

"Before entering on the question of forgeries of classical antiquities, it may be well to say a few words on a matter relating to our own country, in which the fraud does not rest with the articles themselves, but with the circumstances under which they are stated to have been discovered. The older collectors regarded but little the locality in which, or the circumstances under which, the various relics were found; but this is no longer the case. The numerous local antiquaries who have sprung up since archæology has been more carefully studied, are anxious to obtain antiquities from some particular locality, and are prepared to pay larger prices for them in consequence. Spurious localities are therefore invented, and Greek, Etruscan, Egyptian, and Italian antiquities are palmed off on the unwary as having been found in his native soil. I have been informed by dealers in curiosities that labourers frequently come to their shops and purchase miscellaneous rubbish to be retailed to any stray archæologist who should venture near their work.‡ I remember some years since being shown a modern Abyssinian sandal duly steeped in oil, which purported to have been found in Roman London; and I have seen even Greek vases, which were said to be found in digging the foundations in the city; one of them I strongly suspect to have been recently brought from the Cyrenaica, and another had all the

* *Archæological Journal*, vol. xiii. p. 411.

† *Journal of British Archæological Association*, vol. xiv. p. 94.

‡ For an account of similar frauds see *Journal of British Archæological Association*, vol. ix. p. 89, and vol. xi. p. 72. Much credit is due to Mr. Gunston and Mr. Syer Cuming for having exposed these frauds.

marks of having been through the hands of an Italian restorer of modern times. Such frauds are carried on to a great extent in coins, and the recent works in the city have supplied a profitable outlet for the rubbish of coin sales.

“With regard to foreign antiquities, forgeries of Egyptian remains are not unfrequent, some of them showing considerable skill in their workmanship. Mr. Cuming has recorded in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association* his having seen some scarabæi formed of amethyst which had been manufactured in this country for a foreign market.* Italy has not been behind hand in seeking for fraudulent gain; although its ancient soil teems with remains of the past, the number does not seem to be sufficient to supply the demands of the travellers of all nations who visit it, and accordingly terra-cotta figures, bronzes, vases, gems, &c. appear as required, and are carried home as trophies by the deluded traveller. Such fabrications are of some standing. The clever imitations of Roman coins produced by those famous Paduan artists, Giovanni Cavino and Alessandro Bassiano, are well known,† and in several museums are to be found bronze lacrymatories which, from the inscription upon them, purport to contain the tears of Cæsar’s wife. At the commencement of the last century, several supposititious remains of Christian antiquity appear to have been fabricated, including, as I have been informed by a distinguished foreign archæologist, some of the small pictures formed of gold and glass, made in imitation of those found in the Catacombs, which are so much valued in museums. The imitation of ancient glass vessels seems to be carried on at Naples, and is well exemplified by the specimen on the table, which I am enabled to exhibit by the kindness of a friend; a broken Venetian vase, of remarkably fine form, has been taken, the missing foot supplied by one of terra cotta, and the whole covered with some glutinous matter which serves to fix on the surface decomposed flakes of ancient glass, concealing the fractures and the discrepancy between the body and foot. The wonderful skill with which ancient gems were imitated has caused the comparative neglect under which that interesting branch of archæology has fallen in this country.

“With regard to medieval and cinque-cento works of art, the same fraudulent practices are carried on. In imitating ivory carvings, the forgers have been very industrious, and have practised with considerable success their nefarious trade. There seems to be two distinct schools of fabrication. One, the French, situated, I believe, in the south-east of France, which has confined its attention chiefly to Gothic carvings, several of which I have seen for sale in London. The other school is German, probably not far from the Rhine, and its productions are marked by considerable erudition; it generally imitates Roman or early Romanesque carvings.

“Enamels have been also extensively copied; and I may here remark that specimens, imitating nearly all the different varieties of enamel work, were to be met with in the Manchester Exhibition. The early German and Limoges enamels have been very skilfully imitated, and a very com-

* *Journal of British Archæological Association*, vol. xi. p. 72.

† See a catalogue of their works in “*Cabinet de l’Amateur et de l’Antiquaire*,” tom. i. p. 585. Paris, 1842.

petent judge may be deceived by the practice of restoring, by filling up with enamel, specimens from which the vitreous matter has been decayed or removed by violence. The skill with which the later Limoges enamels have been copied is shown by a trial which has recently taken place in France: according to the statement published in the papers, M. Boissel de Monville, a distinguished collector and a good judge of articles of vertu, and who purchases such things to a large extent for the sons of Baron James Rothschild, had bought for those gentlemen various specimens of Limoges enamels, such as cups, vases, and saltcellars, from one Chalvet, a bookseller, who had taken him to Arles and various other places to see these pretended antiques. It appears that a man named Pierat was the actual fabricator, and had employed Chalvet as his agent. The deception seems to have been very cleverly carried out. The tribunal came to the satisfactory result of condemning Pierat to fifteen months' imprisonment and 1000 francs fine. Italian Majolica has likewise found its imitators—not merely its legitimate imitators, like Minton and the Imperial manufactory at Sevres, but also fraudulent copiers, who seek to give all the imperfections of the old ware, and imitate marks in order to deceive collectors. Some of this ware is made at the manufactory at Doccia, near Florence, where probably was produced the specimen I now exhibit—a plate with a clever sketch of a Satyr's head.

“Similar frauds are daily carried on in porcelain. Much of the fine old blue and white oriental China, which used to adorn our grandmothers' corner cupboard, has been coloured and gilded, to give it a more gay appearance, and the repainting of Dresden and Sevres is very extensively carried on. With regard to Dresden porcelain, it is useful to remember that when the specimens are sent out unpainted a grooved and indelible cut is made at the manufactory across the blue swords, with which the china is marked, so that, in the case of all coloured specimens, the existence of the cut shows that the decoration has been put on elsewhere. Sevres is most cleverly imitated, and *fraudulently* imitated, at some of the English porcelain works, even to copying all the old marks; and I have been told that some of it is exported to the continent in order to return here as foreign porcelain.

“The forgeries of coins are equally numerous and extensive. The best imitations of Greek coins seem to be made in the Greek Islands and in India. The latter are generally cast, but the former are struck from false dies. Becker, a German forger, produced an immense number of false coins, ranging over the whole extent of numismatics; a valuable set of impressions from his dies is preserved in the British Museum, and has served to convince many a collector of the falseness of some of his specimens. The best forgeries of English coins were made by Emery: a man named Singleton is also said to have been similarly employed.

“In fact there is scarcely an object in the range of ancient or mediæval art to which the attention of the forger has not been given, seeking his ill-gotten gains at the expense of the hapless collector, and tending to depreciate the value even of the genuine remains of the past by his dishonest industry.”

W. CARPENTER, Esq. F.S.A. called the attention of the Society to a fraud which was being carried on with regard to a portrait purporting to be that of Sir Hugh Middleton, and bearing his name. On its being shown to him he recognised it as that of David Nuyts, a philanthropic individual, who left considerable sums to charitable institutions in Holland. It is engraved by Snyderhoef; the first state of the plate has beneath the portrait an enumeration of the various sums bequeathed to each establishment, which in the second state of the plate is obliterated. Mr. Carpenter stated that he had reason to believe that an effort was being made to palm off on the unwary impressions of the plate as being portraits of Sir Hugh Middleton.

Various observations were made on the literary and artistic frauds of the present time, and regret was expressed that no effectual means of checking or punishing such malpractices could be found.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, 23rd December, 1858.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks were ordered to be returned to the respective donors :

From the Author.

A Reading on the Use of Torture in the Criminal Law of England previously to the Commonwealth. By David Jardine, Esq. 8vo. London, 1837.

From the Author.

Brooches and Ornaments from Morocco, presented to the Royal Irish Academy. By Francis M. Jennings. (From Ulster Journal of Archæology.) 4to. Cork, 1858.

William Henry Black, Esq. recently elected, was admitted Fellow.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, exhibited and presented to the Society's Museum a proof impression in wax of the reverse of the Great Seal of the Parliament of England, 1651, representing the House of Commons sitting, and engraved by Thomas Simon. This impression was formerly at Fonthill.

The Special Thanks of the Society were given to the Treasurer for this interesting addition to its Museum.

STEPHEN STONE, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a number of Relics discovered by him in excavating the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery near Yelford, Oxon, an account of which is published in Proceedings, vol. iv. p. 213.

The collection comprised thirteen iron knife-blades, a long bone comb, a circular pierced disc of bone with bronze and iron loops, and a bead of amethystine quartz. Engravings of the last two objects will appear in a Communication from J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Secretary, in the forthcoming volume of the *Archæologia*.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. Director, exhibited two Forged Matrices of Seals, accompanied by the following observations :—

“In the remarks on forgeries which I made at the last meeting, I alluded to the fabrication of seals. I now exhibit specimens of both kinds. 1. A circular bronze matrix, $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, on which is represented an oak-tree; legend, $\div$ SIGILLVM COMVNIS CASTRI FRANCHI. There are several towns in Italy of the name of Castel Franco, but the one in question is probably a town 15 miles north-west of Bologna, as I have been informed that these forgeries of Italian seals were made in the latter city. The design of the seal, like that of most of the cast seals, is genuine, having been made either from a wax impression attached to some deed, or from the original matrix.* 2. A jet seal, of somewhat better material than usual, being made of fairly good jet, for most of the forgeries are executed in a kind of shale. It is of pointed oval form, with very convex back, on which are in relief two croziers in saltire, a mitre, and a scroll, on which is cut 1312. The front represents a bishop, and around him the following legend, the letters being retrograde: SIIL GOLRIDG—VIF GRBLO; the interpretation of which I must leave to the designer thereof. The genuine matrix of the seal of Osbert de Hilton, preserved in the Whitby Museum, is the prototype of these imitations. (See York volume of the *Archæological Institute*, p. 23.) Three other genuine matrices are known to exist: one of them is in the collection of the Rev. C. R. Manning; another, found at Lincoln, belongs to Mr. Albert Way; and the third from Warke, in Northumberland, is in the possession of Mr. Harrison, and engraved in *Archæological Journal*, vi. p. 405. I have seen an impression of another matrix, evidently of jet, the original of which is now lost. I should also mention a seal, probably Portuguese work of the 16th century, with a handle in the form of a blackamoor's head, which has been presented recently by Mr. Rohde Hawkins to the British Museum.† This enumeration will show how very rare are genuine jet seals. Notices of forged matrices of jet may be found in *Proceedings*, vol. iv. p. 5; *Archæological Journal*, ix. 109; x. 67, 68, and the subject was brought before the British *Archæological Association* on the 24th of November last, by Mr. Syer Cuming.‡ The matrix which I exhibit this evening is stated to have been purchased at Cambridge.”

WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, Esq. F.S.A. then read a Communication from himself, entitled “Notes on the Great Seals of England

* An account of such seals may be found in the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, vol. xiv. p. 342. I do not however agree with the writer as to the falseness of the designs on these matrices. All those which I have seen are simply casts from genuine seals.

† See *Archæological Journal*, xi. 73.

‡ See *Journal of Brit. Arch. Assoc.* vol. xiv. p. 351.

used after the Deposition of Charles the First, and before the Restoration in 1660," which will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Notice was then given from the Chair that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned over the Christmas holidays, to Thursday the 13th of January.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. IV.	1859.	No. 51.
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Thursday, January 13th, 1859.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the respective donors :—

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| From Mr. Robert Phillips. | Cataloghi del Museo Campana. 4to. [a catalogue of the Collection of the Marchese Campana, at Rome.] |
| From the Kilkenny Archæological Society. | Proceedings and Papers. Vol. II. New Series, No. 17. 8vo. Dublin, 1858. |
| From the Royal University of Christiania, Norway. | <p>Scripta Academica, viz.</p> <p>1. Foreningen til Norske fortidsminde-merk-
ers bevaring. Aarsberetning for 1856 og 1857.
8vo. Christiania, 1857-58 [with four litho-
graphs and description.]</p> <p>2. Arkæologisk-Historisk Fortegnelse over
norges levninger af kunst og haandverk fra
Middelalderen. Af N. Nicolaysen. 8vo.
Christiania, 1855.</p> <p>3. Gamle Norske folkeviser. Samlede og
udgivne af Sophus Bugge. 8vo. Chris-
tiania, 1858.</p> |
| From the Editor. | The Athenæum. 2 volumes. 4to. 1858. |
| From the Editor. | The Literary Gazette. 2 volumes, 4to. Lon-
don, 1858. |
| From the Editor. | The Builder. Folio. London, 1858. |
| From the Proprietor. | The Art Journal. 4to. London, 1858. |
| From J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A. | The Gentleman's Magazine. 2 volumes, 8vo.
London, 1858. |
| From the Editor. | Notes and Queries. Vols. V. and VI. Second
Series. 4to. London, 1858. |

From the Society of Arts.	Their Journal. 8vo. London, 1858.
From the Photographic Society.	Their Journal. 8vo. London, 1858.
From the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.	1. Memoirs. Second Series. 15th volume. Part 1. 8vo. London, 1858. 2. Proceedings. No. 1. 8vo. 1857-58.
From the Cambrian Archæological Association.	Archæologia Cambrensis. Third Series. Vol. IV. Supplement. 8vo. London, 1858 [completing the volume].
From the British Archæological Association.	Their Journal. December. 8vo. London, 1858 [completing vol. XIV.]
From the Author, M. Henri Lepage, archiviste.	Nicolas Briot graveur des monnaies du Duc de Lorraine, Henri 2. 8vo. Nancy, 1858. (Extrait du Journal de la Société d'Archéologie de Lorraine.)
From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.	Transactions. Vol. X. 8vo. London, 1858.
From the Archæological Institute.	The Archæological Journal. No. 59. 8vo. London, 1858.
From Edward Peacock, Esq. F.S.A.	The Social History and Antiquities of Barton-upon-Humber. 8vo. Barton, 1856.
From the Author.	Popular Music of the Olden Time. By William Chappell, F.S.A. Part 15. 8vo. London, 1858.

Mr. BYLES exhibited a small bronze knife, found in breaking up some ground at Wigginton, near Tring, in Hertfordshire. It was $3\frac{3}{10}$ in. long, and resembled the half of a pair of medieval shears, having a straight edge, a curved back, and a sharp point. The handle, which was very narrow, terminated in an animal's head.*

CHARLES SPENCE, Esq. exhibited an original Pardon, granted by James I. under the great seal, on the 29th October, 1610, to Thomas Sharpham, in consequence of his having alienated certain lands to Henry late Earl of Huntingdon, and Richard Poley, without license. The lands are described as in Widwill and Stokenham, in the county of Devon. The great seal was attached, and in good preservation.

CHARLES REED, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a portrait of Oliver Cromwell, embroidered on white silk, so as to resemble a drawing in Indian ink. It had formerly been in the possession of Miss Cromwell, of Cheshunt, a descendant of the Protector.

THOMAS REVELEY, Esq. of Kendal, communicated, through the Secretary, some remarks on the tenth Antonine Iter, of which the following is an abstract :—

This very difficult Iter, as to the course of which there has been much doubt, is thus given in the *Itinerarium Antonini*:†

* This object has since passed into the collection of John Evans, Esq. F.S.A.

† Ed. Parthey et Pinder. Berlin, 1848.

Item a	Clanoventa Mediolano	. mpm.	cl. sic.
	Galava	. . .	mpm. xvijj.
	Alone	. . .	mpm. xij.
	Calacum	. . .	mpm. xviiiij.
	Bremetonaci	. . .	mpm. xxvij.
	Coccio	. . .	mpm. xx.
	Mancunio	. . .	mpm. xvij.
	Condate	. . .	mpm. xvijj.
	Mediolano	. . .	mpm. xviiiij.

Mr. Reveley considered Caervoran, a station near the Wall, to be *Clanoventa*, basing his opinion in some measure on the occurrence of the name Glenwelt near to it, and that from that point the *Iter* took the following course:—It coincided with the Maiden Way as far as the camp near Kirkby Thore, commonly called Whelp Castle, and locally known as High Burwens, where he placed *Galava*, and probably crossed the river Troutbeck at the spot where numerous Roman antiquities were discovered some years since;* and it proceeded in a south-west direction near Bewley Castle, by Burwen, Wickerfield, Trainlands,† and Graber, into the valley of the Lyvennet, which stream it probably crossed at a ford near Meaburn Hall, passing through a neighbouring field called Borwens, as well as another field of the same name which forms part of the Reagill Grauge Farm, and where traces of buildings have been discovered. Thence it went by Wickerslack and Harberwain, where is an ancient camp, and, passing a place called Haber, and a field named Ewe Close, in which there are earthworks, it entered on Crosby Ravensworth Common, a part of which is called Wickerstreet; then in a south-east direction by the head of Crosby Gill and Wandale to the high uninclosed ground north of Orton, and, descending, passed by a road still called The Street, till it came to Highgate, near Tebay, whence it probably followed the turnpike road from Appleby to Kendal, crossing the Lune river by an ancient bridge, the arch of which is now fallen in. Shortly afterwards it entered the camp at Borrowbridge, where Mr. Reveley placed the station *Alone*. Here two querns had been discovered in making the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, when also the southern rampart of the camp was disturbed, and fragments of bricks and pottery were brought to light. The next stage of the *Iter* was uncertain, but probably passed through Dillicar, Grayrigg, and Lambrigg, by Rowan Edge in New Hutton, and so onwards in a south-east direction, by Stone Burrels and Askelside, to the neighbourhood of Killington Hall, where it again crossed the river Lune; near this spot an urn containing Roman coins had been found upwards of thirty years since. The road then passed the bottom of the valley by Borwens, near which a Roman milestone was discovered, which now stands near the chapel of Middleton. It bears the name of the Emperor Hadrian and VIII as the number of miles, which number agrees with the distance from Overborough. The *Iter* here ascended and passed south by Whelprigg, Casterton, and Wandale Lane to Overborough, which Mr.

* See *Archæologia*, Vol. xxxi. p. 279; and *Proceedings*, Vol. IV. p. 128.

† At or near this spot a denarius of Lucius Verus was discovered, which was presented to the Society by Mr. Reveley in 1852. See *Proceedings*, vol. iii. p. 166.

Reveley considered to have been the station *Calacum*. The road from this station to Ribchester has been described by the Rev. Richard Rauthmel, who published in 1740 an account of Overborough. Mr. Reveley considered Ribchester to have been *Bremetonaca*. The course of the road southwards from Overborough is well known; Mr. Reveley placed *Coccium* at Cockley Chapel, near Bury, and agreed in the usually received opinion which places *Mancunium*, *Condate*, and *Mediolanum* at Manchester, Kinderton, and Whitchurch.*

This account of the Iter was accompanied by remarks on the etymology of many of the names of places cited above, and concluded by some observations as to the derivation of the name Watling Street: after reviewing the opinions which had been expressed by various writers on the subject, Mr. Reveley suggested that the Romans probably employed brushwood in forming the foundations of their roads, and may have wattled it together to give it greater consistency; and that the name had been given to the several roads so called by the Anglo-Saxons from the *watling*, the remains of which they had found. It would thus be synonymous with the name Wicker Street, which had occurred in the line already described.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, January 20th, 1859.

The Right Hon. the EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the respective donors:—

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| From the Author, through the Rev. R. S. Hawker, Loc. Sec. S.A. for Cornwall. | Ancient Crosses, and other Antiquities in the East of Cornwall. By J. T. Blight. 4to. London, 1858. |
| From the Cambrian Institute. | The Cambrian Journal for December. 8vo. London, 1858. [Completing Second Series, Volume I.] |
| From Samuel Tymms, Esq. F.S.A. | The East Anglian; or. Notes and Queries for Suffolk, Cambridge, and Essex. No. 2. 8vo. Lowestoft and London, 1859. |

* The course of the Iter as proposed by Mr. Reveley is based on placing *Clanoventa* at Caervoran, a station which is usually considered to be *Magna* of the Notitia, and there does not seem to be any reason for disturbing the received designation. Other writers have placed *Clanoventa* or *Glanoventa* at Cockermouth, Lanchester, Penrith, Abbey Holme, or Ellenborough. In the magnificent survey of the Roman Wall, recently made by Mr. MacLauchlan for the Duke of Northumberland, and privately printed by his Grace, this station is placed at Bowness, the western termination of the wall. Should *Clanoventa* have been at any of the places last mentioned, the course of the Iter must have been very different from that suggested by Mr. Reveley.

The President announced that he had nominated the following Gentlemen as Auditors of the Accounts of the Society for the past year :—

Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. V.P.
James Whatman, Esq. M.P.
The Earl Jermyn, M.P.
The Rev. Thomas Hugo.

The Ballot was taken for David Brandon, Esq. who was declared duly elected Fellow.

Mr. GERSTENBERG exhibited, through William Bollaert, Esq. a gold Ornament, discovered in some ancient tombs at Cuenca, near Quito, in the Republic of Ecuador, on which the latter gentleman made the following remarks :—

“The gold ornament from the ancient Indian tombs of Cuenca, exhibited by Mr. Gerstenberg, weighs 4 oz. 19 dwts., and is 20 carats fine. Between Cuenca and Guayaquil the Ecuador Land Company have acquired a district of land, the Molletura, where many similar remains are found. In one of the valleys of the Pailon, another district obtained by the Company, and situated on the Pacific, similar gold ornaments are often found after the rainy season; they are washed from the mountains, where the Caciques and others were buried. These gold articles have generally been broken up and melted by the finders or purchasers, but the Company have given strict orders to preserve those that may fall into the hands of their agents.

“Cuenca, 3° south, 79° west, is the beautiful country of the Canaris, a nation contemporary with the Cara dynasty of Quito. The Caras conquered the Quitus about A.D. 1000, but in their turn were conquered by the Incas of Peru about A.D. 1480. The Inca Huayna Capac married Paccha, the daughter of Cacha, the fifteenth Scyri of Quito: this Paccha was the mother of Atahualpa.

“The face of the gold object from Cuenca may be compared with those of the stone statues from Timaná in 2° north, which are much older than the antiquities of the Chibchas (Muyscas) of Bogotá.”

The ornament above-mentioned consisted of a circular plate, five in. in diameter, on which was embossed a grotesque full-faced mask, with strongly-marked teeth, the eye-teeth overlapping. This was attached by means of wire to three hollow gold rings, forming a kind of chain; from the upper of these hung a pear-shaped pendant, formed of a gold plate. The grotesque mask resembled in a remarkable manner the Gorgon's head so often found in Greek pottery of an early period.*

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. Director, exhibited two ancient Daggers, discovered recently in the Thames, in the neighbourhood of Battersea. No. 1 had a narrow iron blade, the tang of which was broken off, and was inclosed in a sheath, the front and end of which was of bronze, the

* Three gold ornaments of a similar kind are in the museum of Joseph Mayer, Esq. F.S.A. at Liverpool.

back being formed of a thin plate of iron, or leather impregnated with iron, to which were attached two loops for suspension. This sheath was 11 inches long, and terminated in a crescent form; it resembled one found in the same locality in 1853, which is preserved in the British Museum, and engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. x. p. 259. No. 2 had a broad iron blade with a long tang, inclosed in a sheath, and was altogether $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches long; the front was formed of a thin plate of bronze, with embossed vandykes formed by dots: the back was of wood, and the edge of the sheath was bound by a narrow strip of iron. The width of this sheath ($2\frac{3}{10}$ inches) gave it some resemblance to the Roman *parazonium*. The handle was wanting, having apparently been formed of some perishable material. Both these weapons have since been added to the collection in the British Museum.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. Secretary, exhibited several objects discovered in the Anglo-Saxon Cemetry at Fairford, in Gloucestershire, which he described as follows:—

“1. A Fragment, of oval-pointed form, enameled on one of its surfaces, in the style of the late Celtic period. 2. A Buckle of bronze, which has been plated with silver or white metal. This object is of very characteristic Anglo-Saxon workmanship. 3. A bronze Cross of a patée form, the surface of which has apparently been ornamented with some object which has perished; the traces of the solder by which it was fastened being still discernible. It has been worn as a fibula, and there might be a doubt whether it belongs to the same period as the buckle, but for the discovery of a small cross of similar form with the fine sword exhumed at Brighthampton. 4. A *vorticellum*, or Spindle-whirl, formed of the lower portion of the flint cast of an echinus (*Galerites Albo-galerus*). I have never observed, among the various materials employed in the formation of these whirls, any similar application of this fossil. Unfortunately I have been unable to obtain any details of the discovery of these reliques.”

The Rev. GEORGE H. DASHWOOD, F.S.A. exhibited through J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A. a Parchment Roll, 11 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, which has been preserved among the muniments of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. at Stow Bardolph, Norfolk. The roll is entitled MAGNUS ANNULUS, and consists of a table of the Golden Number, Sunday Letter, and date of Easter from the year 1286 to 1817. At the end is the following imperfect memorandum, in the same hand as the body of the roll:—

Nota quod predictum opus paschale inceptum est anno a nativitate Christi 1286, et ultimus numerus huius operis finitur ut patet anno 1817. Scias tamen quod ista ratio paschalis semper durabit usque ad finem mundi. Unde quando erit in fine dicti numeri revertere ad primum numerum in principio operis 1286 augendo numerum dic anno domini 1818. Deinceps annuatim mutando numerum annorum secundum tempus illud excrescens usque ad finem sæculi. Et per predicta invenies sine labore pasche diem, litteram dominicalem, et aureum numerum cuiuslibet anni, multaque alia temporis convenientia facillime captabis. Apellatur autem hoc opusculum MAGNUS ANNULUS propter rationem ejus circu. . . .

On the margins at the sides are various notes, in several hands, which, omitting contractions, are as follows:—

- (1.) Obitus regis Henrici 7 apud Richmond prope London 22 die Aprilis 1509.
- (2.) Obitus regis Henrici 8 apud Westm: 28 die Januarii, 1546.
- (3.) Obitus regis Edwardi 6 apud Grenewich 6 die Julii 1553.
- (4.) Obitus D. Nicholai Hare militis patris mei 31^o die Octobris 1557 in domo conuersorum London et D. Catherine consortis sue matris mee ibidem 21^o die Novembris eodem anno.
- (5.) Obitus Marie regine apud S. Iacobum 17 die Novembris 1558.
- (6.) Obitus Domini mei Willielmi Marchionis Winton apud Basing 10 die Marcii 1571.
- (7.) Dominus Thomas Howard dux Norffolk capite plexus 2 die Junii 1572.
- (8.) Obitus Magistri Willielmi Rooper apud Eltham 4^o die Januarii 1577.
- (9.) Maria Regina Scotie capite truncatur apud castrum de Fodrinhay 8 die februarii 1586.
- (10.) Obitus Magistri Willielmi Mouse legum doctoris 12 die Augusti 1588.
- (11.) Obitus Philippi Comitis Arundell in turre London 19^o die Octobris 1595.
- (12.) Obitus Willielmi Hare 16 April 1597.
- (13.) Obitus Magistri Ricardi Johnson 8 die Februarii 1597.
- (14.) Obitus Elizabethe regine 24 die Marcii 1602 apud Richmond.
- (15.) I was borne the 8 day of October 1603.
- (16.) Obitus Michaeli Hare 11^o die Aprilis, 1611.
- (17.) Obitus Roberti Hare 2^o die Novembris 1611.
- (18.) Obitus domine Eliz. matris mee 7 die Julii 1614.
- (19.) Obitus Hugonis Hare armigeri 4 die Feb. 1619.
- (20.) I was married y^e 13 November 1619.
- (21.) Elizabeth my daughter was borne 28 Decemb. 1620.
- (22.) Raffe my sonne was borne 24 March 1623.
- (23.) Obitus Domini Radulfi Hare militis patris mei vicesimo die Augusti 1623.
- (24.) Obitus Regis Jacobi apud Theobalds 27 die Marcii 1625.
- (25.) Ann borne 4 April 1625.
- (26.) John borne 28 A. 1626.

The first 14 entries, and the 16th, are written in the same small and very neat hand, the 15th, 18th, and four following entries, are in another hand, and the last 4 may be in a third hand. Of those relating to the Hare family, No. 4 refers to Sir Nicholas Hare, Speaker to the House of Commons, 31 Henry VIII. Master of the Rolls, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal on the accession of Mary. He was buried in Westminster Abbey; his wife was Catherine, daughter and coheir of Sir John Bassingbourn. No. 12, William Hare was third son of Sir Nicholas Hare, and died without issue. No. 16, Michael Hare was eldest son of Sir Nicholas, and, though twice married, also died issueless. No. 17 was Robert Hare, the antiquary, who likewise died without issue; at his death the representation of the family passed to the descendants of John Hare, of Stow Bardolph, younger brother of Sir Nicholas. The succeeding entries are presumed to have been made by Sir John Hare, Knt. son of Sir Ralph Hare (whose obit. is given in No. 23). According to this, Sir John was born in 1603, and married 1619. The birth of his four eldest children would be recorded in entries 21, 22, 25, 26; the only difficulty is in No. 18, as the mother of Sir John, according to the pedigree, is usually given as *Mary*, daughter of Sir Edward Holmden. The Hugh Hare mentioned in 19 is no doubt a great-uncle of Sir John's, who is said to have left a large fortune of £99,000 to be divided between Sir John Hare and another nephew.

CHARLES SPENCER PERCEVAL, Esq., LL.D. Librarian of Trinity

Hall, Cambridge, stated that he felt no hesitation in pronouncing the roll and the earlier entries to be written by Robert Hare the antiquary, who left a collection of printed books and MSS. to Trinity Hall. Robert Hare was the second son of Sir Nicholas Hare; he was Clerk of the Pells, and sometime member of Caius College. At the request of Dr. Capcott, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, he compiled five MS. volumes concerning the privileges, customs, &c. of the University, and presented a copy for the use of the Vice-Chancellor, and another for the Registrar. Two volumes of MS. collections made by him are preserved in Caius College—being beautiful specimens of calligraphy. Among his presents to Trinity Hall is the well-known volume, formerly belonging to the monastery of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, to which he annexed the condition of restitution to the monastery should it be restored. The authorship of the roll explains several entries, such as that of the Marquis of Winchester Lord High Treasurer as "*domini mei*," for the Clerk of the Pells was termed in old writings "*Clericus Domini Thesaurarii*;" William Roper (No. 8), clerk of the King's Bench, and son-in-law of Sir Thomas More, was no doubt a legal friend; William Mouse (No. 10), was Master of Trinity Hall, put out from that office on Mary's accession to make room for Gardiner, at whose death he was restored, but again ejected in 1 Elizabeth. By his will he constituted Robert Hare his executor, which fully accounts for the latter having made a memorandum as to the date of his decease. It appears probable that the roll had been made by Robert Hare in order to aid his historical and antiquarian researches.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. Director, exhibited, by permission of the rector and churchwardens of Great Berkhamsted Church, Hertfordshire, a monumental brass plate, which he described as follows:—

"The Brass is from a tomb, commonly called Friar Bacon's tomb, in the chapel of St. Katharine in that church. The plate was fixed into a Purbeck marble slab, lying in front of a mural recess now partially filled up, and evidently much older than the time of John Waterhouse and his wife Margaret, the former of whom died in 1558, and who appear by a tablet in the wall to be reposing below. The inscription on one side of the brass is in Latin verse, and runs as follows:—

Ecce sub hoc tumulo coniunx uxorque jacemus
 Aeternam pacem donet utrique Deus
 Nil cuiquam abstulimus si quid benefecimus ulli
 Est qui pro meritis præmia digna dabit
 Est tamen una salus Christi miseratio quam qui
 Transis ambobus sepe precare precor.

One part of this, '*nil cuiquam abstulimus*,' appears somewhat remarkable for the occupants of a borrowed tomb, and this discrepancy was further increased when, on the plate becoming loose a few years since, the other side appeared likewise to be engraved. It is evidently the portion of an unusually well executed mural tablet in brass, and has originally represented a man and his wife in shrouds, kneeling, behind the former at least six sons, and behind the latter three daughters; between them was a figure of St. Michael holding the scales to weigh

souls. St. Michael is represented in armour, which appears to be of about 1470. The initial letter of the inscription incloses a figure of St. Jerome in his cardinal's robes, and with a lion at his side. The legend is:—

Of poure charite pray for the soule
of Thomas humfre late of london
Goldsmythe and Jone hys wyffe the dou
ghter of Wyllyam bayntu bruer whych
Jone was dyscesed the iij day of december

“The style of the engraving of this Brass is very peculiar, owing to the slightness of the lines and elaborate finish of the details, and it is not unlikely that it may have been executed, not by the ordinary makers of such memorials, but by one of the apprentices or friends of the deceased goldsmith. The rector and churchwardens have kindly permitted me to remove the Brass to London in order to have impressions of it taken by the printing press, the lines being too faint to be copied by rubbing in the usual way, and I have great pleasure in offering for the Society's acceptance one of the impressions made from the Brass itself, in which the letters are reversed, as well as a counter impression from the same, in which the inscription appears in its proper position.

“An account of this and the other interesting monuments in the church of Great Berkhamsted may be found in ‘The History and Antiquities of Berkhamsted, by the Rev. J. W. Cobb, M.A. London, 1855.’”

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq. read the following Observations on a passage in the Saxon Chronicle:—

“In Dr. Ingram's Translation of the Saxon Chronicle, under the year 993, the following words occur:—‘This year came Anlaff with three and ninety ships to Staines, which he plundered without, and went thence to Sandwich.’ In Miss Gurney's version it is as follows:—‘This year Anlaff came to Staines with 93 ships, and plundered that part of the country, and he went thence to Sandwich.’

“Although not distinctly stated, the inference of the translators appears to be that Staines, in Middlesex, a town on the banks of the Thames, not far from Windsor, is the place intended by the Saxon author; and hence in the Chronicles of London Bridge, by an Antiquary (Richard Thomson) we find the following passage:—‘It is nearly certain that at this period there was no barrier across the Thames, for you may remember how the Saxon Chronicle, sub anno 993, tells you that the Dane Olaf, Anlaf, or Unlaf’ (here he quotes the original Saxon) and proceeds with—‘which is to say, that he sailed with 390 ships to Staines, which he plundered, and went thence to Sandwich.’ Speaking of the succeeding year, he says, ‘It is generally believed, however, that the year following Anlaff's invasion, namely 994, there was built a low wooden bridge which crossed the Thames at St. Botolph's Wharf,’ and the reason he assigns is, ‘a bridge of any kind is not so small a concern but what one might suppose you could avoid running against it, and yet William of Malmesbury, the Benedictine monk, who lived in the reign of King

Stephen, and died in 1142, says that in 994 Sweyn, King of Denmark, ran foul of it with his fleet.' The passage referred to is then given, in which, after relating the obstinate resistance of the citizens of London, it concludes with—'The enemy was partly overthrown, and part was destroyed in the river Thames, over which, in their precipitation, they never looked for the bridge.' Again, Brayley, in his *Londiniana*, vol. ii. p. 237, says, 'The Saxon Chronicle, in noticing the irruption of Olaf or Anlaf, the Dane, or rather Norwegian King, under the date 993, acquaints us that he sailed with 390 ships to Staines, which having plundered without opposition, he returned to Sandwich. Hence it has been inferred that there was no bridge across the Thames at London at that period, or it would have been fortified by the citizens, and this incursion prevented. But William of Malmesbury in mentioning the attack on the city by Sweyn, King of Denmark, in the following year, 994, informs us that Sweyn's army ran foul of the bridge.'

"From these passages it is clear that these two authors believed that in the year 993 Anlaf made a predatory incursion up the Thames as far as Staines, in Middlesex, with 390 ships, in which incursion he met with no opposition worth mentioning, and afterwards proceeded to Sandwich, and hence they infer that no bridge could have existed over the Thames at that time, as it would have formed an almost insurmountable barrier to these plundering invaders, as appears to have been the case in the succeeding year, 994, when not only was there a bridge, but the resistance of the citizens of London to the incursion of Sweyn was so successful that the Danes were repulsed with great loss both of ships and men, the bridge contributing greatly to their discomfiture.

"Stowe, in his *Survey*, and also in his *Annals*, mentions this last incursion in 994, which (evidently quoting the *Saxon Chronicle*) he attributes to Anlaf and Sweyn conjointly. He also says, 'I presume from William of Malmesbury, that their defeat was occasioned partly by their ships running foul of the bridge.' He says nothing of Anlaf's incursion to Staines in 993.

"Upon reading these passages, particularly those quoted from the *Chronicles of London Bridge* and *Londiniana*, I was forcibly struck with the manifest inconsistency of the narrative and the erroneous nature of the inferences drawn from it. It appeared to me extremely improbable that the prodigious number of 390 ships, or even of the smaller and more likely number, 93, should be able to make their way without opposition or mishap, at least 70 or 80 miles up a river, to a place considerably beyond the reach of the tide, passing in their way a strongly fortified hostile city, for such it is evident from the occurrences of the succeeding year London must have been, and escaping in their passage all the dangers of shallows and rapids, merely to plunder a town of no particular note, and the surrounding agricultural country, and then returning without loss or molestation to Sandwich. I therefore came to the conclusion that Staines in Middlesex could not by any possibility be the place intended by the Saxon author, and consequently that any inferences drawn from this narrative, as to the existence or non-existence of a bridge over the Thames at London at that time, must be without foundation.

"Let me now call your attention to the actual words of the Saxon

Chronicle for 993, as given in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, at the same time premising that the particular passages now referred to, as relating to part of the transactions of the year 993, are not to be found in the greater number of the existing MSS. of the chronicle, the usual account of the occurrences of the year commencing with the relation of an attack upon Bamborough. The words are as follow : ‘Her on thissum yære com Unlaf mid thrim and hund nigentigon scipum to Stane.’ The subsequent part of the passage informs us that from Stane he went to Sandwich, thence to Ipswich, and thence to Maldon, after which a battle was fought, in which the Danes had the advantage. In the *Monumenta*, the passage is translated : ‘In this year came Anlaf with 93 ships to Stane;’ and in the ‘*Index Geographicus*’ to that work the Editors do not consider Stane to be Staines, but do not seem to know the place designated by the Saxon author as Stane.

“It appears from the passages quoted that the plunder of three places, Sandwich, Ipswich, and Maldon, formed the object of this expedition; and on consideration it seemed to me highly probable that the Stane mentioned by the Saxon writer must be looked for somewhere in the neighbourhood of Sandwich, and that it is not unlikely that the Danish fleet made for the present Pegwell Bay, as a convenient landing place.

“Pegwell Bay, though now nearly silted up, was at that period an important harbour; and a place called Stonar was the port or landing-place for the island of Thanet.

“This place is at present at some distance from the sea-shore, being situated on the banks of the Stour within about two miles of Sandwich. About the time of the Conquest, and during the three succeeding centuries, Stonar appears to have been a town of considerable importance, although now not consisting of perhaps more than a dozen houses. A MS. of Dr. Plot, quoted by Dr. Harris, and dated about 1693, informs us that ‘the ruins of Stonar, till within the memory of man, took up many acres of ground, but were lately removed to render the ground fit for tillage.’ In 1009 Turkill the Dane is said to have landed here with his army; and, in the last year of King John, Lewis, the Dauphin of France, with a numerous army, landed at Stonar. In the thirty-ninth of Edward III., this town was greatly injured by a terrible inundation of the sea; and in 1385 it was entirely destroyed by the French, who pillaged and burnt it to the ground; from this last calamity it has never recovered.

“Here then we have place with a name Stonar, closely approximating to the Saxon Stane, the name given in the Chronicle, and situated precisely in the route these plundering freebooters must have taken in their way to Sandwich, and the account of this incursion, with the substitution of Stonar for Staines, appears to accord with the rest of the narrative. ‘This year came Anlaf to Stonar, and plundered it, and thence went to Sandwich; thence to Ipswich, thence to Maldon, &c.’ This mode of procedure is in strict accordance with the usual practice of the Danes, the places attacked, such as Sandwich, Ipswich, Maldon, Bamborough, and others, being in almost every instance situated on or near the seashore, so that they could collect the booty, and retreat to their ships, before a sufficient force could be brought to intercept them.

"I have thus endeavoured to show, first, that the rendering the name of the place called by the Saxon author in his account of the transactions of the year 993, Stane, by Staines, and the supposition that that place is Staines in Middlesex, is inconsistent with the succeeding parts of the narrative, and therefore that any conclusions based upon that supposition must be looked upon as erroneous. I must, however, mention, that in the account of the transactions of the year 1009, the Chronicle informs us, that after burning Oxford, and plundering on each side of the Thames, upon hearing that troops were assembled at London to oppose them, the Danes are said to have passed over the river at a place called Stane. This Stane, I have no doubt, was Staines in Middlesex. Secondly. That there is a place called Stonar, the name, situation, and former importance of which, justify the supposition that it is the same place as that mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle for the year 993, under the name of Stane. How far I have succeeded in establishing these points I now leave to your consideration, hoping, that as I have called attention to the subject, some one better informed than myself will examine into and give a decided opinion upon it."*

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, January 27th, 1859.

The Right Hon. the EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the respective donors:—

From Mr. Gerstenberg.	Report by G. J. Pritchett, Esq. of his Mission to the Republic of Ecuador. 8vo. London, 1858.
From the Author.	Catalogue of Historical and Topographical Works relating to the County of York in the Library of Edward Hailstone, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. Bradford, 1858. Printed for private distribution.
From the Society of Arts.	The Exhibition of 1861. Why it should be—What it should be—Where it should be. (Reprinted from "The Globe.") 8vo. London, 1859.
From the Author.	Essai Historique et Liturgique sur les Ciboires et la réserve de l'Eucharistie. Par M. L'Abbé J. Corblet. 8vo. Paris, 1858.
From the Author, through J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A.	La Chasse à La Haie. Par Peigné Delacourt. Folio. Paris, 1858.

* The chief difficulty in the above suggestion that Stonar may be the Stane of the Saxon Chronicle is in the close proximity of Stonar with Sandwich, the two towns having been separated only by the river Stour, so that the Danish fleet from its size, when in the harbour, would be at both places at the same time.

The Rev. William Beal and David Brandon, Esq. recently elected, were admitted Fellows.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. V.P. exhibited a Deed purporting to bear the signature of Anna of Cleves, fourth wife of Henry VIII. which he described as follows :—"The document to which this signature is attached bears date the 4th of March, in the 3rd year of the reign of King Edward VI. that is, A.D. 1550. It is an appointment of Philip Chewte, esquire, by the dowager Queen, to be her bailiff of the lordship or manor of 'Frossenden,' in the county of Suffolk, for his life, with an annuity of three pounds and eight pence. The Queen is described in the Deed as '*Anna de Cleave, filia Johannis nuper Ducis de Cleave, Gulight, Gelder et Burrye, ac soror Willielmi modo Ducis de Cleave, Gulight et Burrye, ac Comitiss de Marke, Ravensborought et Sutfin, nec non Domini de Ravesten.*' The signature reads 'Anna the dowghter off Cleves.' The seal, which unfortunately is destroyed, is described as '*Sigillum nostrum ad arma.*'"

M. PAUL MARCHEGAY, of Angers, communicated to the Society, through the Director, a transcript of a letter dated 12 May, 1612, addressed to the Duchesse de la Tremouille, by M. Duplessis du Bellay, tutor to her son Henri, then in London in the suite of the Duc de Bouillon, which contained several notices of the court of James I. The Director accompanied the letter by some introductory remarks as to the cause of the Duc de Bouillon's embassy, and the various points of interest to be found in the document, which will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

CHARLES SPENCE, Esq. exhibited two Receipts of the time of the Commonwealth for rent of certain lands in Finsbury, "late belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Rochester."

F. A. CARRINGTON, Esq. read a communication on various customs in use in different parts of the kingdom, with a view to increase the apple crop. In some counties prayer, in others drinking and rhymes, and in one instrumental music was added. With respect to Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, in the *Manuale in Usum Sarum*, now in the vicarage library of Marlborough, there are two beautiful Latin prayers to be said on St. James's and St. Christopher's day, (July 25,) in the orchards, when the trees were to be sprinkled with holy water. In Devonshire to this day, a bowl of toast and cider is taken into the orchard on Christmas-eve, and a piece of toast put on the principal tree, and verses repeated as follows :—

"Apple tree,
We wassail thee
To bear and to blow
Apples enow.
Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!"

In Somersetshire, in the neighbourhood of Minehead and Dunster, a similar custom prevails, but the rhymes, though evidently of the same origin, is extended to fourteen lines; and in Sussex, near Horsham, is a

custom called "blowing the trees," or "wassailing," which is performed by a number of young men blowing cows' horns under the apple-trees, and each taking hold of a tree and repeating verses, a little different, but evidently of the same origin, as those used in the other counties. He was not aware of any custom of this kind as to apple trees in the county of Hereford.

The PRESIDENT mentioned that the custom of blessing the apple-trees still prevailed in Normandy.

The SECRETARY stated that among the *Formulae Exorcisorum* contained in the *Corpus Juris Germanici Antiqui*, [ed. F. Walter, Berlin, 1824, vol. iii. p. 580,] was an invocation to the Queen Bee in the name of our Saviour, "nt non te altum levare, nec longe volare, sed quam plus cito potest ad arborem venire. Ibi habeo bono vazo parato ubi vos ibi in Dei nomine laboretis."

Mr. CARRINGTON stated that about the year 1809 he had seen morris-dancers in the southern part of Gloucestershire; they had crossed the Severn, and were what were called "auver Zevern men." They were eight in number, who danced in a circle exactly the same as the chain figure of the Lancers is danced now. They wore neither coats nor waistcoats, but their shirts and hats were very profusely decorated with loops of ribbon of various colours; they wore white knee-breeches, white stockings, and shoes, and round the knees three bands of narrow fringe, in which were little bells nearly as small as those of a child's coral. One of these men had two *couteaux de chasse*, which he flourished before his face while he danced. In addition to these were two other dancers who danced alone: the one wore a tight yellow dress and a narrow leathern girdle, on which, in the middle of his back, was fixed a bell as large as a sheep-bell, and he carried the long hair of a cart-horse's tail fixed to a short handle; the other was a man in female attire, with a brass ladle in his hand. The one of these was called "Tom Fool," the other "Mad Moll." In addition to their bells, they danced to the music of a violin.

The SECRETARY stated that he had seen morris-dancers in Wiltshire about forty years ago nearly as above-described.

F. A. CARRINGTON, Esq. also read a letter [Harl. MS. No. 6,990] from Mr. Justice Weston and Mr. Serjeant Harper, then holding the Sarum Assizes, to the Privy Council, dated July 10, 1563, asking directions as to the case of Robert Brooks, an innkeeper of Devises. With the letter are depositions of witnesses taken before John Erneley and John Berwicke, Esqrs. on the 19th of June, 5 Elizabeth, in which it is stated that Bartholomew Anger, baylie of husbandry to Mr. Berwicke, deposed that Brooks had said to him, "Saye nothings, it ys sayd my lorde Robte [Lord Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester,] ys fled oute of the reallme; (he answered) Why so? Then said Robte Brooke, Saye nothings, hyt ys tolde me that he hathe gotten the Quene with childe, and therefore he ys fled, and so ended mo words." At the end of the depositions there is written in a different hand, "Contra formam Statut. a^o p^{mo} et scdo Ph'i et Marie, cap. iij^{cio}." By this statute any one uttering seditious slander against the King or Queen is for the first offence to be put in the pillory and lose his ears, or pay £100 and be

imprisoned for three months. This statute expired on the death of Queen Elizabeth, but whether Mr. Brooks lost his ears or paid £100 is not known.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, February 3rd, 1859.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the respective donors :—

From the Author.

Local Etymology : a Derivative Dictionary of Geographical Names. By Richard Stephen Charnock, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1859.

From Joseph Mayer, Esq. F.S.A.
(Possessor of the original.)

Facsimile of a Letter of Robert Burns, addressed to Gavin Hamilton, Esq. [Edinburgh 7 Dec. 1786.] Folio. Liverpool, 1859.

The Ballot was taken for the Rev. James Hamilton, who was declared duly elected Fellow.

The EARL STANHOPE, President, exhibited a photograph which he had recently obtained at Venice from one of the colossal Lions in front of the arsenal.

The lion is sculptured in Pentelic marble, and is of Greek workmanship. It formerly adorned the Piræus of Athens, giving that port its mediæval name of Porto Leone, but in 1687 it was removed as a trophy by Francesco Morosini to Venice, where it now stands in front of the arsenal. Although the surface of the sculpture is much injured by the effects of time and violence, on each flank of the animal a Runic inscription may be faintly traced, which had baffled the ingenuity of several writers. All the letters are faint, and some entirely defaced, but by dint of labour and perseverance, Professor Rafn, of Copenhagen, Hon. F.S.A. has decyphered the inscriptions.* That on the left flank is inscribed on a winding scroll, and he reads it as follows: "Hakon, with Ulf, and Asmund, and Orn, conquered this haven. These men, and Harald the Tall, levied large fines owing to the uprising of the Greek folk. Dalk was detained in far lands; Egill was gone with Ragnar into Roumenia (?) and Armenia." Professor Rafn considers that Harald the Tall was Harald son of Sigurd, brother-in-law of St. Olaf, who, escaping after the battle of Stiklastad, where Olaf perished, reached Constantinople in 1033. He entered the service of the Greek Emperor, and became leader of the Varangian Guard. His exploits in Greece are mentioned in the Sagas. In 1043 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Jaroslav, Grand Duke of Russia, and became co-regent of Norway with Magnus I. and, on the death of the latter in 1047, sole king. He is known in

* Inscription Runique du Pirée interprétée par C. C. Rafn, et publiée par la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord.—Copenhague, 1856.

history as Harold Hardrada, and perished fighting against Harold King of England, at Stamford Bridge. The epithet *Tall*, given in the inscription, accords with the answer of the king of England as to the amount of compensation to be given to him if he withdrew,—“seven feet of English earth, or as much more as his length exceeds that of other men.” Should this identification be correct, it fixes the time of the expedition mentioned in the inscription. The cupidity of John, minister to the Emperor Michael the Paphlagonian, excited much discontent, and caused an insurrection of the Bulgarians, who in 1040 invaded Epirus and Achaia. They are not specially mentioned as having become masters of Athens, but such must have been the case, as it was included in the province of Nieopolis, the cities of which, excepting Naupactus, are said to have opened their gates to the insurgents. The Varangians appear to have been sent against the rebels, when no doubt they took Athens, as mentioned in the inscription. Professor Rafn identifies Ulf as the Icelander Ulf, son of Ospak, who accompanied Harald to Greece, and returned with him to Norway, where he died in 1066. The other names are not unfrequently met with in northern history. The inscription on the right side of the lion is written in the form of a snake twisted into a knot, a style not unusual in Scandinavian inscriptions; it is still worse preserved than the other, but it has been thus interpreted by Professor Rafn: “Asmund engraved these Runes with Asgeir (?) and Thorleif (?) Thord and Ivar at the request of Harald the Tall, though the Greeks, meditating, forbade it.” This mode of writing the names of the engravers of the Runes in a separate inscription has been found elsewhere in the North. Professor Rafn’s interpretation adds much to the historical interest of a monument long known to archaeologists.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. Secretary, exhibited a massive gold signet ring, of the 14th century, recently found in the Thames, near Battersea. On the bezel was a coat of arms, two lions passant. On the inside was engraved *je port foy ou je doy*.

MR. EDWIN C. IRELAND exhibited a MS. document, on paper, stated to be a true copy of a Vow made by King Charles the First, when at Oxford in 1646, the property of Mrs. Newcomen, of Kirkleatham Hall, Yorkshire, who had very kindly sent it for inspection. The King covenants, if he be re-established in his throne, to cede to the Church all the impropriations held by the Crown, promising also for hereafter only to hold ecclesiastical lands of whatever kind as a tenant, and under reasonable fines and rents. It is a folio sheet, having the lower corner of the second leaf torn off. The water-mark on the first leaf represents an open crown of fleurs de lis and pearls above a shield charged with a fleur de lis: that on the second leaf is a monogram, composed of a capital P and L and a portion of some other letter in roman characters. With the exception of an endorsement, only the first page is written upon; the document is as follows:—

I, A B, doe here promise & Solely Vow, in y^e presenc: & for y^e Service of Almighty God, That if it Shall please his divine Mat^e of his Infinite goodness to Restore mee, to my just Kingly Rights, & to reestablish me in my Throne, I will wholly give back to his Church, all those impropria^tions w^{ch} are now held by y^e

Crowne, & what Lands Soever I now doe or Should enjoy, w^{ch} have beene taken away, either from any Episcopall See, or any Cathedrall or Collegiate-Church, from any Abby, or other religious house. I likewise promise for hereafter to hold them from the Church, vnder Such reasonable fines & rents as Shall be Set downe, by Some Conscientious persons, whome I promise to Choose wth all vprightness of heart to direct mee in this particuler, & I most humbly beseech God to accept of this my vow, & to bless me in y^e designes I have now in hand, through Iesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Charles R.

Oxford, 13 Aprill 1646.

This is A true Copey of y^e Kings Vow w^{ch}
was preserved 13 yeeres under ground by mee
1660, Augst. 21. Gilb. Sheldon.

Endorsed in the same hand, "King Charles the first his vow."

A similar vow has been printed in full by Echard, in the third edition of his History of England, folio, London, 1720, page 624. He states it had not been previously published, but gives no particulars regarding his original. The vow given in the history is nearly identical with that exhibited. There is a variation in the form at the commencement, showing probably the historian had printed from some other copy. Mrs. Newcomen's manuscript begins, I, A B., doe," &c.; in the history it is, "I do," &c. In Echard the orthography is modern. A few slight verbal differences, very unimportant, occur. The vow has also been printed by Bliss, in Reliquiae Hearnianae, page 798, where it forms the first portion of the entry in the Diary of Feb. 10 (1733-34), not appearing, however, as a copy by Sheldon, for it has not the statement at the end in his name. It is worded precisely like the present document. Here too the orthography is modern. Neither Hearne nor his editor gives any note or explanation."

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. Secretary, communicated the following note on the occurrence of the Distaff on two Coins of Ilium in the Troad:—

"I exhibit impressions of two Coins of Ilium in the Troad. On each of them is a representation of the figure of a female advancing to the right, her head surmounted by the lotus flower, her right hand holding a spear resting on her shoulder, and her left hand a distaff. The figure thus represented is clearly the *Palladium*, which Apollodorus* tells us fell from heaven into the tent of Ilus when wandering in the Troad. My purpose, however, is not to illustrate this myth, but to direct attention to the object held in the left hand of the figure. This can be no other than the distaff of remote antiquity, to which I drew the attention of the Society in the last session: a similar implement is still used in Egypt and Nubia to this day, and also in Africa, as I am informed by the Rev. Dr. J. Collingwood Bruce, with whose permission I exhibit an example brought by Dr. Livingstone from the shores of the Lake Ngami.† It is somewhat singular that so primitive an implement, and so tedious a mode of spinning, should have been continued through so many ages after the invention of the more perfect

* Lib. iii. cap. xii. § 3.

† It very closely resembles the one engraved in the Archæologia, Vol. XXXVIII. p. 85.

manner of spinning with the distaff and spindle. But my present purpose is to point out an obvious discrepancy between the description of Apollodorus and the object in the left hand of the figure. He expressly tells us that the statue held in its right hand a spear, and in its left a distaff and spindle τῇ δὲ ἐτέρῃ ἡλακάρην καὶ ἄτρακτον. Now it is very evident that the figure represented on the coins of Ilium is that of the image fabled to have been sent by Jupiter in answer to the prayers of Ilus; and, as we might have expected, a distaff of the most primitive form is held in its left hand, and not the *colus* and *pensum*, as the words of Apollodorus would lead us to infer. Much doubt has existed as to the age in which Apollodorus flourished, but it is very clear from his words above quoted that he lived at a time when the distaff and spindle were the well-known appliances of the housewife, and doubtless adapted his description to the mode of spinning at Athens in his day; but the coins of Ilium plainly show us, that the image venerated in that city was furnished with an implement of the most primitive form, the distaff of the Homeric age.*

CHARLES LEACH, ESQ. presented through G. R. CORNER, ESQ., F.S.A. an iron Cannon Ball found in Southwark, on which the latter gentleman made the following remarks:—

"On the 23rd Nov. 1843, my friend Robert Porrett, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. presented to the Society two stone shots which had been found in the Tower ditch, and described the circumstances of their discovery in *Archæologia*, Vol. XXX. p. 323, where he refers to Bayley's History of the Tower, (8vo. 1830, p. 43), for extracts from the chronicles of Hall, Kennet, Stowe, and Holinshed, showing that in the 38th Henry VI. A.D. 1460, on the news of the landing of the Yorkist army, commanded by the Earls of March, Salisbury, and Warwick, which was afterwards joined by Lord Cobham and the Archbishop of Canterbury (Bourchier), Lord Scales was despatched by the King, with the Earl of Kendal and Lord Lovel, and a considerable body of troops, for the protection of London; but the inhabitants, being in favour of the opposite party, refused their assistance, whereupon Lord Scales entered the Tower with his forces; but was shortly after besieged there by the Earl of Salisbury, Lord Cobham, and Sir John Wenlocke. The latter carried on the siege on the eastern side of the fortress; Lord Cobham, with certain aldermen of the city, kept the west side, and on the south artillery was planted on the opposite side of the river. By these means the Tower was so vigilantly watched that no person could issue out or enter in, to the great displeasure of Lord Scales and his company, who daily shot their ordnance and had great ordnance shot at them.

"The stone shots found in the Tower ditch, and presented by Mr. Porrett to this Society, are believed to be some of the missiles projected against the Tower from the battery erected on the Southwark side of

* An engraving of one of the coins of Ilium, representing the Palladium, may be found in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography, *voce* Ilium. Eckhel, in describing these coins (vol. ii. p. 484), owing to his not being acquainted with the early form of distaff, calls the object held in the left hand of Minerva a torch, and finds fault with the opinion which had been expressed by Abbé Fontenu, that it represented a distaff.

the river, opposite to the fortress, at the period referred to by Mr. Porrett; and I have now in the name of Charles Leach, Esq. the present owner of Mark Brown's Wharf in Southwark, which is situate immediately opposite to the Tower, to present to the Society an iron shot, weighing originally, we may suppose, six pounds (but being corroded, it now weighs four or five ounces less), which has been recently found in digging out the foundation of Mark Brown's Wharf, which Mr. Leach has rebuilt; and which iron shot may, I think, fairly be presumed to have been one of the shot fired from the great ordnance of the Tower against the battery in Southwark in return for the stone shot found in the Tower ditch. They will now repose peacefully together upon our shelves.

"There were also found, on the same spot, some Spurs, and an Iron Stirrup, of the time of King Henry the Sixth.

"On the site which was occupied by the Southwark battery was, in the reign of Edward III. a place called 'The Rosary,' belonging to the Crown. In the 4th of the same king, A.D. 1330, Agnes de Dunlegh petitioned the King in Parliament, that whereas the King's father purchased of the tenants of the said Agnes three tenements and five tofts, with the appurtenances, in Southwarke, in a place called the Rosary, opposite the Tower, which were held of the said Agnes by the services thereof and six shillings per annum, and of making and keeping the walls against the waters of the Thames, each place its own portion; which service and reparation of the said walls the late King performed during all his time; and because the danger was so great of the said walls, by which the country was likely to be overflowed, she prayed that the said walls should be immediately repaired, and the rent in arrear paid. Answer: That the petition be referred to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, to inquire and cause the said place to be repaired.—(Rot. Parl. vol. i. p. 36.) How or when the Rosary was disposed of by the Crown, I have not been able to ascertain; but in the reign of King Richard II. it belonged to a family named Olyver (of Croydon). It was afterwards the estate of Henry Yevele, who had been freemason to King Edward III. and who was buried in the church of St. Magnus, London Bridge; and in 25th Henry VI. William Burgh, gentleman, son and heir of John Burgh deceased, and Katharine his wife, conveyed it to Sir John Fastolfe and others, to the use of Sir John; so that, at the time of the siege of the Tower, in 1460, the battery in Southwark was erected on the property of Sir John Fastolfe, who, however, was not probably in London at the time, for he died at his Castle of Caistor, in Norfolk, in the same year, 1460, at the age of 81 years.

"The oldest maps of London, including that of Ralph Aggas in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, indicate on this spot a house surrounded by trees, on the river bank, and inclosed by a fence. In some of the maps this is called 'The Bere-house;' and in some, I think, 'The Beare-house;' but whether it means a brewery, or a house for the bears, I cannot tell. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it belonged to some of the Candish, or Cavendish family, one of whom, John Candish, an inhabitant of St. Olave's, Southwark, was master gunner to Queen

Elizabeth. The place was afterwards called Candish's, or Cavendish's Rents, and now Potter's Fields."

GEORGE GRANT FRANCIS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a pointed oval brass Seal $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, on which WESTON S. WALFORD, Esq. F.S.A. made the following communication :—

"The seal now exhibited has been supposed to be that of the College of St. Mary, Cobham, but as the legend, read *in extenso*, is *Sigillum officialis domini decani sancte marie de arcubus*, there can be no doubt that it was the Seal of the Official of the Dean of the Arches. We are all pretty familiar with the title 'Dean of the Arches' as that of the Judge of the court of appeal from the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This court was formerly held in Bow Church, or the Church of St. Mary de Arcubus, as it was also called; hence its name, which may be traced back to the time of Edward I.; in a record of the seventh year of whose reign, as quoted by Sir Edward Coke, 4 Inst. p. 337, it is called *Curia Christianitatis coram Decano de Arcubus London*. The designation, Dean, for this Judge is derived from the fact of his having generally been the Dean of the thirteen parishes in the city of London, which are peculiars of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and of which Bow is the principal.

"An *officialis*, or official, was the person (often a lay canon lawyer) to whom a bishop, archdeacon, or other ecclesiastical dignitary having judicial functions, committed the exercise of his spiritual jurisdiction within certain limits. The Dean himself of these thirteen parishes acted generally as judge when he was a canon lawyer; and when not competent he delegated the judicial duties to some learned canonist. Accordingly, in early times, this judge is sometimes called Dean of the Arches, and sometimes Official of the Arches. I have not, elsewhere, found him called Official of the Dean of the Arches, but this variation does not appear to me material. The expression *de Arcubus* has been by some derived from the arches on which the church was built, or the vaulted roof of the part of the church in which the court was held, though arches were then so general that, unless those of this church were very peculiar, one can hardly conceive they would have given a name both to the court and the church, not to say to the parish. According to others, the bows or arches were on the tower. If these originated the name, they must have been conspicuous and somewhat unusual. What was the earliest form of the tower of St. Mary-le-Bow probably cannot now be ascertained. We read in Stowe, that in 1271 a great part of the steeple fell down. It seems at a later period to have been gradually rebuilt. In 1469 it was sufficiently advanced for the bell to be rung as a curfew. In 1478 it was still in progress, and it was not completed till 1512, according to the same writer. 'The arches or bows thereupon (he says), with the lanthorns, five in number, to wit, one at each corner, and one on the top, in the middle, upon the arches,' were not finished till 1516. In some of the prints of London before the Fire, and also in some prints of the Fire, this tower may be seen, bearing some resemblance at the top to that of the present St. Dunstan's

in the East, London. There was a pinnacle or small lantern at each angle, and from their bases sprung as many light arches, that bore at their intersection another pinnacle or lantern. A brass seal engraved in the *Gent. Mag.* vol. xciii. part i. p. 305, gives a representation of the top of this tower in 1580, but the arches seem too much depressed. These arches or bows were, of course, too modern to have conferred the name *de Arcubus*; and whether they were suggested by this name, or whether the original tower was finished in a manner at all similar, must, I apprehend, be left to conjecture. If I might hazard a surmise, it would be that the earliest tower had, near the top, either an arcade or some flying buttresses (which were called bows). It may be thought not improbable that either the name or the arches of the previous tower had some influence on Sir Christopher Wren, when he designed the original spire of the present church, with a series of small flying buttresses to carry the upper portion.

“To return to the seal; the matrix is probably of the 15th century. The subject is the Assumption of the Virgin under a canopy, Bow Church having been dedicated to her. There is on each side an angel, or, indeed, more than one, unless the other figures be cherubs; below is part of a human form in adoration, probably intended for the dean or his official. The workmanship now appears very rude, but this is in consequence of the seal having been very much rubbed down, a species of injury to which such matrices have been often subjected when they have been long in use and left about, and the result probably of mere idle amusement, and a wish to make the surface look bright. In this case, the effect has been to destroy all the finer details, and maim some of the letters of the legend.

“Why this matrix should have come to us as the seal of the College of St. Mary, Cobham, is not known: nothing was stated of its history, or where it was found. There was an ancient College of St. Mary, at Cobham, a college of priests to say masses for the souls of the founder and others; and there is a modern college there on the same site, an almshouse for poor people; of which the trustees (the Wardens of the Lands contributory to Rochester Bridge) were incorporated in 39 Eliz., by the name of ‘The Presidents of the new College of Cobham,’ and were empowered to have a common seal. I am aware that there are several instances of mediæval seals having been used in modern times in offices with which they never had the remotest connexion. For example, a mediæval matrix of a seal of a bishop, whose see cannot be identified with any that is known to have ever existed, was, within the last few years, in use as the seal of an ecclesiastical office within the diocese of Chichester; and a seal in date not later than the 15th century, bearing a legend, which, read *in extenso*, is—*Sigillum fraternitatis sancti Iohannis jerusalem in anglia*, was very recently used as the official seal of the peculiar jurisdiction of Long Stowe, in the county of Huntingdon, and the diocese of Lincoln.* However, the matrix exhibited can hardly have been used as the seal of the new College of St. Mary, Cobham, because their common seal, bearing the date of 1598, the time of their

* This was shown by the production of the probate acts, dated respectively the 28th of July, 1830, and 4th of October, 1837, of two wills which had been proved in that peculiar.

incorporation, is engraved by Hasted, vol. ii. p. 21, as their seal in his day: it is circular, and has no sort of resemblance to that now exhibited; Nor is this seal at all likely to have been used for the ancient college, though no example of their seal, that I am aware of, has been preserved, nor any evidence of what it really was.* Still, seeing the worn state of the matrix, I should not be surprised if it has been in frequent use for some purpose for which it was not intended.

"Perhaps I may be allowed to add a few words on the subject of the seal just mentioned, which was recently used as the official seal of the peculiar of Long Stowe.

"Two impressions of it were submitted to me, at different times, several years ago; and it was confidently alleged, on the evidence of the legend, to have been a seal of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, in England; a reading I could not adopt. I was for a while much puzzled by the legend, but at last I came to the conclusion that the word *Loiari* was a mistake for *Lazari*, and that the seal was that of the Lepers of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem, an order which had a few houses in this country, that are said to have been all subject to the Master of Burton Lazars Hospital, which was the principal, in the same manner as he was subject to the Master of the order at Jerusalem. The best account of Burton Lazars Hospital is in Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. ii. p. 272, where an early seal of it is engraved, which is circular, and without any inscription but B Z, the last letter having a horizontal line through it. In the reading that I ultimately adopted I was confirmed some time after by having had pointed out to me by Mr. Way an engraving of a seal very similar to that now in question, given in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XVIII. p. 425, which has *Lazari* instead of *Loiari*, and is evidently from a different matrix.

"Both these seals of the Lepers of St. Lazarus are mentioned in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. x. p. 86, a cast of that used for the peculiar of Long Stowe having been found in Mr. Caley's collection, and exhibited at one of the meetings of the *Archæological Institute*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, February 10th, 1859.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the respective donors:

From the Canadian Institute.

The Canadian Journal. New Series. Number XVIII. November. 8vo. Toronto, 1858.

* It is possible, as the legend is contracted, and the last syllable is *cub*, that this may have been read *cob*, and so the seal came to be referred to the college of Cobham.

From the Author.

A Catalogue of the Portraits of King Edward the Sixth, both painted and engraved. By John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. Printed for private distribution. 4to. 1859.

From J. Y. Akerman, Esq. Sec. S.A.

Reports of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. The seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth. Four volumes, folio. London, 1846-49.

Richard Nicholson, Esq. lately elected, was admitted Fellow.

The Ballot was taken for the Hon. Charles Robert Winthrop, of Boston, U.S. who was declared duly elected Honorary Fellow.

JOSEPH MAYER, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Memorial Ring of Charles I. It consisted of a miniature, painted in enamel, representing the King's head, accompanied by two other heads. At the back of it were the initials "C.R." together with a skull and a crown. The ring itself was slightly made of gold and enameled pale blue, white, and black.

THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq. F.S.A. communicated, through the Treasurer, a Report on the Excavations at Wroxeter, in Shropshire, the site of the Roman city of *Uriconium*, as follows:—

"I will merely premise that the site of the Roman town, distinctly traced by the continuous mound which covers the lower part of the town wall, is a very irregular-shaped oblong, its greatest length, from north to south, being a good part of two miles, and its greatest breadth about a mile. The wall, which is three miles in circuit, incloses I am told about fourteen hundred acres of land, and, with the exception of the small village which stands on the southern part of the area, the ground has hardly been disturbed, except for the common purposes of agriculture. The city occupied a very commanding position on the river Severn, overlooking on one side the vale of Shrewsbury, with Caer Caradoc and the Breiddin and Welsh mountains in the distance. The Roman cemeteries have been traced outside the walls, and the one on the north-east, which seems to have extended for a considerable distance on the sides of the Roman road, now called by the people the Wathus Street, has furnished at different times, by mere accident, some interesting sepulchral inscriptions.

"A subscription has been set on foot, at the suggestion of Mr. Botfield, M.P., for the exploration of this interesting site, and the excavations were commenced on the 3rd of February last, with very promising results. In a field nearly in the centre of the area, stands the only piece of Roman masonry remaining above ground, known popularly as the 'Old Wall.' It is very massive, 20 feet high, and about 23 yards long, much broken and battered, but still bearing sufficient indication of having belonged to some great public building; it runs nearly from north-west to south-east. The excavations were commenced on the northern (more correctly, the north-eastern) side. A pit has been sunk down the side of it to the foundation, which was at 14 feet below the present surface of the ground. A trench, carried northward from the 'Old Wall,' brought to light a very extensive pavement,

composed of red bricks about 4 inches long and 1 inch thick, set in herring-bone fashion. At the south-eastern extremity another wall has been discovered at right angles to it, and has been in part uncovered. At about 70 feet from the 'Old Wall,' and parallel to it, another massive wall has been discovered, which has not yet been much examined, but it is evident that these three walls have formed three sides of a large inclosure, which from the character of the pavement we may suppose to have been an open court.

"The wall on the fourth side of this court has not yet been found, though I have no doubt we shall soon arrive at it; but another set of excavations has brought to light a continuation of the 'Old Wall,' in the same line in its westward direction, and this has been already traced to a distance of 72 feet, and the workmen were proceeding with it on the date of my last intelligence. The trench, which laid it bare, has been carried down to a pavement of flags set in mortar, and there are traces of a rude low archway through the wall.

"To the east of the herring-bone pavement, the workmen have come to a fine tessellated pavement; consisting, as far as discovered, of three colours, red, white, and black. Only a portion of this has yet been laid bare, but it presents some of the well-known Roman border-patterns.

"I have thought that the Society would be gratified to hear that excavations, which I have always looked forward to with great expectations, have commenced in so promising a manner. The above is the general result of the diggings down to the evening of Tuesday last. A large cylindrical stone, with ribs round it, apparently part of a column, was found lying by the 'Old Wall,' at the place where the pit was sunk down its side; and not far from this was found what is described to me as 'a heavy mass of iron links, much oxidised,' but which has not yet been examined. Roman coins, flue tiles, pottery, quantities of mortar, some pieces of fresco-painting from walls, and bones of edible animals have been found, as is usually the case in excavating on Roman sites, and which I will not attempt to describe here. I intend, a few days hence, to go down myself to examine more closely what shall then have been done, and on my return I will give the Society a further and more particular account.

"Mr. Botfield, as president of the local society, contributed fifty guineas, to be paid on the receipt of the names of fifty subscribers at a guinea each. More than this number of subscribers has now been received, and the sum total of the subscriptions amount, I believe, to nearly £150, which will enable us to carry on the excavations for some time; but our field of labour is very wide, and I have no doubt that we shall not fail in obtaining still larger contributions to an undertaking which I cannot look upon otherwise than as one of national importance."

EDMUND KITE, ESQ. of Devizes, exhibited through F. A. Carrington, Esq. a drawing of a Wooden Desk with painted decorations, preserved in Bishop's Cannings Church, Wilts, which he described as follows:—

"In the north transept of Bishop's Cannings Church, is preserved an ancient piece of ecclesiastical furniture. It has long been unfixed, and unfortunately little or nothing is known as to its original position in the

building. Tradition has assigned to it the popular name of a confessional, but whether on any real authority, or simply from a tendency to ascribe to this purpose every ecclesiastical relic for which no other definite use can be at first sight discovered, may be doubted.

"It is constructed entirely of oak panelling, and entered by a door in the front; the dimensions of the interior are about 3 feet 4 inches, by 2 feet 8 inches; on one side is a low desk with a closet underneath, the opposite side being occupied by a seat. This latter side and the front are about 4 feet 6 inches in height, and both closed with panelling, whilst the back rises 2 feet higher, and bears the representation of a human hand occupying its entire width, and painted on the panels, which are arranged horizontally. The hand is outstretched and pointing to the sinister; a scroll on the wrist is inscribed '*Manus meditationis*,' whilst a second scroll on the palm of the hand communicates with no less than nineteen others arranged between the joints and at the tops of the fingers, bearing the following inscriptions in black letter, with illuminated capitals at the commencement of each sentence:—

INSCRIPTIONS.

Meditare debes quod		N escis quantum	N escis quociens	D eum offendisti.
		F inis tuus amarus est	V ita tua brevis est	C um peccato.
		N ihil tecum feres nisi quod fecisti	V itam tuam non potes elongare	M ortem tuam non potes evadere
		N escis quo debenies	N escis qualiter morieris	H ora mortis incerta est
		C ito obliuisceris a charis	R aro faciet pro te haeres	Q uidus bona relinquis parum facient pro te
				S tatus tuus est miserabilis.

"Immediately beneath this, on a larger scroll, the lower corner of which seems to have been held in the beak of a bird, now almost obliterated, are the following hexameter verses rhymed both in the middle and at the end of each line:—

Non homo laeteris tibi copia si fluat eris
Hic non semper eris memor esto quod morieris
Aes evanescit quod habes hoc alter habebit
Corpus putrebit quod agis tecum remanebit.

At the side of the latter is a narrow label, the end also held in the beak of a bird, perhaps intended for a cock, bearing the following:—

Memorare nobissima tua et in aeternum non peccabis.

"The editor of the 'Oxford Glossary' notices a similar construction of wainscot in Tawstock Church, Devon; also known as a 'Confessional.' It is closed above with a tester (which appears to have once been the case with that at Bishop's Cannings), and in the back is a little shutter on hinges. 'The work,' he remarks, 'would, however, fix its date as considerably subsequent to the Reformation, and if not a reading pew, it has probably been a sort of state pew for the noble

family of the Earls of Bath, who had property in the parish.'—Vol. i. p. 141, note.

"The specimen under notice cannot, however, be ascribed to the latter use. From the inscriptions at the back, it has evidently had some connection with the ancient services of the Church; but whether these can be said to bear sufficiently on the subjects of confession to allow of its being ascribed to that purpose; or whether, like the example at Tawstock, the work would indicate for it a post-Reformation date, and it must consequently be regarded as a reading-pew, temp. Edw. VI., is a point which has not hitherto been satisfactorily explained." (See further, in p. 282.)

The Director then read the first part of a Communication from A. HENRY RHIND, Esq. F.S.A. "On Ortholithic Vestiges in the North of Africa."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, February 17th, 1859.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, and subsequently
OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the respective donors:—

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| From the Roxburghe Club. | Literary Remains of King Edward the Sixth.
Edited from his autograph manuscripts,
with historical notes, and a biographical
memoir by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A.
Two volumes. 4to. London, 1857. |
| From T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. F.S.A. | On Treasure Trove. By George Vere Irving,
Esq. [Read before the British Archæological
Association, Jan. 26, 1859.] 8vo. |
| From the Kilkenny Archæological
Society. | Proceedings and Papers. Vol. II. New
Series. No. 12. 8vo. Dublin, 1852. |
| From the Cambrian Archæological
Association. | Archæologia Cambrensis. Third Series. No.
XVII. January. 8vo. Tenby, 1859. |

The following announcement was read from the Chair:—

At a Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London, held Tuesday, 15th February, 1859, the Earl Stanhope, President, in the Chair,

Resolved,—Mr. Lemon having laid before the Council Catalogues of Additional Proclamations and Broad-sides presented to the Society, the Council desire to convey to Mr. Lemon the expression of their most cordial thanks. They observe that these important calendars are executed wholly in Mr. Lemon's own handwriting, and, recollecting as the Council could not fail to do, that Mr. Lemon has all this time been

engaged in other public duties, making no small claim upon his time and care, they cannot fail to appreciate still more highly this token of his zeal and devotion to the interests of the Society of Antiquaries.

It is further resolved, that the Secretary be directed to forward to Mr. Lemon a formal copy of the foregoing resolution, and that it be read to the Society from the Chair at its next meeting.

Carried unanimously.

The ballot was taken for John Williams, Esq. and George Robert Burnell, Esq. who were declared duly elected Fellows.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. V.P. exhibited a Casket of Limoges enamel, the property of William Jones, Esq. of Clytha, Monmouthshire. It was seven inches in length, and of an oblong form; the lid had a flat top and two sloping sides, the ends being formed of half hexagonal plates. The narrow plate, forming the top of the lid, was ornamented with scrolls, lion's heads, and small portraits inclosed in wreaths; the sloping sides of the lid, and the long sides of the casket were each formed of two enameled plates, ornamented with various subjects relating to the vintage, and represented by little boys, accompanied by French inscriptions, giving the names of the boys as ARDIS and VAILLAN. In front—1. The drunkenness of Noah—O MOI SE NOYE SVIS. 2. A boy drawing off the first juice from a vat—IE AN SVIS BEIN. 3. Two boys carrying a basket of grapes—SECI PESE FOR. 4. A boy treading in the vat—BEVNE ARDIS SVIS. At the back and sides were similar subjects and inscriptions. All these subjects were painted in brilliant colours, and had a blue ground. From the style of drawing and colouring, this casket was probably painted at Limoges by an artist who occasionally signed C. N. and has dated two of his works 1539 and 1545. The mountings were of stamped brass.

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, M.A. F.S.A. exhibited a bronze Spear-head, found in May, 1858, in the River Lea, a short distance above the village of St. Margaret's, in Hertfordshire. The spear-head, which was $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, had the usual leaf-shaped blade, and two holes for a rivet in the shaft.

The LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A. exhibited a brass Seal which had been recently found near Dublin. This seal, which was circular and had a loop for suspension, bore a shield with the arms—a lion rampant *sinister*, within a bordure engrailed; around it the legend + SIGILL' : ADE : TALEBOT : His Lordship stated that the seal was probably that of Adam Talbot, second son of Richard Talbot first Lord of Malahide : Adam succeeded his elder brother Reginald (commonly called Reginald de Wassunville), who died young and without issue. The date of Adam's death is uncertain, but could not be later than 1278, as his son Richard Fitz Adam Talbot is entered on the Exchequer Roll of that year. There is also an entry on the *Antiquissimi* Rolls of Ireland of the year 1280, by which Richard granted to Edward I. all wardships, reliefs, marriages, escheats, &c., happening within his Lordship of Malahide.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, by permission of the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, of Oxted, Surrey, a Swan Roll for the county of Norfolk, accompanied by the following remarks :—

“ Mr. Wilkinson informs me that he purchased the roll with a quantity of ancient deeds, but he can give no further account of it. The mark of Sir Nicholas Le Strange, of Hunstanton Hall, enables me to supply a date for the document, for he was sheriff of the county in the 2nd year of Edward VI. and, although he lived up to the 21st Elizabeth, the convents and abbeys whose marks are given in the roll were mostly suppressed before the end of the reign of Edward VI.; other internal evidence corroborates this inference as to the date. We find in it a goodly array of old English names. ‘Our ladye of Willoughby,’ and the following well-known names occur amongst others, possibly equally worthy of mention. Sir John Clere, Cornewallis, Yelverton, Sir Miles Hubard, Sir Nicholas Le Strange, Echyngham of Barsham Hall, Garneis, Gurney, Sir Edward Hayward, Sir John Heveningham, Sir Edmund Jermy, Jerningham, Inglose and Ingleese, the Prior of Jerningham, the Convent of Langley, Ponet, Paston, Sir Miles Stapleton, the Lord Tounsend, &c.”

Several of these rolls have been preserved. The ordinances respecting swans on the river Witham, in Lincolnshire, were published in *Archæologia*, XVI. p. 153, together with fac-similes of the swan-marks for that river. Another swan-roll for Lincolnshire is in the possession of Mr. Bromehead, of Lincoln, and is published in the Lincoln volume of the *Archæological Institute*, p. 296. On the 9th February, 1843, the Rev. George Dashwood exhibited to the Society a copy of the book of swan-marks for the River Ouse, in the time of Elizabeth, belonging to Sir Thomas Hare,* of Stow Bardolph; and subsequently a leaf of swan-marks used by Cox, Bishop of Ely, was communicated to the Society from a MS. preserved in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. A swan-roll for the year 1629 for the River Colney was brought before the notice of the Society in 1847.† A roll of swan-marks is in the possession of the corporation of Norwich.‡

The DIRECTOR then read a further portion of a memoir by A. H. Rhind, Esq. F.S.A. on Ortholithic vestiges in the north of Africa.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

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Thursday, February 24th, 1859.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors :—

* *Archæologia*, XXX. 547.

† *Proceedings*, vol. I. p. 173.

‡ *Norfolk Archæology*, vol. i. p. 371. See also Gurney's *Record of the House of Gournay*, p. 427.

From the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

From J. Y. Akerman, Esq., Sec. S.A.

Their Journal. Volume xix. Part 2. 8vo. London, 1859.

1. Die Kirche zu Grossen-Linden, bei Giessen, in Oberhessen. Von Johann Valentin Klein. 4to. Giessen, 1857.

2. Report from the Select Committee on the Royal Mint. Folio. London, 1837.

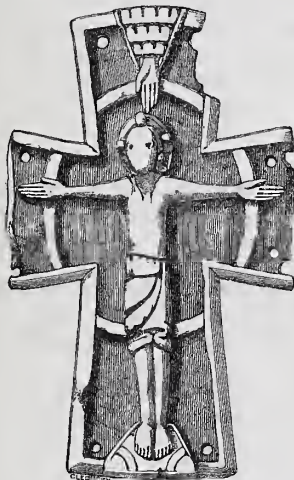
3. Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Constitution, Management, and Expense of the Royal Mint. Folio. London, 1849.

From the Author.

Condition of Liverpool, Religious and Social. By the Rev. A. Hume, F.S.A. Second Edition. 8vo. Liverpool, 1858.

John Williams, Esq. recently elected, was admitted Fellow.

MARK ANTHONY LOWER, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an Ivory Cross, found near the Priory, at Lewes, which is represented of the full size in the accompanying engraving.



Ivory Cross, found at Lewes.

The figure of Christ, it will be seen, is slenderly formed, and the head, which has a cruciform nimbus, inclines slightly to the left; the feet are supported by a *suppeditaneum* or foot-board, as usual in early art. The artist would seem to have wished to represent a glory round the body. Above the head is seen a hand issuing from clouds; it is not represented in the more usual attitude of benediction, but simply stretched out. This symbol, which is of great antiquity, is found as late as the thirteenth century. From its style the specimen in question appears to be of the eleventh or twelfth century, and of English workmanship. The cross is unusually broad, and at the corners of the limbs are rivet holes, showing that it must have been once attached to some other object; it may possibly have formed part of a small reliquary, to be

worn as a pectoral cross, like the beautiful specimen engraved in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. x. pl. 22.*

JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a representation of the Monumental Brass of Thomas Waterdeyne, Mayor of Lynn, formerly in the church of St. Nicholas at Lynn, but now destroyed. A representation of it had been preserved in the manuscript of Mackerell's "History of Lynn."

F. A. CARRINGTON, Esq., communicated some remarks on the ancient seat, supposed to be a confessional, a drawing of which was exhibited at the last meeting, and read a letter which he had received from the Very Rev. Dr. Rock on the subject. The learned doctor considered that the seat in question was not a confessional, first, because the present form of confessional, viz. a closed seat, was not of any antiquity.† Secondly, that in ancient times confessions were heard in any part of the church, open to the view of all, the priest sitting on a chair or stool. Dr. Rock was disposed to consider the seat at Bishop's Cannings to be the *hovel* or sitting place of the *feretrarius*, or keeper of the shrine, and that the inscriptions with which it is covered were inscribed with pious sentences to aid his meditations. The closet underneath would hold his books and writing materials. It may be the same as the *meditatorium* of which Rabanus speaks: "*ad scribendum et legendum in meditatorio sedeo.*"

The REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY, F.S.A., Rector of Eversley, communicated the following remarks on certain traces of the Romans in the district of the Bagshot Sands:—

"A communication was read to the Society on December 20, 1855, by George Daniell, Esq., on the burnt timber found in Chobham bogs, and connecting the same with the earliest Roman invasion by Cæsar.‡

"I have a few facts to offer in corroboration of part of Mr. Daniell's theory, which I hope may not be unworthy of your notice.

"First, I wish to point out the line of Roman road, running straight from some point near Weybridge, in Surrey, to Silchester, in Hampshire (Callewa Atrebatum?).

"This road runs certainly through Duke's Hill, the north point of Bagshot Park, over Easthampstead Plain, along the Devil's Highway, over Finchampstead Ridges, and Farley Hill. Hitherto, at all points known by me, it has run along the most elevated ridges of the bare and barren Bagshot sand formation, having clays right and left of it, which I believe to have been once covered with deep oak forest. At Long Cross it passes, as far as I can discover, about a mile south of the large quadrangular entrenchment near Broomhill Hut, and Potnalls (mentioned

* Some information as to the representation of a hand on early Christian monuments, may be found in Cabier and Martin, *Mélanges Archeologiques*, tome i. p. 212.

† See Dr. Rock's "Church of Our Fathers," vol. iv. p. 224.

‡ Proceedings, Vol. III. p. 236.

by Mr. Daniell); at Easthampstead certainly about a mile south of the noble 'Cæsar's Camp' of the peasantry (seemingly unknown to Mr. Daniell), on the highest point of Chobham Ridges; at Finchhampstead, through a quadrangular scarped fort, on which Finchhampstead church stands; and then close to a quadrangular area in a ploughed field, plainly the mark of a villa or other Roman building, from the abundance of Roman bricks and pottery. This area, I hope, will be shortly excavated. The road has all but vanished, owing to the absence of stone in its composition. Wherever we can find the materials, they are large fresh flints from the chalk, distant north 10 miles; and bricks, many of them hollowed for drains. At Farley Hill it leaves the ancient forest of Windsor, and dips at Swallowfield into the low London clays of the forest of Pamber; through which it runs to Silchester, through land which is still one all but continuous oak-wood.

"I have said that from the point where this road leaves the alluvial gravel of the Thames—say near Botley's Park and Gracious Pond—it had once an oak forest right and left of it. My belief is, with Mr. Daniell, that this was burnt off at some very early period. For several miles this road runs along Finchhampstead Ridges, commanding the Vale of Blackwater; and in the peaty alluvial flat of the river, as well as in the bogs which run up from it through my parish of Eversley into Hartford Bridge flat, logs of wood are still found in a state indicating rather the action of fire than that of the tannin of an average bog. But the most striking mark of fire is to be found in the burnt and split flint fragments which abound in all the upper levels, and are never found but on the surface. Their bright, red-brown colour, and peculiar angularity, indicate unmistakeably, not only to me but to more experienced observers, that they have been at some time exposed to great heat; and solely from observing them, I had several years before reading Mr. Daniell's valuable paper, come to the conclusion that the primæval forest had been at some period destroyed by fire.

"How far Mr. Daniell is right in attributing these fires to Julius Cæsar himself is a question. I am afraid that his discovery of ripe hazel-nuts and furze-seeds makes nothing for his theory that the forests were burnt by Cæsar in the autumn equinox of B.C. 53; for we never yet saw round here the forest which would burn till Christmas, even if the weather was dry enough. Our forest-fires—and we have, alas! but too many of them—always occur about March; and let the heather (the only sure conductor of a fire) be as rank as it may among the trees, it will not burn in September and October, because it is still full of sap, and more or less in flower.

"It seems to me that, considering the long occupation of this country by the Romans, there is no need to fix these fires to any particular time. Whosoever constructed the road from Weybridge to Silchester, along the ridges of the the Bagshot sands, and upon open heather moor, would have burnt, for self-defence, the clay forests right and left; viz. first, those of Virginia Water and Sunning Hill on the north, and those of Chobham and Bisley on the south; and after he had extended his road past Easthampstead Camp, he would have needed likewise to burn those of Wokingham, Barkham, and Swallowfield (still dense oak woodlands) on the north, and the Vale of Blackwater (fifty

years ago scarcely less dense) on the south. Beyond that point I can say nothing. The road through Pamber Forest is now all but obliterated by miles of oak. Mr. Daniell mentions the earthwork on St. George's Hill at Weybridge, and that of Cæsar's Camp at Farnham. The latter is one of the finest military positions in the South of England; the former (though of almost too irregular form to be Roman) most important, as it commands two valleys, that of the Wey and the Mole, on a narrow neck of land between which it stands. A line drawn through these two camps would strike on Winchester, *viâ* Alton and Alresford, and probably may mark the line of a Roman road which joined that from Silchester near St. George's Hill.

"Be that as it may, I cannot doubt that the two 'Cæsar's Camps,' of Easthampstead and Farnham were connected with each other. Placed at the two opposite extremities of that highest range of the upper Bagshot sands known by the general name of Chobham Ridges, they evidently bore some definite relation to that ridge. Mr. Daniell suggests, and with some reason, that its gloomy and desolate gullies were the retreat of conquered Britons. If so, the two lofty camps, each lying on its Roman road, would have effectually shut them into their moorland fastnesses. In such a barren spot they had only to be left to themselves to perish slowly.

"But, again, there is a strong objection to Chobham Ridges having been for any length of time the retreat of a defeated tribe, in the fact that the highest levels (as throughout the Bagshot sands) are utterly incapable of bearing any timber save the recently introduced Scotch fir. During the Roman occupation, all the ground between the two camps, save the narrow valley of Ash, was merely flat heather moor, on a dry and barren gravel, over which troops could be moved from either of the two lofty camps with peculiar ease. The fox-hunters of those parts now gallop at full speed over the ranges, for mud is unknown, even in the wettest weather; and the artillery of Aldershot manœuvre freely where they will. Nothing, therefore, was required to render the Britons helpless, beyond burning the forest on the clay slopes below. I should, therefore, rather regard the whole of the ridges as a vast natural Roman fortress 15 miles in length, with the two camps as its bases of operation, from which the whole lowland for miles east and west could be so thoroughly surveyed, that nothing bigger than a partridge could stir unobserved.

"I may add, that proof of a considerable British population in these (at present) moorlands is hinted at by the numerous and vast British trackways, leading from and to no man knows where, which cross them in every direction. One is especially remarkable, which may be seen from the Staines and Wokingham Railway, crossing Chobham camp-ground in a direction leading from Virginia Water toward Pirbright or Bisley. It is composed of innumerable old wheel tracks (which will last for ages in the gravel), and is several hundred yards wide; as if each succeeding savage had made a fresh track for his chariot over the moor, when the old ones had been worn too deep. These British trackways—of a date probably antecedent to Cæsar's time—are among the most deeply interesting objects of the Bagshot moors."

JOSEPH BELDAM, ESQ. F.S.A. read a Memoir on some excavations which he had recently made at the Arbury Banks, near Ashwell, Hertfordshire, as follows :—

“The communication which I am about to make, will not, I regret, record the discovery of any rare objects, but may serve to throw some additional light on the early history of an interesting spot, and help to correct the errors of several eminent authors. The spot in question is known by the name of the ‘Arbury, or Harborough Banks,’ a name which is evidently Saxon, and without much doubt derived from the Saxon compound ‘Here-berga,’ a military camp or station. This ancient encampment occupies elevated ground at about half a mile to the south of the town of Ashwell, in Hertfordshire, and commands very extensive prospects. It has been noticed by many topographical writers, among whom I may first mention Camden, who describes the spot in the following manner :—‘I once imagined that the ancient Britons, who, according to Gildas, paid divine homage to mountains, rivers, springs, and groves, from the same circumstances, and with the same meaning, gave it the name of Magiovinium, and that it was the place so called by Antoninus. But time has better informed me, nor am I so fond of my mistake as to be ashamed to alter my opinion on this head. A proof of the antiquity of this place we have, however, in a *large square earthwork* adjoining, which by the Roman coins frequently dug up shows us who were its makers ; and it is expressly called (that is, the town below), a “burgh,” in the Conqueror’s survey of England 500 years ago.’

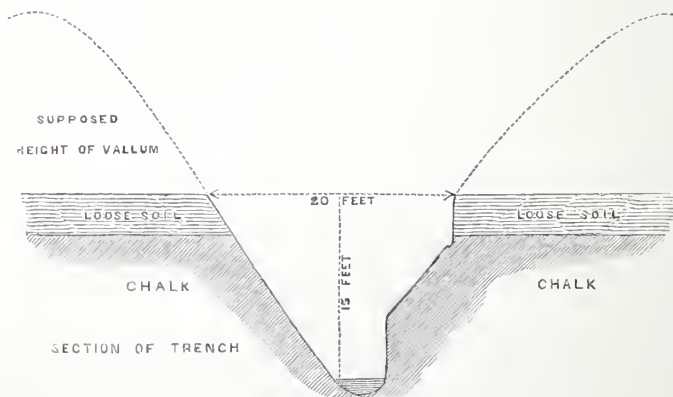
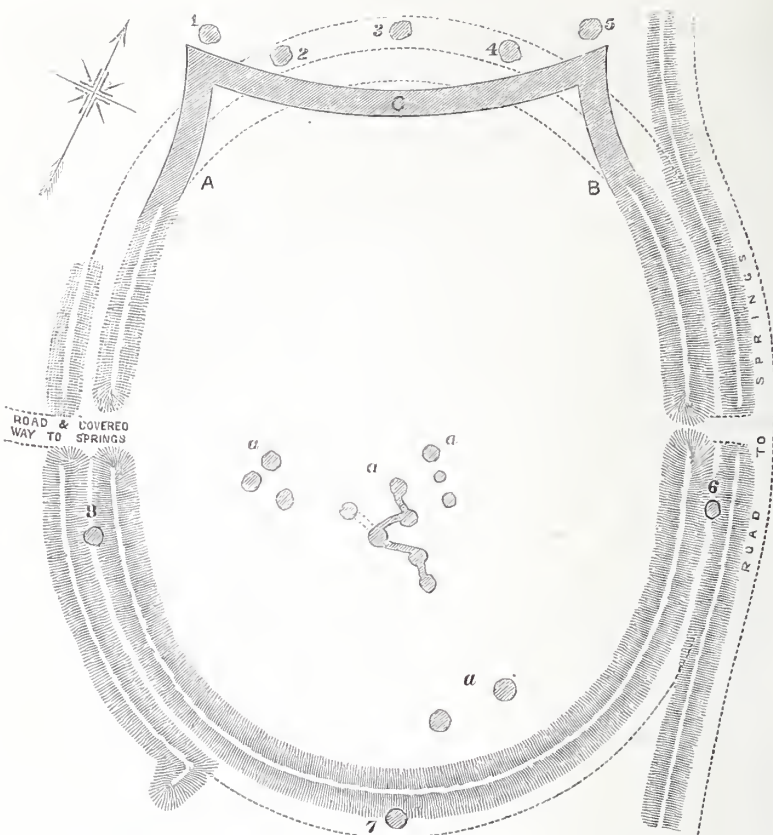
“Chauncy, in his county history, observes on the same place, ‘There are marks of a fortification on a hill within Harborough Field in this parish ; where there is a large *quadrant*, inclosed with a trench or rampart [he does not appear to have known which], where the Romans kept a standing camp, from whence they could easily discern when an enemy appeared against them, and the coin that has often been dug up there shows as much.’

“Clutterbuck describes the spot as ‘a considerable entrenchment called Arbury Banks, consisting of an area of a *square* form of about twelve acres, surrounded by a single vallum, in the neighbourhood of which, according to Camden, Roman coins have been found.’

“I reserve the remarks of Salmon, a third county historian, to a later period, since his inferences, though founded, like those of the writers previously quoted, upon some inaccuracies, appear to me to approach more nearly to the truth as to the origin of the camp.

“Of the identity of the spot described by these writers there can be no doubt ; but its present form and appearance indicate either considerable subsequent changes, effected probably by agricultural operations, or prove that the original reporters made very inaccurate observations.

“The present form of the encampment, as will be seen by the accompanying plan, is that of an elongated horse-shoe ; the original vallum towards the north-east being completely levelled, the area in this part being somewhat expanded on both sides, and inclosed by



Plan of Camp at Arbury Banks, Ashwell, Herts.

a common field-baulk, which, instead of being convex, like the southern end, is curved slightly inward.

"The whole area of the camp stretches across the flattened crown of the hill or ridge, in a direction from south-west to north-east; the surface of the open field sloping away from each end, but more rapidly towards the south-west, where the vallum is consequently much the highest. The length of the area within is about 300 yards; its breadth in the middle about 220 yards, contracting to about 120 yards at the distance of 20 yards from each end. We may accept the admeasurement of former writers, therefore, at about 12 acres. Midway in this vallum, on either side, is an opening into the area, now used as a field-road, and probably indicating the original entrances, from each of which a road descends by a covered way to the Ashwell Springs. There is no appearance externally of a surrounding trench, and, until our recent investigation, no person in the neighbourhood had any idea of its existence.

"I may add that this camp is situated between two ancient roads, that it is something more than a mile to the north of the Icknield Street, the use of which in Roman times is sufficiently attested by numerous Roman remains found along its whole course, and at about half a mile to the south of the Ashwell Way, with which, indeed, it appears to have been connected by a branch road, passing close under the eastern vallum. The claims of the Ashwell Way to be considered a Roman thoroughfare are still stronger than those of the Icknield Street, the former being remarkable for its many antiquities, among which I need only mention, as being better known than the others, the remains of the Roman villa and cemetery at Litlington.* It appears, indeed, to have hitherto escaped the notice of antiquaries that this road was one of two vicinal ways running parallel to the Icknield Street, one on each side of it, and forming supplementary lines of communication between the great Roman camp at Chesterford and several Roman stations in Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. They traverse in fact what appears to have been always a border country, and evidently guarded the approaches into the high country to the south from enemies emerging from the marshes of Cambridgeshire to the north. Thus they originally separated the first Roman province from the country of the Iceni, and subsequently divided the kingdom of Mercia from the territory occupied by the Danes.

"An encampment of the form above described, though undoubtedly placed in the midst of Roman remains, seemed to me more naturally to suggest a British or a Saxon, than a Roman origin; and of this opinion was Salmon, though evidently mistaking several of the facts. Arguing from the supposition that this camp was placed neither on the apex of the hill nor on its sunny side, he infers that it could not have been a *Castrum Exploratorium* of the Romans; and from the imaginary absence of a trench he presumes that it was a place much more fitted for sports and exercises, or perhaps for British sacrifices. 'Hence,' he thinks, 'that, although Ashwell might have been a town in British and Roman times, Arbury Banks could not have been a Roman camp.'

* See *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi. p. 368.

"During the last autumn, an inclosure of the parish of Ashwell being immediately in prospect, which might possibly obliterate the remaining features of this interesting spot, I was invited by the proprietor to make a previous examination. From that gentleman I learned that some years before excavations had been made in the area, which had led to the discovery of broken pottery and bones of animals, and that in removing part of the vallum human skulls had been found, which were afterwards buried in the churchyard. Coins also were said to have been found by the labourers, none of which, however, had been preserved, though from the description given they were probably Roman. The vallum I understood to have been very much higher than at present, and until within a few years to have been covered with verdure, and remarkable for flowers said to be only seen on this and one or two other ancient sites in the county.

"In the month of September I commenced excavations, which continued for five or six following days.

"A careful inspection of the ground leading me to conclude that the present horse-shoe form must have been originally oval, and that the whole must have been surrounded by a trench, I commenced by projecting an imaginary line at the northern end of the area, from A to B, passing through C, corresponding with the form of the vallum at the opposite end. Around this line, holes were then dug in search of a trench, as well as along the concave line of the present baulk. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, will show the places where the ground was thus opened. The natural soil of the field is about 2 feet deep, where the solid chalk is reached. At Nos. 1 and 5, along the line of the present baulk, we soon came to the undisturbed chalk, proving that no trench had been there; but at Nos. 2, 3 and 4, a trench was found, and excavated to a considerable depth. In order to ascertain the continuity of the trench round the entire area, the same process was pursued, and with similar success, at Nos. 6, 7 and 8. The result was sufficient to establish both facts, namely, that the original form of the camp was neither square nor horse-shoe, but oval, and that it was surrounded by a wide trench of unequal depth. The excavation at No. 2, having been more complete and decisive than the others, I will briefly describe it.

"The workmen were here ordered to dig to the bottom, and to clear out the trench sufficiently to draw a section. This being effected, though with great labour owing to the extreme hardness of the soil filled in, a clean cutting in the solid chalk was discovered, of the depth of 15 feet, with a width of about 20 feet at the upper margin, and 3 feet at the bottom. Here lay a heap of vegetable matter, about 3 or 4 feet in diameter, and 6 or 8 inches in thickness, beneath which was a circular pit about 2 feet deep, which contained nothing worthy of remark. A specimen of this vegetable substance has been submitted to Professor Quekett, whose obliging report upon it, as well as on the bones afterwards discovered, will appear at the end of this paper. It will be seen that the position of No. 2 is precisely at the bend of the supposed vallum. It was here, therefore, that we were to look for a corresponding curve in the trench; and of this we had the most decisive proof in the slant cutting through the whole depth, making it certain that its form corresponded with the supposed convex vallum above. It may suffice to add, respect-

ing the other excavations in the trench, that, though they seemed to show some inequality as to depth and width in different parts of its extensive circuit, we were led to conclude that the admeasurements at No. 2 might be accepted as an approximate average of the whole. If then to the depth of 15 feet below the surface we add a probable elevation of 10 or 15 feet above ground for the vallum, we obtain an average depth from the apex of from 25 to 30 feet. And if again to the width of 20 feet across the margin we add 15 or 20 feet for the inclination of the vallum above, bearing also in mind the probability that in the more exposed parts of the camp an outer vallum existed, we obtain at least an average width of from 35 to 40 feet. Clutterbuck, indeed, affirms that the vallum was single, and at the southern and northern ends, where the ground falls away, it probably was so, but on the eastern and western sides, where the level within the camp is nearly the same with the external level, there is reason to suppose the existence of a second vallum, a probability which seems to be confirmed by the scarped appearance of the field-baulks, which evidently follow the margin of the trench on these sides, and look like the remains of a second rampart.

"I come now to our excavations in the area of the camp. Here, having no certain guide, we opened the ground chiefly near the middle and in the southern half, where pottery and bones were said to have been found before. The workmen presently came to black earth and bones, and opened a considerable number of circular pits, irregularly placed at short distances from each other, and generally connected by meandering passages or drains—see *u a a* in plan. The depth of the pits varied from 4 to 5 feet, with nearly the same diameter, usually bulging out a little as they descended, and altogether resembling in form the small circular vessels, of which abundant fragments were found among them. The passages or drains leading from one to another were in general not quite so deep as the pits, being about 3 or 4 feet deep, and about 2 feet wide. Both pits and passages were filled with a fine black kind of garden mould, intermixed with bones, most of which were splintered, and with fragments of coarse pottery, of various forms and colours, but none of them entire. The colours were chiefly black or chocolate, but some of them were of a light reddish hue, and many of them were scored or scratched into different patterns, exhibiting a kind of soft soapy glaze. A very large proportion of them were fragments of small cups or pipkins. Some of them were still incrustated with soot, and all of them seemed to have been adapted to culinary or other domestic purposes. Among the fragments, we counted between thirty and forty differently shaped lips of vessels: while a few were of larger size, and had handles designed to be suspended by a cord. The pottery appears to be a mixture of British and Saxon: but none, I think, are of a decided Roman character. In some of these pits we found ashes and other marks of fire, with large stones or blocks of chalk at the bottom, probably designed to assist in the cooking operation. No coins of any kind were found, nor any other article of human manufacture, except a bone piercer and a bone pin, both of the rudest forms; a small black stone, resembling a celt, which may have been used for some burnishing purpose, and the blade of a small knife, probably Saxon.

"The bones on which I subjoin a report, obligingly furnished by Professor Quekett, are of the kind usually found in ancient sites, consisting chiefly of horns and bones of the *bos longifrons*, the deer, the goat, the horse, and the boar, with but one single fragment of the human skeleton, namely, a small portion of a cranium. The extent of ground thus opened in which pits were discovered might be about 30 or 40 yards square: and a few excavations were made elsewhere without success, though it is probable that similar pits might have been found in many other parts of the encampment. But enough had been done to ascertain their general character, and also to conclude that they would not repay the trouble of a further search. Here, therefore, our labours terminated.

"I will in conclusion venture to suggest that the pits and passages may have been the dwelling-places of human beings. The idea of these passages forming part of a system of camp drainage seems to be rebutted by their being found chiefly in the highest and most exposed part of the camp. However small and inconvenient these pits must have been for human occupation, they were in all probability used by the occupants of the camp as huts, and not improbably thatched over in inclement weather, while some of them were obviously used for culinary and other domestic purposes. I believe that during the late Crimean war our own soldiers found refuge, shelter, and accommodation in similar places, and they do not appear to differ very materially from pits and holes discovered on other British and Saxon sites.

"Meanwhile, I beg to present a summary of facts actually established, namely,—First, that the original form of the camp was not square as described by former writers, nor of the horse-shoe form as it appears at the present day, but oval; secondly, that it was surrounded by a deep and wide trench, as well as by a lofty vallum, with, most probably, a second vallum and trench in its most exposed positions; and, consequently, it must have been a place of great strength, not designed for recreation only, but well adapted for the purposes of a permanent military station. From these facts, and from the absence of any certain Roman pottery or other Roman remains in the interior, added to the discovery of much pottery and several articles of a decidedly barbarous period, I am led to infer that this camp was originally constructed and occupied by the Britons; that it was, perhaps, little used by the Romans; but probably occupied for a lengthened period by Saxon, and possibly also by Danish, forces, during the long-continued and bloody conflicts of those races in this part of the country."

*Professor Quekett's account of the Bones, &c., discovered at
Arbury Banks:*

The bones consisted of the following:—

Bos longifrons.—Seven specimens of the horn cores, a nearly complete ramus of the lower jaw, and one metacarpal bone.

Deer.—Portion of right ramus of lower jaw of a large species.

Goat.—Two horn cores of a small-horned goat, and a horn core of a longer horned goat.

Horse.—Portion of left ramus of the lower jaw, with three teeth.

Pig.—Portion of superior maxillary bone, left side (upper jaw), with four teeth.

Human.—A portion of a parietal bone of a skull, rather thicker than usual.

The three masses of siliceous material are principally made up of the husks and awns of a species of grass, and more closely resembling those of the *eared barley* than any other. These masses must have been exposed for a considerable time to a red heat, as the carbonaceous material is almost wholly removed.

Several fragments of pottery accompanied these bones; they are principally composed of a coarse black clay, in which are numerous pebbles; some of them appear as if they had been subjected to the action of fire, subsequent to their manufacture.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, March 3rd, 1859.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the respective donors :—

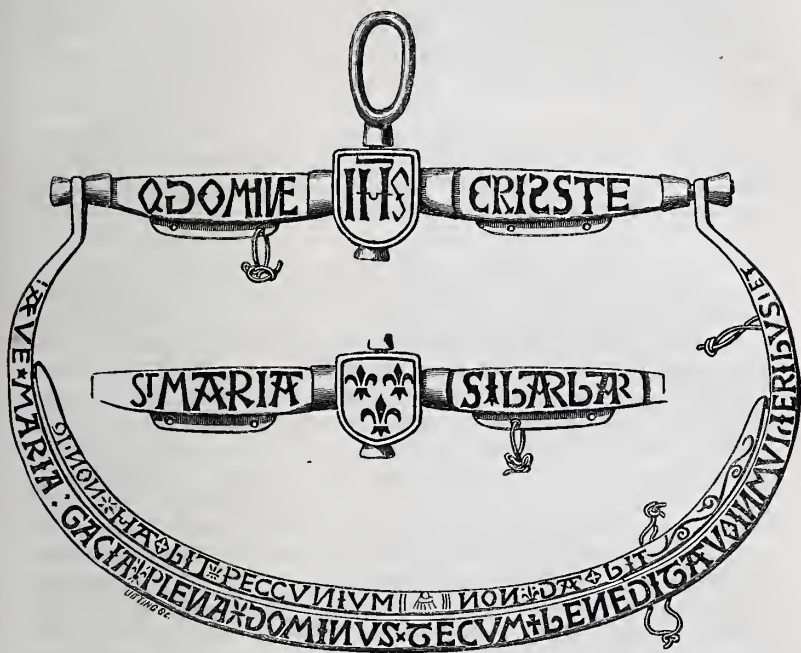
- From John Williams, Esq. F.S.A. 1. *Pyramidographia; or, a Description of the Pyramids in Egypt.* By John Greaves. 8vo. London, 1646.
2. *De Hibernia et Antiquitatibus ejus disquisitiones.* By James Ware. 8vo. London, 1654.
3. *Thomæ Bartholini de Armillis veterum, et Olai Wormii de Aureo Cornu Danico responsio. Th. Bartholini antiquitatum veteris Puerperii Synopsis. Caspari Bartholini (Thom. F.) de Inauribus veterum Syntagma. Th. Bartholini de Annulis Narium (cap. 19).* 12mo. Amsterdam. 1676.
4. *Claudii Rutilii Numatiani Galli Itinerarium, integris Simleri Castalionis, Pithoei, Sitsmanni, Barthii, Graevii, aliorumque animadversionibus illustratum. Ex Museo Th. J. ab Almelooven.* 12mo. Amsterdam. 1687.
5. *Descrizione di Roma antica. Descrizione di Roma moderna.* 2 volumes. 8vo. Rome, 1727.
6. *Le Antichità della città di Roma.* Small 4to. 1588.
7. *Observations upon the Antiquities of the town of Herculaneum.* By Mr. Bellicard, architect. 8vo. London, 1753.
8. *Eduardi Bernardi de Mensuris et Ponderibus Antiquis Libri tres.* 8vo. Oxford, 1688.

9. *Alexandria Alexandro jurisperiti Neapolitani Genialium dierum Libri sex.* 8vo. Leyden, 1616.
 10. *England's Improvement by Sea and Land.* By Andrew Yarranton. 4to. London, 1677.
 11. *Joannis Olivæ Rhodigini in marmor Isiacum Romæ nuper effossum exercitationes.* 8vo. Rome, 1719.
 12. *Bibliographie Instructive; ou, Traité de la connoissance des Livres rare et singuliers.* Par Guillaume-François De Bure, le jeune. 7 volumes. 8vo. Paris, 1763—1768.
 13. *Annales Typographici ab Artis inventæ origine ad annum M.DC.LXIV. Opera Mich. Maittaire, A.M.* 3 volumes. 4to. Hague, 1719—1722.
 14. *Antonii van Dale Dissertationes IX. Antiquitatibus quin et Marmoribus, cum Romanis, tum potissimum Græcis, illustrandis inservientes.* 4to. Amsterdam, 1702.
 15. *Recherches Curieuses d'Antiquité.* Par Monsieur Spon. Small Folio. Lyons, 1683.
 16. *Claudii Ptolemæi Harmonicorum Libritres.* Edited by John Wallis. 4to. Oxford, 1682.
 17. *Description of the Ruins of an Ancient City discovered near Palenque, in Guatemala, South America.* By Dr. Paul Felix Cabrera. 4to. London, 1822.
 18. *Sertorii Ursati Monumenta Patavina.* Folio. Padua, 1652.
 19. *Medicea Hospes, sive Descriptio Publicæ Gratulationis qua Reginam Mariam De Medicis excepit Senatus Populusque Amstelodamensis.* Auctore Caspare Barlæo. Folio. Amsterdam, 1638.
- From the Royal Geographical Society. Their Proceedings. Vol. 3, No. 1. 8vo. London, 1859.
- From the Author. Town Swamps and Social Bridges. By George Godwin, F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1859.
- From Mons. Hippeau, through J. H. Parker, Esq. F.S.A. Vue de L'Abbaye de Saint-Etienne-de-Caen, en 1684, d'après le Monasticon Gallicanum, Par M. Auvray, architecte. A woodcut by Pégaud, from a drawing by Guignet. [From the Album of the Society of Fine Arts of Caen.]

The Ballot was taken for John Fetherston, Esq. Jun. who was declared duly elected Fellow, and for Thomas Hughes, Esq. who was declared duly re-elected Fellow.

The Rev. W. LEGGE, of Fakenham, exhibited, through B. B. Woodward, Esq. F.S.A. the following antiquities found in Norfolk :—1. A small Saxon Urn, found at Pensthorpe, full of human bones, among which were fragments of an iron buckle. 2. A small Bronze Figure

found at Pudding Norton. 3. A brass Seal found near Ryburgh, in making the railway. 4. An ancient Key found on the site of Hampton Priory. 5. The metal mounting of an ancient Gypciere, or Purse, found in a pond near Barham, and represented in the accompanying woodcut.



Framework of a purse found at Barham, Norfolk. Width $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

This object, which was of brass, and $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, consisted of a cross bar inscribed on both sides, from the centre of which proceeded a loop through which to pass the girdle. From the two ends an oval frame was suspended, and from it a second frame of smaller dimensions. At the sides were several pierced projections for attaching the leather or other material of which the purse was made. The letters and other ornaments were inlaid with niello, and from their style appeared to be of the close of the fifteenth century. The inscriptions on the cross bar read, O DOMINE CRISTE. — S. MARIA. S. BARBAR[a]. On the central knob were two shields, one with IHS, the other with the arms of France. On the larger frame: AVE MARIA G[r]ACIA PLENA DOMIN[us] TECUM. BENEDI[c]TA TV IN MULIERIBVS ET. On the smaller frame: CUI [or QVI] NON HABIT PECCVNIVM NON DABIT.

Another purse mounting, identical in form and workmanship with the one in question, was found at Lower Halstow, and is engraved in the Journal of the British Archæological Association, vol. xiv. p. 136. The inscription and ornaments on the cross bar were the same, excepting

that the coat of France was replaced by a Tau. The inscriptions on the framework read: SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA, and LAUS TIBI SOLI. For purse ornaments of a less elaborate description, see Archæologia, vol. xvii. p. 115; Gardner's History of Dunwich, Plates iv. and v.; Lewis' Introduction to the History of Seals, p. 7; Battely's Antiquitates Rutupinæ; Gough's Camden, vol. i. p. 235; and Journal of the British Archæological Association, vols. ii. p. 189, vi. p. 440, and vol. xiv. p. 131, where may be found a dissertation by Mr. Syer Cuming on Medieval Purses.

G. B. BAKER, Esq. of Bungay, exhibited, through B. B. Woodward, Esq. F.S.A. a circular Ring Brooch, of the 14th century, found in a mound at Ilketchall St. John's, Suffolk, on which was engraved an unintelligible inscription, consisting of a repetition of the letters I V O S.

JOHN WEBB, Esq. exhibited, through the Director, two specimens of Roman silver work: 1. A silver Bucket, or *situla*, which was discovered on the 11th of June, 1842, near Tourdan, a hamlet in the arrondissement of Vienne, in the South of France. Some labourers were excavating marl for manure, when a pickaxe struck the vessel and made two holes, one in the bottom, the other on the side. Owing to a dispute between the owner of the field and the person who had purchased the right of digging marl, the *situla* suffered further injuries before it fell into the hands of M. Girard, a bookseller at Vienne. The spot where the vase was found showed indications of Roman occupation, and of the building having been destroyed by fire; further excavations did not, however, bring any other antiquities to light. The *situla*, like other Roman plate, is worked out of the solid in very low relief, a style of work well worthy of imitation, as the ornaments thus executed do not interfere with the general outline of the vessel. The design consists of two bands of figures. The upper one, which is much the largest, is composed of four groups representing the seasons. Spring is a naked female, young and beautiful, crowned with flowers, and seated on a panther; before her is a basket of flowers, and around her several cupids. Summer is seated on a bull reposing on the ground; she holds a sheaf of corn, and is accompanied by a cupid carrying a sickle. Autumn is a female crowned with grapes and seated on a panther; she is preceded by a cupid bearing a basket of fruit, and followed by another cupid who is holding the panther's tail. The representation of Winter is, unfortunately, much injured, but enough remains to show that this season has been personified by an aged female seated, apparently, on a boar resting on the ground; one of the cupids which follow her is muffled up and carries dead game. The lower range is ornamented with four sea-monsters, with the heads of lions, horses, &c., and ridden by cupids. The *situla* is 6 inches high and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; its handle formed of a quadrangular bar, twisted so as to give it the appearance of a Celtic torc. An engraving of this vessel was published shortly after its discovery, and it has been described and engraved in the *Annali dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archæologica*, tom. xiv. tav. 4, p. 216.*

* The *situla* has been since purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum.

2. A small cylindrical Box, of silver gilt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high and $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch in diameter, with figures in high relief. These, likewise, represent the seasons, which are here personified by youthful winged genii. Spring is represented by a cupid carrying fillets and some other object; Summer by another cupid flying, and bearing ears of corn and a poppy-head; Autumn by a third cupid supporting a basket of fruit; Winter balances on his back a slender pole, from which hang two birds and a hare. The bottom is ornamented with concentric circles, sharply and neatly executed. The history of this interesting object is not known; it was obtained by Mr. Webb in Italy.

Specimens of Roman plate are not very common; the few which have escaped the destruction of their own time by being buried, have generally, when discovered in modern times, been destroyed through the ignorance of the finders. In Italy examples are rare, but in France several interesting discoveries of the kind have been made. In the neighbourhood of Toulouse, at a village called Caubiac, seven pieces of plate were found in 1785, which are now preserved in the British Museum; two of these are large plain circular dishes, *lances rotundi*; another is a small circular dish, likewise plain; but the other specimens are richly ornamented with masks, &c. in low relief. The principal discovery of plate in France took place at Berthouville, near Bernay in Normandy, and has been noticed in several publications. The vases themselves, which are of great beauty and fine workmanship, are preserved in the Bibliothèque Impériale at Paris. They appear to have been dedicated to Mercury. Another discovery of a similar nature took place in 1836, in the commune of Notre Dame d'Alençon, near Brissac (Maine et Loire), which consisted of many *patera*, &c., chiefly unornamented. From the inscriptions upon them they seem to have been dedicated in some temple of Minerva.* They are now in the Louvre. In England several specimens of Roman plate have been found, the most remarkable being the oblong *lanx* found at Corbridge, and in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland†. A dish of nearly the same size, and possibly of superior workmanship, was found in 1729 at Risley, in Derbyshire, but the few fragments which escaped the destructive hands of the excavator seem to have since disappeared.‡ A square dish found at Mileham, in Norfolk, now in the British Museum, is engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. xxix. pl. xlii. p. 389. Several very fine vessels of silver were discovered near Capheaton, in Northumberland, the fragments of which were engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xv. p. 393, and are now in the British Museum, where is likewise preserved the silver *simpulum*, dedicated to the *Deæ Matres*, which was formerly in the Brummell Collection, and was probably found in Northumberland.§ Several fine pieces of Roman plate are preserved in the Imperial Museum at Vienna, some of which seem to have been found in the Austrian dominions;

* Catalogue de la Collection de feu M. Toussaint Grille d'Angers. Pl. 1 et 2. (Angers, 1851.)

† See Hodgson's History of Northumberland, Pt. 2, vol. iii. p. 246; Akerman's *Archæological Index*, p. 116.

‡ A large engraving of this *lanx* was published by Stukeley. From an inscription on it the dish appears to have belonged to a church in France; it must therefore have been brought to England during the Middle Ages.

§ *Archæological Journal*, vol. viii. p. 35.

one of them resembles in workmanship the *situla* exhibited by Mr. Webb. The ornaments are likewise divided into two rows, the upper one having four masks with animals between them, and the lower one marine monsters.*

BEZER BLUNDELL, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, by permission of Godfrey Wentworth, Esq. and read remarks on two Letters written by the Earl of Stafford; the first addressed to his relative Michael Wentworth, 29th September, 1634, the other to Sir George Wentworth, 28th November, 1635.

B. L. LEWIS, Esq. of Ongar Park, Chertsey, communicated through Henry Reeve, Esq. F.S.A. the following remarks on the death of Margaret of Austria, aunt to Charles V., and the errors which had prevailed with regard to its cause.

“It would be a striking chapter in the Curiosities of Literature to recount on the one hand the refutation which has overtaken many well established “historical facts” or authentic traditions, and on the other the re-establishment which, as with Herodotus, has befallen much that had been tacitly passed over from the domain of history to the realms of fable. An instance of the former sort has lately occurred touching the death, or at least the cause of the death, of Margaret of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian, aunt of Charles V. the affianced of Charles VIII. of France, first the wife of Prince John, heir of the Spanish monarchies, then of Philibert le Beau, of Savoy. The well-known Governor of the Netherlands, the friend of Cardinal Ximenes, the illustrious negotiator of the peace of Cambrai with the mother of Francis I. Margaret filled so important a place in the history of her age, and is herself a personage of such high interest, that it seems scarcely credible that any alleged fact concerning her could have been for one moment left doubtful, still less that it should prove to be a pure fabrication. And yet a constant tradition has affirmed the cause of her death to have been the unskilful amputation of either the leg or the foot, consequent on a wound, itself the result of a remarkable accident; the whole story being at length disproved by the exhumation of her remains under the authority of the French Government at the close of last summer.

“A manuscript still existing in the archives of the department de l’Ain seems to have first recorded the tradition, which is thus given by the Pere Rousselet in his History of the Church at Brou.

““Le 15 du mois de Novembre, 1530, et le matin avant que de se lever, Marguerite demanda à boire à l’une de ses demoiselles, Madeleine de Rochester, qui luy obéissant aussitôt, luy apporta à boire dans une tasse de cristail; mais, en la reprenant, elle la laissa malheureusement tomber au-devant du lit, ou elle se cassa en plusieurs pièces. La demoiselle ne manqua pas de les ramasser le plus soigneusement qu’elle

* See Arneth, Gold und Silber monumente des K. K. Cabinettes im Wien. Vienna, 1850.

† Histoire et description de l’Eglise royale de Brou élevée à Bourg en Bresse par Marguerite d’Autriche entre les années 1511 et 1536, par le Pere Claude F. Rousselet. Paris, 1764. Lyons, 1788. Bourg, 1828, &c.

put; mais elle ne s'avisa pas de chercher dans les pantoufles de la princesse, ou de les secouer par leur ouverture pour en faire sortir quelque fragment, s'il y étoit entré.

“Ce défaut d'attention fut cause de sa mort; car, cette princesse s'étant levée quelques heures après, et ayant mis les pieds nus dans ses pantoufles et fait quelques pas pour s'approcher du feu, elle se sentit vivement piquée à la plante du pied gauche. Elle appelle une demoiselle, pour voir ce que c'est, qui vit un petit fragment fort aigu de cette tasse cassée, que luy étoit entré dans le pied; elle le tire le plus tôt et le plus subtilement qu'elle peut; mais la blessure resta et jeta très peu de sang. Cette princesse, toujours courageuse, la négligea et n'y fit rien; mais quelques jours après, se sentant une grande douleur en cet endroit, et la jambe enflammée, elle fit appeler ses medecins, le 22^{me} de ce mois de Novembre, lesquels, ayant vu la plage et ses incidents, consultèrent ensemble, jugèrent que la gangrène y étoit, et qu'on ne pouvoit la guérir qu'en luy coupant au moins le pied.

“La conclusion en fut prise, et l'exécution résolue. Le lendemain, 23 du même mois, les medecins le communiquèrent à M. de Montecut, aumônier et confesseur de cette princesse, pour la disposer à cette opération terrible; elle en fut surprise et fort emue; mais enfin, toujours femme forte et parfaitement chrétienne, elle s'y résolut, et se disposa, par un profond recueillement de deux jours, le 23^{me} et le 24^{me}, à se confesser, pendant lesquels on disoit qu'elle n'étoit pas visible.

“Le 25 et le 26 furent employés aux recherches exactes de sa conscience, et à sa confession faite à plusieurs reprises. Le 27 au matin elle reçut avec une fermeté héroïque et une piété très-édifiante le très-saint sacrement. Le 28 et le 29 furent occupés à mettre les ordres nécessaires à ses affaires temporelles, et le 30 fut le jour funeste de l'opération et de sa mort; car comme les medecins voulurent luy épargner la douleur de celle-là, ils luy causèrent celle-cy, en luy donnant une dose si forte d'opium, qu'ils l'endormirent d'un sommeil si profond qu'il n'est pas encore fini, et ne finira qu'à la résurrection de tous les morts.

“Margaret was the founder of the conventual church of St. Nicolas de Tolentino (now Nôtre Dame) at Brou, without the walls of Bourg en Bresse, then part of the territorial possessions of the house of Savoy; she was herself buried there, pursuant to a codicil which she had added to her testament two days before her death, that is the 28th November, 1530, directing her heart to be sent to the convent of the Annunciation, the church of the Annonciades, in Bruges, of which she was also the founder, her bowels to be taken to the church of St. Peter and St. Paul in the same city, and her body to be interred in this church of St. Nicolas at Brou. Here she had erected her own tomb, as well as the tombs of her husband, Philibert le Beau, and of his mother, Margaret of Bourbon, whose vow of building the church she had fulfilled.

“The tomb of Margaret of Austria has furnished a further link in the chain of circumstantial evidence as to the alleged cause of her death; for what we must now call an accidental defect in the marble of the effigy has the appearance of a considerable wound in the left foot, and this has been immemorially adduced as a record of the fact, and an irrefragable proof of the correctness of the tradition.

“Such then is the story, and such its corroborations. Towards the

end of 1857, M. Gachard, keeper of the archives of Belgium, raised a doubt as to the facts of the case, and published two letters of Antony de Lalaing, Count of Hooghstraeten, Controller of the household of Margaret in her character of Governor of the Netherlands, being the very letters in which he announced her death to the Emperor Charles V. They are as to the most material portions as follows :—

“ De Malines, le xxviii^{me} de Novembre, 1530.

“ SIRE,

“ Il y a huit jours que Madame vostre tante eut ung accès de fiebrve que luy dura environ quatre heures, pour ce que les humeurs de sa jambe montoient en hault, par les remèdes qu'on y faisoit, cuydant que ce fust jouste, et fut advisé par les chirurgiens et médecins de luy faire, par oignemens, ouverture en sa dicte jambe, afin de faire evacuer les dictes humeurs; ce qui fut fait. Et s'en estoit trouvée ma dicte dame fort amendée, et n' a eu autre accès de fiebrves que le dessus dict; et pensoient les dicts chirurgiens et médecins que par la dicte évacuation elle seroit bientost garye: mais elle s'est trouvée cettc nuyt fort foyble, et ont iceulx medicins quelque doubte d'elle, combien, Sire, qu'ilz sont en bon espoir qu'elle n'aura que le mal.'

“ De Malines, le xxx^{me} de Novembre, 1530.

“ SIRE,

“ J'escripvis devant hier a V. M. l'indisposition de Madame vostre tante. Depuis, elle est tousjours empirée; et quelque diligence qu'on ayt fait de la sicourir de tous les meilleurs médecins et chirurgiens qu'on ait sceu fyner* le doubte de sa mort excide l'espoir de sa vye. L'on a pourveu qu'elle a esté et est administrée de sa conscience, pour actendre le bon plaisir de Dieu. Si il luy plaist la prendre à sa part, ce sera l'une des plus grosses pertes que V. M. sçaurait avoir pour voz affaires de par deça.'

“ M. Gachard adds a third letter written jointly by the Archbishop of Palermo and the Count de Hooghstraeten, which announces her death to the Emperor in these words :—

“ L'indisposition de Madame vostre tante a tellement continué, que, quelque remède que les médecins et chirurgiens y aient sceu donner, le feug s'est mis en sa jambe, et incontinent est monté au corps, et que ceste nuyt, entre douze et une heure, après avoir pris son dernier sacrement, elle a rendu l'âme à Dieu.'

“ In a brief comment on the narrative of Pere Rousselet and the MS he cites from the archives of the department de l'Ain, which has been transcribed above, M. Gachard says, ‘ We may remark in passing, that in the book of the household expenses of Margaret of Austria and in the accounts of her comptrollers, we have the names of all the women attached to her service at the time of her decease, and we nowhere find among them the name of Madeline de Rochester, or de Rochette, or any resembling or mistakeable name.

“ In these autheutic documents—documents, if we may say so, all but

* Fyner, find? Flemish-French; German finden.

official attestations—we see nothing of a broken cup, nor of its fragments, nor of one of such fragments having fallen within the slipper of the princess; no mention of any wound, or of any injury to the foot, still less any notice of an amputation. Margaret, it is true, is spoken of as suffering in the leg, but, from the manner in which Count Antony de Lalaing speaks of the malady, we may infer that, so far from being the result of an injury, or of a sudden accident, it was not even of recent date. On the 20th November a violent fit of fever is experienced, and the physicians, wishing to prevent the progress of the disorder towards the vital parts of the body, make use of a friction, and apply unguents, and finally, by the joint use of both, establish, as it would seem, a sore in the leg, as a safety valve for the humours of the system—a mode of treatment that seemed at first successful; the fever yielded, and the patient and her attendants flattered themselves that the remedy had been found, and that perfect recovery was at hand. But the physicians hastened to declare this a mistake. On the 27th, the danger was not only apparent, but so imminent, that, besides the ordinary surgeons and physicians, two of the most famous doctors of the faculty of Louvain were, as we learn from another letter, sent for in all haste—Maistre Jean van Steetvelde and Adam Bogaert. But their efforts, joined to those of the physicians of Mechlin, are powerless, the gangrene extends throughout the limb and cannot be arrested. In the night of the 30th November, or 1st December, Margaret expires, in full possession till the last of all the powers of her mind; and the following letter, written to the Emperor a few minutes only before her last breath, touching as it is, is no less remarkable for its force and firmness, and its elevated tone:—

“MONSEIGNEUR,

“‘L’heure est venue que ne vous puis plus escrire de ma main; car je me trouve en telle indisposition que doute ma vie estre brieve; pourveue et reposée de ma conscience, et de tout résolue à recevoir ce qu’il plaira a’ Dieu m’envoyer sans regret quelconque, réserve, si ce n’est, de la privation de vostre présence et de non vous pouvoir veoir et parler à vous encoires une fois avant ma mort, ce que, pour la doute que dessus, suppleray, en partie par ceste mienne lettre, que crains sera le dernière qu’ aurez de moi.* De Malines le dernier jour de Novembre, 1530.

“‘Vostre tres humble tante,

“‘MARGUERITE.”

“Such are the circumstantial proofs on the one hand, and such the negative evidence on the other. The very letter last cited rebuts by its calmness equally the occurrence of any painful operation, and the

* The substance of this letter is found in the very curious contemporary poem “Carmen sepulchrale in funus illustrissimæ principis D’næ Margaretæ archiducis Austriæ,” printed at Louvain, 1532, composed by Nicholas Grudius, Secretary to Charles V., and which takes the form of an autobiography in which Margaret narrates the chief events of her time. In describing her death as then approaching, the poem speaks rather of long-continued suffering from disease than of any accident.

“Vis quoque sæva gravis subiit mea corpora morbi,
Pressit et assiduo magis ac magis.”

dose of opium alleged to have been administered, and to have produced the fatal sleep in which the soul of Margaret passed away.

"But that there was really no amputation, is at length placed beyond dispute, and the inferences of M. Gachard are become positive facts; though without such decisive proof, it is probable that the tradition would have been maintained. The Church of Nôtre Dame de Brou has lately received careful restoration, and the Imperial Government appointed a commission to take cognizance of the tombs of the House of Savoy, and subsequently, by an extension of their powers, to open the vaults and coffins, and inhume the royal remains afresh.

"On my way to Geneva, the end of last July, I made a halt at Bourg, now a station on the railway from Paris, with the purpose of visiting the Church of Nôtre Dame de Brou, so celebrated for its glass* and the tombs of the old ducal line.

"I was unhappily a few days too late to witness the reclosing of the tombs, which had taken place on the 5th of the same month, but besides information on the spot, I have since obtained a copy of the Report of the Commission;† and it being thereby verified that the bones of both the legs and of both the feet of the skeleton of Margaret of Austria were intact, and still in their natural position, wanting only the ligaments and the fleshy parts, it is clearly proved that no amputation either of the leg or foot ever took place, and the tradition that it did, and that it was the occasion of her death, is therefore demonstrated beyond contradiction to be wholly erroneous.

"This notice would, however, be incomplete without reproducing the exact words of the Report, and also of the *procès-verbal* made on the first opening of the tombs, on the 2nd December, 1856, so far as it relates to the remains of Margaret of Austria. It may be noted that the vaults were then opened in the presence, among other members of the Commission, of the Prefect of the Department, the Bishop of the Diocese (Belley), the Archbishop of Aix, besides Count Somis de Chiavrie, Intendant-General of Sardinia, specially delegated for that purpose by the King.

"L'an 1858 et le 5^{me} jour du mois de Juillet, se sont reunis dans l'Eglise de Brou les membres composant la commission les clés des cercueils ayant été remises a la commission, il a été procédé à l'ouverture à la reconnaissance minutieuse et détaillée de chacun des ossemens. Cette opération scrupuleusement faite pour les restes mortels de Marguerite d'Autriche, la commission a constaté que les deux tibias et les deux péronés étaient intacts dans toute leur longueur et dans leur position naturelle; c'est à dire, que les péronés situés à la partie externe de chaque membre se trouvaient en rapport en haut avec la partie externe du tibia et en bas avec l'astragale. Les surfaces articulaires des tibias sont intactes et en rapport enbas avec la face supérieure

* These windows furnish numerous illustrations for Didron's *Iconographie Chrétienne*. An account of the church may be found in *Recherches historiques et archéologiques sur l'Eglise de Brou*, par J. Baux. 8°. Bourg. 1844.

† "Procès-verbal de la visite et reconnaissance des travaux faits dans l'Eglise de Brou pour la réinhumation dans le caveau ducal restauré des restes mortels de Philibert le Beau, Duc de Savoie, Marguerite d'Autriche, Duchesse de Savoie, et Marguerite de Bourbon, Duchesse de Savoie."

de l'astragale qui se trouve dans sa partie inférieure en rapport avec le calcanéum et dans sa partie antérieure avec le scaphoïde. Le calcanéum et le scaphoïde ont également conservé leurs rapports naturels, le premier avec le cuboïde et le second avec les trois cunéiformes. Les os du métatarse intacts sont au nombre de cinq et à leur place respective, ainsi que les premières phalanges. Les os des jambes et des pieds étaient donc intacts et encore dans leurs rapports naturels sauf l'absence des parties ligamenteuses et des parties molles."

"The report of the 2nd December, 1856, states, as to the tomb of Margaret of Austria, "à la partie inférieure du cercueil nous avons recueilli les deux jambes, et les pieds, enveloppés isolément de débris de peau."

"Though the research and inferential conclusions of M. Gachard are now superseded by the incontrovertible results of an actual examination, they are not without their interest, teaching as they do that in all such matters the probable is to be regarded before accepting the most positive tradition."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, March 10th, 1859.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the respective donors;—

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| From John Williams, Esq. F.S.A. | 1. Orthographiae Ratio ab Aldo Manutio Paulli F. collecta. 8vo. Venice, 1591. |
| | 2. Rituum, qui olim apud Romanos obtinuerunt, succincta explicatio, a G. H. Nieu-poort. 8vo. Utrecht, 1747. |
| From Dr. Alexander, F.L.S. | De Prisca Re Monetaria Norvegiæ, et de Numis aliquot et ornamentis, in Norvegia repertis. Scripsit C. A. Holmboe. 8vo. Christiania, 1854. |
| From the Cambrian Institute. | The Cambrian Journal. March. 8vo. Tenby, 1859. |
| From John Wilkinson, Esq. F.S.A. | Sale Catalogue of the Collection of Manuscripts formed by M. Guglielmo Libri. 8vo. London, 1859. |
| From the Engraver, Mr. W. J. Taylor. | A Bronze Medal of C. Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A. 1½ in. diam. |

George Rowdon Burnell, Esq. lately elected, was admitted Fellow.

HOLLINGWORTH MAGNIAC, Esq. exhibited, through the Director, a Casket enameled at Limoges in the 16th century. It had a flat top, and was composed of five oblong tablets of enamel, painted in *grisaille*, and representing battles; several of these tablets bore the initials of the enameler, I. P. who has been considered to be one

of the Penicaud family. This fine casket was formerly in the collection of Horace Walpole, at Strawberry Hill.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. Secretary, in a note addressed to the Director, made some remarks relative to the Roman Silver Box exhibited at the last Meeting by John Webb, Esq. suggesting that it was an example of the Roman *Acerra*. He considered this opinion supported by the fact that on the coins of the earlier Roman Emperors Pietas is represented in the act of offering incense, holding a box of precisely similar form; see *Archæologia*, Vol. XXXIII. p. 343.

JOHN HENRY PARKER, Esq. F.S.A. read some Observations on the Domestic Architecture of Ireland, and exhibited a large collection of prints and drawings in illustration of his memoir, which will appear in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XXXVIII.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, March 17th, 1859.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P., V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the respective donors:—

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| From the Canadian Institute. | The Canadian Journal. New Series. No. xix. January. 8vo. Toronto, 1859. |
| From the Editor, John Bruce, Esq. V.P.S.A. | Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the reign of Charles I. 1627-1628, preserved in the State Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office. 8vo. London, 1858. |
| From the Author. | Diary of a Month's Tour in the South of France, during the autumn of 1858. By John Adkins Barton. Printed for private circulation. 8vo. London, 1859. |
| From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. Treas. S.A. | Vocabularius breviloquus cum [Guarini Veronensis] arte diphthongandi, punctandi et accentuandi. Folio. Printed at Basle, by Nicolas Kesler. 1486. |
| From the Author. | Historical Notices of the Parishes of Swyncombe and Ewelme, in the county of Oxford. By the Hon. and Rev. Henry Alfred Napier, M.A. 4to. Oxford, 1858. |

The following announcement was read from the Chair:

"The Council have to announce that sixty members of the Society of Arts have been invited to attend the Meeting of this Society, on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock, on which evening it is hoped that, considering the small amount of accommodation which the Society's room affords, the Fellows will not avail themselves of the

privilege of introducing Friends. The same want of space will no doubt induce the Fellows to leave vacant the principal seats for the use of the invited guests. Benches will be introduced so as to afford, it is hoped, sitting room for all gentlemen who may attend the Meeting.

The Ballots for that evening will, in consequence, be adjourned till Thursday the 31st."

Charles R. Scott Murray, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

CHARLES HUTTON GREGORY, Esq. exhibited, through the Secretary, a Coin, in base metal or billon, of the Emperor Postumus, found near Wells, in Somersetshire. On the obverse was a radiated bust of the emperor: on the reverse a figure of Serapis standing, and the legend SERAPI COMITI AVG.

The Rev. J. C. CLUTTERBUCK, exhibited, through the Secretary, two small Knife Blades similar to one engraved in *Archæologia*, Vol. XXXVI. p. 330, and a socketed Celt, all of bronze, found in the Thames near Wallingford; also a fragment of Marble, found by Mr. Clutterbuck at Carthage, among a heap of stones; on which was a portion of an early Christian inscription, IN PACE, and a palm-branch.*

J. T. DILLWYN LLEWELLYN, Esq. exhibited through the Director,



British Urns found near Swansea.—Height of largest, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

three Urns (see woodcut), found in a cairn near Swansea, accompanied by the following particulars:—

* For a recent account of Christian inscriptions found at Carthage, see letters of J. B. De Rossi and J. B. Pitra, printed in *Spicilegium Solesmense*, tom. iv. p. 497.

"The cairn was situated on waste land about five miles west-north-west of Swansea, at a place called Mynydd Câr Goch, or the Waste of the Red Cairn; it was ninety feet in diameter, and about four feet high. The old people said that about sixty years ago it was a pile of large stones, which were removed to make a road; on the removal of the stones it became what it was when I first saw it. Within the circumference was a ring of stones very nearly concentric with it, which came to within eight or twelve inches of the surface. The discovery of urns was almost entirely confined to an irregular band across the cairn from west to east. The two larger urns were found in the eastern portion. The largest was apparently buried in the ground before the erection of the cairn, having been sunk below the original surface; after the hole had been dug and the urn deposited, the interstices seem to have been filled in with charcoal (probably of fir), and the whole covered with a flat stone. The next in size was found above the original level, being placed upside down on a flat stone; the smallest urn, which is pierced with holes, was near the western edge of the cairn. Charcoal was met with very generally throughout the mound in large layers, especially near the spots where urns or bones were discovered. The bones were principally within the urns, and were almost exclusively human."

The Director announced that Mr. Llewellyn had signified his intention of presenting these Urns to the British Museum, where the collection of such relics is at present very scanty.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, exhibited two small quadrangular Pedestals of bronze enameled, which were said to have been recently discovered in the excavations in the Via Latina at Rome.* These specimens were undoubtedly of Roman workmanship, and bore a great resemblance to two objects of the same kind found in the camp at Farley Heath, near Albury, in Surrey, and presented by H. Drummond, Esq. M.P. to the British Museum.† Two other stands of a similar nature have been found in Suffolk, and are likewise preserved in the British Museum.

GEORGE ROOTS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited by permission of the owner, T. Morson, Esq. of Queen Square, a Group executed in bas-relief in copper, thickly gilt, representing a schoolmaster seated in a high-backed chair, and teaching a boy who kneels before him. On the back of the chair are engraved the words *le mectre*. The workmanship of this group, which is represented in the accompanying woodcut, appeared to be French of the fifteenth century.

CHARLES T. BEKE, Esq. LL.D., F.S.A. communicated, in a letter to

* See Proceedings, Vol. IV., page 227. Signor Lorenzo Fortunati, on whose property the excavations in question were made, has announced an extensive work to be published by subscription, under the able editorship of Padre Garrucci, in which the paintings, sarcophagi, and other remains discovered on the Via Latina, will be fully illustrated. This work is to consist of a quarto volume of text, and a folio volume of thirty plates.

† See Archæological Journal, vol. xi., p. 27. The enameled stands, from the Via Latina, have been since added to the collections in the British Museum.



Bas-relief, representing a Schoolmaster—Fifteenth Century.

Height $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

John Lee, Esq. LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. the following remarks on the connection between the families of Mayne, Beke, &c.

"In a note to the extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts of the parish of Wing, in the county of Buckingham, printed in *Archæologia*, Vol. XXXVI. page 225, Mr. Ouvry, the contributor of those extracts, gives a pedigree of the family of Mayne, to which Simon Mayne of Denton, the regicide, belonged, into which an error appears to have crept, which I will take the liberty of correcting. It is there stated that the wife of Simon Mayne of Denton (the regicide's father), was 'Colliberry, daughter of Ric. Lovelace, of Hurley, sister to the Lord Lovelace, and widow to Ric. Beale.' But if you will refer to a letter of mine printed in the *Proceedings*, (Vol. I. p. 13,) you will there find that the first husband of Colliberry, or (as her name is spelt in the inscription on her monument in Denton church) Colubery Lovelace, was Richard *Beke*, of Erlegh Whiteknights, in Berkshire; whose son Henry Beke, High Sheriff of the county of Bucks, was the father of Colonel Richard Beke, better known as 'Major Beake,' a Member of the Commonwealth House of Commons (see pedigree in *Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. iii. p. 175). I should not have thought of addressing you for the purpose of correcting the spelling of a name, were it not that an opportunity is thus afforded me of directing attention to a fact in the personal history of the Protector Cromwell, which is not undeserving of notice, namely, his connection by marriage with several of those who sat with him in judgment on King Charles I.; Cromwell having been allied by marriage with at least three of his colleagues—namely, John Jones, Robert Lilburne, and Simon Mayne. The degree of relationship with each may be thus briefly stated: Oliver's sister, Catherine Cromwell, was twice married, first to Roger Whitstone, of Whittlesea, in the Isle of Ely, and secondly to Colonel John Jones. By this latter marriage, therefore, Cromwell and Jones became brothers-in-law. But by her first marriage Catherine Cromwell had a daughter, named Levina Whitstone, and Richard Beke (the grandson of Colubery Lovelace) having married her became the nephew-in-law of the Protector, who through this marriage became also allied with the other two of his colleagues already named; for Robert Lilburne was married to Richard Beke's own sister, Margaret Beke, while Simon Mayne, as the son of Colubery Lovelace, was half-brother to Henry Beke, and consequently uncle to Richard Beke, Cromwell's nephew by marriage."

WESTON S. WALFORD, Esq. F.S.A. communicated some remarks on a grant of an Advowson of a Chantry to the Guild of the men of the Mystery of Armourers of the city of London in the 34 Henry VI.; the original of which was exhibited by Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq. F.S.A. This memoir will appear in the forthcoming volume of the *Archæologia*.

EDMUND WATERTON, Esq. F.S.A. communicated some observations on the *Annulus Piscatoris*, or "Fisherman's Ring," one of the official signets used by the Pope, and exhibited two ancient Rings

which he considered to have been so used, as well as two Papal Briefs given under this signet; one of Clement VII. dated Jan. 5, 1598, the other of the present pope. This communication will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, March 24th, 1859.

The EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The Council of the Society of Arts having expressed a wish to have an opportunity of seeing the antiquities and other works of art in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, sixty members of the Council or other Committees of the Society were invited to attend this meeting.

The President, on taking the chair, expressed his satisfaction at welcoming the members of the Society of Arts, and hoped that they might find among the Society's collections some objects worthy of their attention.

The reading of Communications and the Ballots for the Election of Fellows were suspended.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, gave an account of the Collections of Antiquities, Books, and Manuscripts in the Society's collection, the most remarkable of which were displayed upon the tables.

GEORGE SCHARF, Esq., jun., F.S.A., described the collection of Paintings in the Society's possession, noting the historical interest and artistic merits attaching to some of them.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. V.P., called attention to the manuscript volume of Cromwell's Letters in the Society's Library, an account of which may be found in *Proceedings*, Vol. III. p. 9.

RICHARD FRANKUM, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a very beautiful Watch of oval form, the case of which was of gold, enameled white, and studded with garnets; the front and back were ornamented with large carbuncles, which opened on hinges and disclosed spaces in which had been portraits. The face was richly enameled, and from the lower part of the watch hung a small gold figure of St. George and the Dragon delicately enameled; the watch was said to have belonged to Charles I., to whose reign its workmanship seemed referable.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this Exhibition.

Thursday, March 31st, 1859.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the respective Donors:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| From John Williams, Esq. F.S.A. | Joannis Seldeni de Dis Syris syntagmata 2 8vo. Leyden, 1629. |
| From the Editor, Mary A. Everett Green, through John Bruce, Esq. V.P.S.A. | Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the reign of James I. 1623-1625, with Addenda; preserved in the State Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office. 8vo, London, 1859. |
| From the Author. | A Defence of the British School of Medal Engraving. By Richard Sainthill. 8vo. Cork, 1859. [Printed for private distribution only.] |
| From the Author, John Adey Repton, Esq. F.S.A. | "A Trewe and feythfull Hystorie of the redoubtable Prynce Radapanthus." Black letter. 8vo. London, 1820. [One of two copies on vellum. Not printed for sale.] |
| From the Massachusetts Historical Society. | Their Proceedings in respect to the memory of William Hickling Prescott. 8vo. Boston, 1859. |
| From the Author. | A short Historical Account of the Parish Church of Ecclesfield, Yorkshire. By John Thomas Jeffcock, B.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1859. |
| From the Scientific Congress of France. | Congrès Scientifique de France. XXIII ^e Session tenue à la Rochelle. 8vo, à Saintes et à St. Jean d'Angély, 1856. |
| From the Author. | Voyage en Espagne et en Algérie, en 1855. Par M. Boucher De Perthes. 8vo. Paris, 1859. |
| From the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society. | Their Transactions. Volume VI. Part 2. Miscellaneous. 4to. Exeter, 1859. |
| From the Cambrian Archaeological Association. | Archæologia Cambrensis. Third Series. No. xviii. 8vo. Tenby, 1859. |

The Ballot was taken for Thomas Godfrey Faussett, Esq. Daniel Dean Hopkyns, Esq. and Edward Pretty, Esq. who were declared duly elected Fellows.

D. ROBERTSON BLAINE, Esq. exhibited and presented a drawing in sepia by Mrs. Robertson Blaine, representing some Syrian Cromlechs, which he thus described:—

"I met with them in going from Gadara to Djêrash in the hill country on the east of the Jordan. They are a day's journey south of Gadara, at a place called Jomba, a very small village not far from Tibui, and about eight hours' march from Djêrash. I could find no marks of tools upon these cromlechs, and they were evidently of very great antiquity, from the weather-worn appearance of the stones. All

I saw were constructed of three upright slabs about six feet high, and one horizontal piece of from ten to twelve feet long. The open side faced south-east. We passed large numbers, all of the same description, during the first two or three miles after leaving Jomba on the way to Djèrash.

"The scenery amongst these hills of Bashan is lovely, the oaks abundant, and the men and cattle the finest I saw in all Syria.

"We passed the sites of several towns and villages between Gadara and Jomba, which prove how thickly this part of Syria was formerly inhabited.

"On the way which leads from Gadara to Damascus, deep ruts have been worn by chariot wheels in the solid rock, while the present inhabitants of the country neither possess nor ever saw a wheeled carriage of any kind.

"I should add that I met with no cromlechs in any other part of Syria; but my friend, Mr. Howard Crosbie, of New York, informed me he saw two on the sea coast, I think between Cæsarea and Mount Carmel."

The Rev. THOMAS HUGO, F.S.A. exhibited several fragments of Samian ware recently found on the site of the precincts of the Grey Friars of London.

EDMUND WATERTON, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited three ancient Rings, which he described as follows :—

"1. A remarkable silver Ring of Irish or Saxon workmanship. The bezel, which is large and oval, is divided into five compartments; the middle one being circular, and filled with the figure of a dragon, the limbs of which terminate after the manner of those represented on runic monuments. It was found in the Thames, at Chelsea, in 1857.

"2. Massive gold Signet of English work: subject, on the bezel, an Eagle displayed. On the shoulders are engraved figures of the blessed Virgin and Child, and St. John; within are the letters j & united by a true-love knot.

"3. Gold Signet set with a crystal: subject is a *fede* or two right hands joined, holding three flowers. Over are the letters v m n, and the date 1572. The colours are enameled beneath the crystal. It was lately brought over from Paris, where it was found in the Seine.

Mr. RIX, of Clipstone, exhibited through B. B. Woodward, Esq. F.S.A. a massive stone Mall or Hammer found on Kettlestone Common, near Fakenham, Norfolk.

C. F. ANGELL, Esq. F.S.A., Master of the Clothworkers' Company, exhibited the fine covered Cup belonging to the Company, which was the gift of Samuel Pepys. This fine specimen of ancient plate is no less than $22\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and weighs 172 ounces. The bowl, cover, and base are composed of a rich open-work of foliage, lined with silver gilt; among the foliage on the bowl and cover are represented a griffin, a ram, and two letters c in cypher. On the base are the arms and crest

of Pepys, an engraved cypher, and the inscription—"Samuel Pepis Admirality Angli: à secretis & Societ: Pannif: Lond. M^r. An: MDCLXXVII." The cover is surmounted by a ram. A representation of this fine piece of plate may be found in Richardson's 'Old English Mansions,' and in the Diary of Samuel Pepys, edited by Lord Braybrooke, vol. i. p. xli.* Mr. Angell also exhibited drawings of one of the four *garlands* presented to the Clothworkers' Company in 1606 by Sir William Stone, Alderman of London; and also of a silver Cup presented to the same Company by Philip Chetwynd, Renterwarden, 1654-5. It is a plain silver vessel with two large handles, and has on it the arms of the donor and of the Company, and a record of the donation. These two objects are represented in Willis's Current Notes, 1857, p. 93.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. V.P. read some observations on a Manuscript Relation of the Proceedings of the last Session in Parliament holden in the fourth year of King Charles I. A.D. 1628, belonging to the Earl of Verulam. This communication will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq. F.S.A. read a communication of his own addressed to C. H. Cooper, Esq. F.S.A. one of the authors of the *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, relating to the Biographies of Sir John Cheke and Sir Thomas Smith. This memoir will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, April 7th, 1859.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to their respective Donors:—

From the Royal Geographical Society.	Their Proceedings. Vol. iii. No. 2. 8vo. London, 1859.
From the British Archæological Association.	Their Journal. March. 8vo. London, 1859.
From the Editor, David Laing, Esq.	1. A Catalogue of the Graduates in the Faculties of Arts, Divinity, and Law, of the University of Edinburgh, since its foundation. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1858. (Bannatyne Club.) 2. Registrum Cartarum Ecclesie Sancti Egidii de Edinburgh. A Series of Charters and Original Documents connected with the Church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, 1344—1567. 4to. Edinburgh, 1859. (Bannatyne Club.)
From the Archæological Institute.	The Archæological Journal. No. 60. 8vo. London, 1858. [Completing vol. xv.]

* A lithograph of this cup was presented to the Society by Mr. Angell, June 10, 1858. See Proceedings, Vol. IV. p. 207.

The TREASURER read the Report of the Auditors of the Society's Accounts for year ending 31st December, 1858, as follows:—

“We, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Society of Antiquaries of London, from the 1st day of January, 1858, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said Accounts, with the Vouchers relating thereto, do find the same to be correct, and we have prepared from the said Accounts the following Abstract:—

<i>Receipts.</i>		£	s.	d.
1858.				
Balance of the last audited Account up to 31st December, 1857	- -	145	19	0
By 4 Payments on account of	£ s.			
Arrears	- -	14	13	
By 20 Subscriptions at £2 2s. due 1st January, 1857	-	42	0	
By 284 Subscriptions and parts of Subscriptions, at £2 2s. due 1st Jan. 1858	-	591	3	
By 4 Subscriptions at £2 2s. due 1st Jan. 1859 in advance	- -	8	8	
By 1 Subscription due 1st Jan. 1860 in advance	-	2	2	
		658	6	0
By Admission Fees of 26 Members	-	136	10	0
By Compositions received from 2 Members	- -	52	10	0
By two half-year's dividends on the Stock standing in the name of the Society, in the 3 per Cent. Consols	231	15	11	
By Sale of £250 5s. 10d. from the Stock standing in the name of the Society in the 3 per Cent Consols pursuant to an order of Council of 13th of April, 1858	- -	241	10	7
By Sale of Published Works	- -	63	8	3
		£1,529	19	9

Stock in the 3 per Cent. Consols on the 31st day of December, 1858 - £7,800

Note.—The only Account outstanding at the end of this year was one of £2 for Eyton's Shropshire.

<i>Disbursements.</i>		£	s.	d.
1858.				
To Printers and Artists, and in the Publications by the Society	- -	693	4	2
For Binding	- -	13	2	8
For Taxes	- -	25	2	4
For Salaries	- -	417	19	4
For Stationery	- -	12	15	3
For Tradesmen's Bills for Lighting the Meeting Room, Repairs, and other House Expenses	- -	106	19	7
For Tea, with payments for making and attendance	- -	30	3	10
For Petty Cash for the Year	- -	30	14	6
For Books subscribed for by the Society	- -	3	1	0
For Additions and Corrections to the Catalogue in manuscript of the Society's Library	- -	5	5	0
For Expenses of the Removal to the New Meeting Room	- -	104	11	3
For Power of Attorney for sale of £250 5s. 10d. Consols	- -	1	1	6
For Insurance	- -	20	4	0
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of January, 1859	- -	65	15	4
		£1,529	19	9

Witness our hands this 24th day of March, 1859,

(Signed)

BRISTOL.
JOHN P. BOILEAU.
JAMES WHATMAN.
THOMAS HUGO.

“The Auditors having ascertained that no account has been taken of the Society's Stock since 1846, they recommend that it should be done as soon as possible, and in future that it be taken annually in the last week in December.

“BRISTOL.

“JOHN P. BOILEAU.

“JAMES WHATMAN.

“THOMAS HUGO.”

It was proposed by Sir HENRY ELLIS, K.H. and seconded by EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq that the Thanks of the Society be given to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

William Harley Bayley, Esq. and Edward Pretty, Esq. lately elected were admitted Fellows.

The Ballot was taken for Sir Francis Scott, Bart. who was declared duly elected Fellow.

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq. Secretary, exhibited a Document on Parchment signed "W^m Pitt," containing a List of all the Prisoners confined in the gaol of Newgate Sept. 28, 1726.

JOSEPH JACKSON HOWARD, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, by permission of John Faulkner, Esq., a drawing of an Old Iron Chest, bearing the arms of the city of Nuremberg, in which is kept the ancient plate belonging to the Clothworkers' Company.

C. F. ANGELL, Esq. F.S.A. Master of the Clothworkers' Company, exhibited another drawing of the same Chest, and one of the three ornamented keys belonging to it

W. M. WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. communicated to the Society a Memoir on Lake Dwellings of the Early Periods, which will appear in the forthcoming volume of the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, April 14th, 1859.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the respective donors:—

From the Author.	An Outline of the Life of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick. By Richard Brooke Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. Liverpool.
From the Editor, William Jones, Esq.	1. Crynoad o holl elfenau, neu gyntefigion y Gymraeg. 8vo. Clwyd-Wasg. 1826. 2. The Gwyneddion for 1832: containing the Prize Poems, &c. of the Beaumaris Eisteddfod and North Wales Literary Society. 8vo. London, 1839.
From the Historical Society of Nassau.	P. Hermann Bär's Diplomatische Geschichte der Abtei Eberbach im Rheingau. Von Dr. K. Rossel. 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1858.
From the Massachusetts Historical Society.	Their Collections. First Series, vols. i. to x.; Second Series, vols. i. to x.; Third Series, vols. i. to x.; and Fourth Series, vols. i. to iv. 8vo. Boston, 1806 to 1858. [Bound in 18 volumes.]
From the New England Historic-Genealogical Society.	The New England Historical and Genealogical Register. Volumes i. to xii. 8vo. Boston, 1847 to 1858.
From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries.	1. Annaler for Nordisk oldkyndighed og Historie. 2 vols. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1856 and 1857.

2. Cabinet d'Antiquités Américaines à Copenhague. Rapport Ethnographique par C. C. Rafn. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1858.

From Augustus W. Franks, Esq. Histoire de la Maison de Bourbon. Par M. Desormeaux. 5 vols. 4to. Paris, 1772 to 1788.
Director S.A.

Special votes of Thanks were given to the Massachusetts Historical Society, and to the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, for the donations of their Transactions.

Thomas Godfrey Faussett, Esq., recently elected, was admitted a Fellow.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq., F.S.A, exhibited and presented to the Society's Library, a work, entitled ΜΙΚΡΟΚΟΣΜΟΣ; A Little Description of the Great World; the third edition, revised by Peter Heylin; 4to., Oxford, 1627, and gave the following account of it:—

“Peter Heylin's Cosmography went through seven editions between 1622 and 1703. This copy, which is of the third edition, was formerly the property of John Gibbon, Bluemantle Pursuivant of arms in the reign of Charles II. A memorandum on one of the pages informs us that it belonged to his father, Robert Gibbon (whose autograph also appears), and that it became the property of his son John at the division of his effects in July 1669–70. John Gibbon was the author of a work called ‘Introductio ad Latinam Blasoniam; an Essay to a more correct blazon in Latine than formerly hath been used. London, 1682. 8vo.’ Maitland, in his History of London, mentions his obligations to Mr. Gibbon, as an antiquary, more than once. In vol. ii. p. 870, ed. 1756, he speaks of him thus:—‘Mr. Gybbon, a learned pursuivant, lately deceased, hath diligently collected, out of the English and Scotch authors, and other foreign writers, a large account of the great and important services of heralds in former times, which collections, communicated by himself to me, he entitled Heraldo-Memoriale, which had been worthy to have been here inserted had it not been too large.’ He then proceeds to give copious extracts from this work, which was most likely compiled about the year 1674, as the author, in concluding his remarks, mentions that in the month of February in that year he served for Elias Ashmole, Esq., Windsor Herald, at the Countess of Devonshire's famous funeral. I find no account of this treatise as a printed book, and therefore presume it was in MS. when consulted by Maitland. I have not been able to ascertain any particulars of the life of John Gibbon, or the precise date of his death. The date is not mentioned on the tablet which was erected to his memory in the Church of St. Katherine's Hospital, near the Tower, of which establishment he was a brother; but, as Noble, in his “College of Arms,” states, that James Greene succeeded him as Bluemantle, and was appointed in 1719, it is probable that Gibbon's death took place in that year. He appears to have read Heylin very carefully, as the book is full of marginal notes, and there are also a number of loose slips of paper containing additional remarks. On the cover at the end

a paper is pasted, with the arms of Robert Gibbon, in all probability drawn and painted by his son, John Gibbon, the pursuivant."

GEORGE ROOTS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a vellum Roll containing the Genealogy of the Kings of England to Henry VI.

THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq. F.S.A. gave a further account of the excavations in progress at Wroxeter, the site of the ancient *Uriconium*, and exhibited a plan showing what had been done and what still remained to be done.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, exhibited a drawing of a Roman Mosaic Pavement recently received by the British Museum from Carthage, and read a communication on the excavations carried on in the site of that city by the Rev. Nathan Davis. This communication will appear in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

The VICE-PRESIDENT in the Chair then gave notice that, in consequence of the 23rd of April occurring in Passion week, the Anniversary Meeting would be held on Tuesday the 3rd of May, at 2 p.m. and that the ordinary meetings of the Society were therefore adjourned to Thursday the 12th of May.

Tuesday, May 3rd, 1859.

Anniversary.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Esq. V.P. and subsequently the EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The Vice-President, in the Chair, having nominated David Brandon, Esq. and J. Evan Thomas, Esq. to be Scrutators of the Balloting Lists, those gentlemen were appointed accordingly.

While the Ballot was proceeding, the following Address was delivered by the President:

May 3, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,

In addressing you on the present occasion, I cannot but think that it affords a strong example in favour of the new Statutes providing that the Anniversary of this Society shall never be held in either Passion or Easter week. According to the former Statute it must always, except in the event of Sundays, have been held on St. George's Day; and that day in the present year fell on the Saturday between Good Friday and Easter Day; the most inconvenient day, perhaps, to

hold any public meeting in London that could by possibility be devised.

Within the past year, that is, from the 5th of April, 1858, to the 5th of April, 1859, our Obituary is as follows :—

- *Heneage, Earl of Aylesford.
- William Ayrton, Esq. F.R.S.
- Rev. William Barnes, M.A.
- Richard Horsman Solly, Esq. M.A., F.R.S.
- *John Young Caw, Esq.
- Henry Hallam, Esq. D.C.L., F.R.S.
- *Peter Levesque, Esq.
- Rev. Charles Mayo, B.D., F.R.S.
- John, Lord Northwick (the father of the Society).
- Samuel Shepherd, Esq.
- William Smee, Esq.
- *Rev. John George Storie, M.A.
- *Rev. Edward Tagart.
- *Richard Taylor, Esq.
- *Dawson Turner, Esq. F.R.S.

And of Honorary Members

- Le Comte Alexandre De Laborde.
- William Hickling Prescott, Esq.
- M. Louis C. F. Petit-Radel.

Within the same period one Member, namely, John Fenwick, Esq. has withdrawn from the Society.

Of the distinguished foreigners who appear on our List as Honorary Members I have never in these Annual Addresses attempted any description. But of our own Fellows, who have been lost to us in the course of the past year, there is one on whom, both from sentiments of public respect and the warmth of private affection, I should desire at some length to dwell, did I think myself able in the compass of a few pages to do justice, or anything like justice, to his merits. You will easily understand that I refer to Mr. Hallam.

Gentlemen, this is not the first time that the loss of Mr. Hallam has been mentioned with affectionate respect within these walls. Many of you may recollect that filling, as it chanced, this Chair on the Thursday next after his lamented decease was known, I took occasion at the close of the proceedings of that day to express to you my sense of how zealous a friend this Society had lost, and how great an historian the world. I took occasion to commemorate the many years during which Mr. Hallam had occupied this place as one of the Vice-Presidents, illustrating that office by the reputation which he had justly acquired, and rendering its duties welcome and agreeable to all, by his constant urbanity flowing from a real kindness of heart, by his never-failing attention to the business that might be before us, and by his upright and candid spirit in any discussions that might from time to time arise.

Gentlemen, Mr. Hallam had been a Member of this Society for

* Names of Fellows who had compounded.

the long space of almost fifty-eight years, since it appears from our List that he was elected on the 12th of March, 1801. He had filled the office of Vice-President since the year 1824 under the Presidency of the Earl of Aberdeen.

When in 1846 Lord Aberdeen announced his intention to resign that post, and when several Members had been pleased to express to me their wish that I might succeed him, I declared at a Meeting of the Council that I could not permit myself even to be put in nomination, unless Mr. Hallam should first decline that honour for himself. I expressed my hope that he might not persevere in declining it, knowing as I did how acceptable that choice would be to the Society at large; and I also expressed the pleasure it would give me to continue in the office I then held as one of the Vice-Presidents, with Mr. Hallam as my chief.

When, however, Mr. Hallam could not be prevailed upon to undertake this duty, and when through the favour of the Society their choice devolved upon me, Mr. Hallam continued during many successive years in office as a Vice-President; and I should indeed be ungrateful if I did not state on this or on any other occasion how much I owed to his cordial co-operation, and to the advantage, at every emergency, of his long experience and most friendly, as well as most judicious, counsels.

The great historical works of Mr. Hallam are already well known to you; and it is as superfluous for me to enumerate as it would be to praise them. Those works have won for themselves an enduring place, not only on the bookshelves, but in the memories of all educated Englishmen, and will never cease to be held in honour, while deep learning, a most judicial and candid spirit in the weighing of evidence, and an undeviating love of truth shall themselves continue to be prized. As regards our *Archæologia*, two communications only from Mr. Hallam appear, the first in vol. xxxii. p. 245-254, "On the Anglo-Saxon Kings denominated *Britwaldas*." The second in vol. xxxiii. p. 308-325, "Observations on the Story of *Lucius*, the first Christian King of Britain."

The next name to which I would draw attention is that of the late Lord Northwick, the recent "Father of our Society," best known, perhaps, by his collection of pictures and his taste as a collector, but also well known for his extensive and very curious Cabinet of Ancient Coins, chiefly of *Magna Græcia* and *Sicily*. From this cabinet a selection was made, as long ago as 1824, drawn by *Del Frate* (a distinguished pupil of *Antonio Canova*), and engraved by *Henry Moses*, accompanied by descriptions of much learning and research from the pen of *George Henry Noehden*, LL.D. formerly of the British Museum, and I am pleased to add also a Fellow of this Society. The work, which was in folio, and embellished with the finest engravings, was cut short after the fourth or fifth number by the premature death of *Dr. Noehden*, and was never continued.

The Rev. *Charles Mayo* lived to the great age of ninety-one. It will be remembered that a Fellow of this Society, in a very early day of its present constitution, by deed of endowment, founded a Professorship in the University of Oxford, to encourage the study of Anglo-Saxon

Language. The actual establishment of this foundation, however, did not take place till more than forty years after (Dr. Richard Rawlinson's) the founder's death, when Mr. Mayo, in the year 1795, became the first Anglo-Saxon Professor in that University; and it may not be quite alien to the credit of our Society to say that the professorship is at this moment held by one of our Fellows, one of the most eminent Anglo-Saxon scholars of the present day.

Samuel Shepherd, Esq. became a Member of our Society in 1839, since which time he made various communications and a few exhibitions to us of a minor kind; the most remarkable of these was probably the Account of the Unton picture, discovered in the roof of an old house at Chelsea, described in the first volume of our Proceedings (p. 208).

Of the next name, Dawson Turner, Esq. I may say that his contributions to our Society's meetings were few, but of sterling value, chiefly confined to the exhibition of drawings either of Roman remains or of ancient objects in some of the churches of Norfolk, selected from his own large collections in illustration of that county. Mr. Dawson Turner was born in 1775. He was intended for the church, and entered at Pembroke College, Cambridge; but, his father having fallen into ill health, he became a member of the Yarmouth Bank in 1796. His first scientific pursuit was Botany, as appears by his "Fuci," published between 1804 and 1811, in four folio volumes. He subsequently published various local and antiquarian works, of which those most congenial with our Society's pursuits were the account of his Tour in Normandy, in two octavo volumes, published in 1820, and his Historical and descriptive Notices of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, accompanying Mr. John Sell Cotman's Drawings, in two volumes folio; the most elaborate of the works on that country which have hitherto been written, and enriched by the most accurate representations of its castles, monasteries, and architectural ruins, all so closely connected with the early history of our own country. In 1820, in conjunction with one of our late Vice-Presidents, and still one of our most respected Fellows, Hudson Gurney, Esq., he bought the Macro MSS. including the valuable collections of Sir Henry Spelman. Mr. Turner selected the autograph portion, on which he founded his immense collection of manuscripts, which, I regret to hear, are, within the space of a few weeks hence, to be dispersed by public auction. Five volumes of this collection, especially illustrative of the History of Great Britain, and of which Mr. Turner had himself printed a separate descriptive index, were disposed of by him to the British Museum in 1853 for no less a sum than one thousand pounds.

I have one more name to mention, that of Peter Levesque, Esq., who, for several years past, since the change in the Rules of our Society, has continued to be the Chairman of our Finance Committee, and whose constant attention in that capacity to the expenses and resources of our Society—whose vigilance, exactness, and ability—deserve at least this parting remembrance from me.

From the 5th of April, 1858, to the same date in the present year, the following gentlemen have been elected Fellows:—

Rev. John Knowles.
 Rev. Richard Browne Matthews, M.A.
 John Cockle, Esq. M.D.
 Charles Drury Edward Fortnum, Esq.
 Rev. Edgar Edmund Estcourt, M.A.
 Spencer Hall, Esq.
 John Thomas Jeffcock, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Thomas Henry Sutton
 Sotheron Estcourt.
 Charles Frederick Angell, Esq.
 Earldley Gideon Culling Eardley, Esq.
 William Henry Reece, Esq.
 George Gustavus Gilbert Heard, Esq.
 Richard Stephen Charnock, Esq.

William Henry Black, Esq.
 Stephen Stone, Esq.
 Alexander Macmillan, Esq.
 Richard Nicholson, Esq.
 William Harley Bayley, Esq.
 David Brandon, Esq.
 John Williams, Esq.
 George Rowdon Burnell, Esq.
 John Fetherston, Jun. Esq.
 Thomas Hughes, Esq. (Re-Election).
 Thomas Godfrey Faussett, Esq. M.A.
 Daniel Dean Hopkyns, Esq.
 Edward Pretty, Esq.

And as Honorary Members

Captain Ferdinand Von Dürrieh.
 The Hon. Robert Charles Wintrop.

The two principal events in which we have been engaged during the past year—and each is of no small importance to us—are, first, the change of our apartments, and, secondly, the judgment pronounced in the case of Mr. Stevenson's bequest.

With respect to the former, you have been made fully acquainted with all the circumstances that occurred. You know how much we were indebted to the professional knowledge, as well as to the zeal and activity, of Mr. Tite. You are also aware how large a share of careful consideration, and, I may add, of friendly interest, we received on the part of the Government from Lord John Manners. But I doubt whether I sufficiently called your attention to the great exertions of the Sub-Committee, to which we referred this affair of the apartments. That Sub-Committee comprised, besides Mr. Tite, the Treasurer, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Octavius Morgan, and Mr. Whatman; it is not too much to say, that to the ability and activity of these gentlemen, combining with the Members of the Executive Committee, we are, in a great degree, beholden for the satisfactory result which, I may venture to assert, our Society has attained in this negotiation.

As regards our financial prospects, you have already heard, perhaps, of the judgment given on the matter of the Legacies under Mr. Stevenson's Will by Vice-Chancellor Sir William Wood, on the 8th of March in the present year. Our own position, under that judgment, will best be explained by the following Statement, drawn up for our information by Messrs. Bray and Warren.

Statement as to the money payable to the Society of Antiquaries of London under the Will of William Ford Stevenson, Esquire, deceased, pursuant to the Order of the Court of Chancery, made in the Causes of *Ludlow v. Stevenson*, and *Thornton v. Stevenson*, dated 8th March, 1859.

There is payable immediately, on account of the surplus income which has accumulated since Mr. Stevenson's death, £2,700 (making, with £300 to be paid for legacy duty at 10 per cent., £3,000.)

There will be payable, as soon as the costs of all parties shall have been taxed and paid, one-fourth of the residue of the said accumulated income, the amount of which cannot be accurately stated now, as it depends on the produce to arise from sale of Stocks, and on the amount of the costs above mentioned, which are of uncertain amount; but it is estimated that the amount will be about £1,200, subject to legacy duty at 10 per cent.

There will, in future, be payable, in April and October, one-fourth of the surplus income of Mr. Stevenson's personal estate, after paying the annuities given to his children; this is estimated, under existing circumstances, at about £400 a year, subject to legacy duty at 10 per cent. The amount will vary when Mr. Stevenson's children shall die.

The annuities now payable are as follows, viz.:

- (1.) £500 a year to Mr. William Henry Stevenson for his life.

NOTE.—After his death, his wife is to have the same amount for her life, and on her death, each of six children of Mr. William Henry Stevenson, now living, is to have £100 a year for his or her life.

- (2.) £300 a year to Mr. Francis Ford Stevenson for his life.

NOTE.—After his death, each of the children whom he may leave is to have £100 a year for his or her life.—He has at present only one child.

- (3.) £300 a year to Mr. Henry Maddock Stevenson for his life.

NOTE.—After his death, each of the children whom he may leave is to have £100 a year, for his or her life.—He has at present only two children.

BRAY, WARREN, HARDING & WARREN,
6th April, 1859.

You will perceive from this statement the prospect close before us of adding to the funds of the Society, besides a yearly increase of about £400, a sum net of almost £1,100, in addition to the first payment of £2,700. It was the opinion of the Council that no expenses should be incurred on this account until the money be actually received. But on receiving it we shall have the duty incumbent upon us, to consider with the greatest care what measures we may propose to your judgment and decision for the application of at least a part of that sum. It certainly seems to me that the most proper use that we can make of the first payment we receive—and this application is by no means of such extent as to preclude several others—will be to put in print the manuscript catalogues which we possess, of our books and papers; the catalogue, above all, of that excellent, and indeed unrivalled, collection of proclamations and broadsides lately so much enriched by the liberality, and illustrated by the skill, of Mr. Salt and Mr. Lemon.

On this proposal, however, or on any other which we the Members of the Council may hereafter lay before you, it is, perhaps, at present premature for me to dwell. I shall, therefore, conclude by only ex-

pressing to the Society at large my most sincere congratulations on the large accession which its finances seem now on the point of receiving, and my not less sincere hopes that this accession, if administered with a thrifty and yet liberal hand, may tend in many points to extend and to promote the sphere of our public usefulness and previous reputation.

At the conclusion of the President's address, it was moved by Sir John Boileau, Bart. V.P. seconded by Joseph Hunter, Esq. V.P. and carried unanimously, that—

“The Thanks of the Fellows be offered to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed in the Proceedings.”

At the close of the Ballot the Lists were examined by the Scrutators, when the following Members were found to be elected unanimously :—

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

The EARL STANHOPE, *President*.
C. Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.P., V.P.
John Bruce, Esq. V.P.
Sir John P. Boileau, Bart. V.P. and
Auditor.
Frederic Ouvry, Esq. *Treasurer*.
Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq.
Director.
James Whatman, Esq. M.P., *Auditor*.
The Marquess of Bristol, *Auditor*.
John Winter Jones, Esq.
Rev. Charles Kingsley.
William Tite, Esq. M.P.

Ten Members of the New Council.

W. Durrant Cooper, Esq.
Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt.
Edward Hawkins, Esq.
The Lord Henniker.
Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq.
Rev. Thomas Hugo, *Auditor*.
Richard H. Major, Esq.
Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.
William Salt, Esq.
William J. Thoms, Esq.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq. *Secretary*.

It was then moved and carried unanimously, that Thanks be given to the Scrutators for their trouble in examining the Lists.

Thursday, 12th May, 1859.

JOHN BRUCE, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the respective donors :—

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| From J. W. K. Eyton, Esq. F.S.A. | The Monasteries of Shropshire: Buildwas Abbey. By Rev. R. W. Eyton, M.A. Architectural Notices of the Church of Buildwas Abbey. By Rev. John Louis Petit, M.A., F.S.A. (From the <i>Archæological Journal</i> . No. 60.) 2vo. London, 1858. |
| From the Editor, S. C. Hall, Esq. F.S.A. | The Royal Gallery of Art. Parts 35 and 36. Folio. London, 1859. |
| From the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. | Their Proceedings. Vol. 3, from p. 249 to the end, and vol. 4, pp. 1-88. 8vo. Boston, 1857-58. |

- From the Author. Notice sur une Cloche fondue par M. G. Morel, de Lyon. Par M. L'Abbé Corblet. 8vo. Paris, 1859.
- From the Lord Londesborough, through F. W. Fairholt, Esq. F.S.A. Miscellanea Graphica. Nos. 2 and 3. Folio. London, 1854 [not previously presented].
- From the Ossianic Society. Translations for the year 1856. Vol. 4. 8vo. Dublin, 1859.
- From the Secretary, George Scharf, Esq. F.S.A. Catalogue of the Pictures in the National Portrait Gallery. 8vo. London, 1859.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of the West of France (L'Ouest). 1. Mémoires. Année 1857. (Tome 24.) 8vo. Poitiers, 1859.
2. Bulletins. 1^{er}, 2^{me}, et 3^{me} Trimestres de 1858. 8vo. Poitiers, 1859 [completing the 8th series].
- From the Canadian Institute. The Canadian Journal. New Series. No. 20. March. 8vo. Toronto, 1859.
- From the Author. Une Nouvelle Classification des Sciences, résumé de quelques leçons professées à la Faculté des Lettres de Caen. Par M. A. Charma. 8vo. Paris, May, 1859.
- From the Author. On the Mining Operations of the Romans in Britain. By James Yates, M.A. (From Vol. 8 of Proceedings of the Somerset Archæological Society.) 8vo. Taunton, 1859.
- From Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Graham, Map of Chicago Harbour and Bar, Illinois. U. S. Topographical Engineers. From Survey made in 1857. Size 4 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 10 in.

SAMUEL LEIGH SOTHEBY, ESQ. presented to the Society a work by himself, entitled, "Principia Typographica. The Block-Books issued in Holland, Flanders, and Germany during the fifteenth century, exemplified and considered in connection with the origin of Printing. To which is added an account of the Paper-Marks of the period. By Samuel Leigh Sotheby." Three volumes. Folio. London, 1858.

The Special Thanks of the Society were given to S. Leigh Sotheby, Esq. for this present.

The appointment of the MARQUESS OF BRISTOL to be a Vice-President of the Society, was read, as follows :

"I, PHILIP HENRY, EARL STANHOPE, President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, do, by virtue of the powers and authorities vested in me by the Letters Patent, hereby nominate the MARQUESS OF BRISTOL to be a deputy to me, the President of the said Society, with full power and authority to him in my absence to supply my place as President, and to do all acts concerning the said Society which I by virtue of my office might do if I myself were actually present. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1859.

(L.S.) STANHOPE.

"Witness, JOHN LANE."

A ballot was taken for Joseph John William Watson, Esq., Charles

Fortescue Tagart, Esq., and John Doran, Esq., LL.D., who were severally declared duly elected Fellows.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, exhibited and presented to the Society a sketch in oil colours, by a French artist named Jean Faure, representing a portion of the Aqueduct of the Aquæ Virginis, at Rome, now inclosed in the court-yard of a house in the Via Nazareno.

WILLIAM PERRY HERRICK, Esq., of Beau Manor Park, Leicestershire, exhibited and presented to the Society through J. G. NICHOLS, Esq., F.S.A., a lithograph representing the old Family Coach, which is still preserved at Beau Manor, and is nearly 120 years old; of which Mr. Nichols gave the following account:

“The coach was built in the year 1740, which was that in which William Herrick, esquire, then of Beau Manor, married Lucy, daughter of John Gage, esquire, of Bentley Park, Sussex. The arms of Herrick impaled with Gage are still painted on its panels. Mr. Herrick was subsequently sheriff of Leicestershire in the year 1753, and during the year of his shrievalty certainly rode in this carriage to meet the judges. It is probable that it continued in occasional use until the period of his death, which occurred in the year 1773, at the age of eighty-four. The print is rendered more interesting by the circumstance of the coach-builder's estimate being still preserved, and of which a printed copy now accompanies it. The coach was built in London by Edward Harlee. His estimate for it complete was 73*l.* 10*s.*, for four new harness 12*l.*, and some further extras raised his whole bill to 92*l.* 5*s.* One of the most remarkable extras is ‘a budget, to be hung under the coachman's seat, and to contain a hammer, a pair of pinchers, a cold chisell, 24 clouts, 12 linchpins and hurters, and 200 of clout nails’; the cost of this budget being 32 shillings. It is represented in the lithograph print as a stout leathern bag suspended under the coachman's seat. This forms a curious illustration of a fact which is otherwise well known, that the bad roads of the last century made it necessary that in travelling the coachman should have a hammer and other necessary implements for the repairs required after an occasional break-down. The hammer-cloth, which once covered the receptacle for these tools, still preserves in its name a remembrance of the practice, though now used only for ornament or heraldic display. The Herrick coach was further supplied with a large wainscot trunk, having handles and a lock, which cost two guineas. It would probably be difficult to find elsewhere in England a family carriage of the reign of George the Second still in good preservation.”

CHARLES REED, Esq., F.S.A., stated that a fine specimen of a family carriage was preserved in the stables of Lord Darnley, and that another still more ancient was to be seen at a manor house near Hayle, in Cornwall.

WILLIAM PERRY HERRICK, Esq. also exhibited two Spear-heads, two Celts, and an Armlet, all of bronze, discovered in the spring of 1858 by

workmen employed in cutting a drive through the encampment on Beacon Hill, Charnwood Forest, on which Mr. NICHOLS made the following observations:

"The soil of a space measuring about six feet by three, where all the articles excepting the last were found, appeared to be different to the ground adjoining. At the request of Mr. Herrick, some of this soil was examined by Dr. Bernays, of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and found to contain bone, pottery of well-burnt clay, and wood-charcoal. The spear-heads are nearly alike, of the shape which has been called myrtle-leaf, with round sockets (without rings) for the wooden shafts to fit into, the sockets going some way into the blade of the head. The length of one of the spear-heads is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and that of the other, which is broken, appears to have been $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. One of the celts, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, is gouge-shaped, with a socket made to receive a handle. This implement is of unusual occurrence in England; but four Irish specimens are engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. iv. p. 335.

"The other celt is of the more ordinary form, with a ring at its side; it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. All these pieces are remarkably well cast, very sharp on their exterior surfaces, and are hollow nearly to their extremities. The spear-heads bear no marks of having been fixed to their staves or handles by metal or other pins; and are probably in the state in which they were originally cast. The celt and gouge have the edges of their ends beaten down by the hammer, bearing testimony to many hard blows, and consequently considerable use.

"The armlet, which is unornamented and of small size (of rather less than 3 inches diameter), was found outside the encampment, perhaps fifty yards from the other articles.

"A plan of the encampment on the Beacon Hill, in which these antiquities were discovered, is given in *The History and Antiquities of Charnwood Forest*, by T. R. Potter, 4to, 1842, p. 49. It is an irregular inclosure, formed partly by ditches and partly by the natural rocks, the ancient Beacon tower standing towards its centre. Its extreme length is about 500 yards, and its greatest breadth about 250. Mr. Potter mentions an ancient battle-axe, which was turned up by the plough some years before he wrote, in a field at the foot of the Beacon Hill, and some coins of Vespasian and Antoninus Pius that were found near."

THE REV. R. B. MATTHEWS, F.S.A., exhibited the Matrix of an oval seal (length $\frac{9}{16}$ in.) found at Dorchester, co. Dorset, consisting of an antique intaglio cut in onyx set in a rim of silver, on which was engraved the legend—

+ SIGILLVM WILELMI DE MELECŪBE.

The intaglio represented a horse bridled, above it the letters P T, between its legs A, in front a palm-branch. The owner of this seal, which appeared to belong to the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th century, no doubt took his name from Melcomb in Dorsetshire. For notices of seals of this class see Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iv. p. 66, Pl. xviii-xx.

G. R. CORNER, Esq., F. S. A., exhibited a circular brass Matrix of a seal (diameter $1\frac{1}{10}$ in.) found at Sutton Valence, Kent. It bore the device of a full-blown rose, and the legend—

+ S' IOP'IS . DCI . pARSTp' CL'ICI.

The owner of this seal probably took his name from Harrietsham, or Hartsham, in Kent, a village at no great distance from Sutton Valence. After the R there seems to be the indication of a contraction.

C. H. GREGORY, Esq., exhibited a metal Fibula set with pastes, found at Blandford, Dorset.

J. J. HOWARD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a Rubbing from a sepulchral brass in Stifford Church, Essex. It represented an ecclesiastic in a shroud holding in front of his breast a heart inscribed *m'cy* (mercy); over his head was formerly a scroll, and below his feet an inscription, both now lost. The date appeared to be about 1480. This memorial is described in the Oxford Manual of Monumental Brasses, No. 418, p. 168, and an engraving of it may be found in the publications of the Antiquarian Etching Club.

RICHARD BROOKE, Esq., F.S.A., read some Observations on Caer Caradoc, in Shropshire, and the remarkable camp upon its summit known as the Camp of Caractacus, and described the peculiarities of the site.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Vol. IV.

1859.

No. 52.

Thursday, 19th May, 1859.

THE EARL STANHOPE, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the respective donors :—

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| From the Archæological Institute. | The Archæological Journal, No. 61. 8vo. London, 1859. |
| From the American Philosophical Society. | Their Proceedings, Vol. 6. Nos. 57 and 58. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1857. |
| From the Author. | Notices of Wroxeter, the Roman Uriconium, in Shropshire. By the Rev. Harry M. Scarth, M.A. 8vo. London, 1859. [From the Archæological Journal, Vol. 16, pp. 53—70.] |
| From the Historical Society of Styria. | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Die Steiermärkischen Schützen-Freiwilligen-Bataillone und ihre Leistungen in den Jahren 1848 und 1849. 8vo. Gratz, 1857.2. Mittheilungen des historischen Vereines für Steiermark. Herausgegeben von dessen Ausschusse. Achtes Heft. 8vo. Gratz, 1853.3. Bericht über die IX. allgemeine Versammlung des historischen Vereines für Steiermark am 24 April, 1858. 8vo. |

John Doran, Esq. LL.D. recently elected, was admitted Fellow.

The Ballot was taken for Richard William Binns, Esq. and Robert Fitch, Esq., who were declared duly elected Fellows.

DAVID MOCATTA, Esq., exhibited and presented to the Society a small terra-cotta Vessel, and a Roman Lamp in terra-cotta, said to have been found on the site of Clifford's Inn, London.

JOHN WILLIAMS, ESQ., F.S.A., exhibited and presented to the Society a prick Spur in iron, found at Bow.

JOHN EVANS, ESQ., F.S.A., exhibited a gold Cross ($1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long) of Irish workmanship, and apparently of the 12th century, stated to have been found at Mellifont Abbey. The back and front were ornamented with filigree formed of narrow strips of gold set on edge; in the centre of the front was set a convex blue glass paste. This curious relic has been since added to the collections in the British Museum.

J. G. NICHOLS, ESQ., F.S.A., communicated some Observations on a Document preserved in the Record Office, being an Inventory of the goods belonging to Lady Hungerford, attainted of murder in the 14th year of Henry VIII., a transcript of which had been liberally placed at the disposal of the Society by J. H. Parker, Esq., F.S.A. Together with these observations he read a letter from the Rev. Canon Jackson, F.S.A., as to the person alluded to under the title of Lady Hungerford, which will be printed with the document in the Archæologia.

B. B. WOODWARD, ESQ., F.S.A., communicated a Transcript from an unpublished Charter of King Edwy, preserved in the Chapter Library at Winchester. By it the monarch grants to his faithful Thane Wulfstan nine "*manças*" at "*Cunctune*," probably Couington, Huntingdonshire. The land-limits are peculiarly interesting as containing the Anglo-Saxon name of Ermine Street, designated as *Earninga Stræt*. The limits are as follows:—"Þis synt þa land gemæra to cunctune. Ærest of bugba fenne 7 lang þær riseweges one neda wylle. Þonon on þone mere. Of þá mere on holan bróc 7 lang broces to upwylle, þon on to glædtuninga wege. Of þa wege on earminga stræte. Þonon on seaxabróc 7 lang broces on gyruuan fen þ eft on buglafes." The charter will be noticed more fully hereafter.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, 26th May, 1859.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P., V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the respective donors:—

From the Author.

Things not generally known familiarly explained. Second Series. By John Timbs, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1859.

From the Author.

Remarks on Offa's Dyke, Tidenham, co. Gloucester. By George Ormerod, D.C.L. 4to. 1859. [Not published.]

- From the London and Middlesex Archæological Society. Their Transactions. Volume I. Parts 1 and 2. 8vo. London. 1856-57.
- From Samuel Tyrms, Esq. F.S.A. The East Anglian. Notes and Queries for Suffolk, Cambridge, and Essex. No. 3. May. 8vo. Lowestoft, 1859.

The Rev. John Kenrick, and Charles Fortescue Tagart, Esq. recently elected, were admitted Fellows.

The Ballot was taken for Alexander Nesbitt, Esq., who was declared duly elected Fellow.

RICHARD FRANKUM, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a wooden Tankard in the form of a barrel, mounted in silver, apparently of the 17th century.

W. M. PRICE, Esq. exhibited a series of Views of Naples and its neighbourhood, drawn in pen and ink.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P., V.P. exhibited a leaden Bulla of Pope Gregory IX. A D. 1227—1241.

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH exhibited drawings by himself of the following objects :

1. The faces of the fragment of an ancient Saxon Cross preserved in the chancel of Hackness Church, near Scarborough; together with a restoration of the same by the Rev. D. H. Haigh, of Erdington, who has communicated an account of this interesting relic to the Kilkenny Archæological Society, published in their Proceedings, vol. ii. New Series, p. 170.

2. Drawings of the head of a Cross dug up in the churchyard at Winston, near Barnard Castle, on the river Tees, co. Durham.

3. Drawing of a Roman bronze Key found near Chisenbury, Pewsey, Wiltshire.

MONS. PAUL MARCHEGAY, of Angers, communicated through the Director transcripts of twenty-three autograph Letters written by Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, to various members of the Tremouille family, and preserved at the chateau of Serrant in Anjou. These letters will be printed in the Archæologia.

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH read a communication on the remarkable Chambered Tumulus at Stoney Littleton, in the parish of Wellow, near Bath. The tumulus, which is on the property of Mr. Jolliffe, of Amerdown Park, near Bath, has been described by Sir R. C. Hoare in Archæologia, XIX. p. 43. Two of the chambers have since fallen in, and the whole structure has suffered greatly, but it has been carefully repaired under the directions of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society. In the spring of 1859, the owner, being desirous of preserving it from further injury, caused a low sunk wall to be placed round the tumulus. During the operations the workmen came upon a low wall built of small stones without mortar, which ex-

tended on each side of the entrance about twelve or fourteen paces, when it turned almost at right angles, pointing towards the northern end. It was also discovered that the whole of the tumulus was constructed of similar small stones placed together in the fashion of dry walling, and that it was originally of a heart shape, the entrance being in the broader end, and the whole when complete having the appearance of a ship turned keel upwards. After describing the present state of the tumulus, Mr. Scarth compared its structure with that of the similar remains once existing at Butcombe and Uley, and made some general observations on the probable antiquity of these structures, which will be found at greater length in his *Memoir on Ancient Chambered Tumuli*, since published in the *Transactions of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society*, Vol. viii. p. 35—62.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, June 2nd, 1859.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. Treasurer, and subsequently
OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P., V.P., in the Chair.

The following announcement was read :

At a Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London, held Tuesday the 31st May, 1859, the following notice was directed to be read at the ordinary meeting on the 2nd June :

“The President and Council report to the Society that the Society’s Seal has been this day affixed to a Power of Attorney, authorising the Society’s Bankers to receive 2,700*l.* from the Court of Chancery on account of past surplus income arising from Mr. Stevenson’s estate.

“The Council has directed the Treasurer to invest 2000*l.*, part of the above-mentioned sum, in the purchase of Consols in the Society’s Name.

“Adverting to the receipt of this considerable sum, and to the fact that the Society’s income will in future be increased from the Stevenson Bequest to the probable amount of 400*l.* per annum, the Council consider that the time has arrived when the Catalogues of the Society’s collection of Broad-sides and Proclamations should be printed.

“As the expense of this will considerably exceed 100*l.*, the Council, in accordance with the Statutes (ch. 12, sect. 2), submit the question for the consideration of the Society, and give notice that, at the next weekly meeting, a vote will be asked to give effect to this recommendation.”

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the respective donors :

From Walter Hawkins, Esq. F.S.A. *Vues des Cordillères, et Monumens des Peuples Indigènes de l’Amérique.* Par Al. De Humboldt. Folio. Paris, 1810.

From the Author.

On an Amity formed between the Companies of Fishmongers and Goldsmiths of London, and a consequent participation of their Coat Armour. By John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. (First printed in the *Archæologia*, Vol. XXX.) 4to. Westminster, 1859.

From Robert Cole, Esq. F.S.A.

Roberte the Deuyll. A Metrical Romance, from an ancient Illuminated Manuscript. 8vo. London, 1798. [Edited by J. Herbert.]

The ballot was taken for William Romaine Callender, Esq. jun. and Charles Villiers Bayly, Esq. who were declared duly elected Fellows.

A certificate was read for the Viscount Raynham, M.P. who, as the eldest son of a Peer of the realm, was entitled to have his election proceeded with immediately. The ballot was accordingly taken, and Viscount Raynham was declared duly elected Fellow.

STEPHEN STONE, Esq., F.S.A. exhibited a small Saxon Bucket, a pair of saucer-shaped fibulæ, and other relics discovered recently at Brighthampton, in Oxfordshire, which he described as follows :—

“On the 18th February last, a small pit was opened for gravel on the site of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Brighthampton, when, at the depth of 2 feet 6 inches from the surface, the workmen discovered a grave containing the skeleton of a woman of advanced age, lying with the head to the S.W., and the legs gathered up. With it were found a number of amber beads and one of blue glass; a knife, a hair pin of bronze, and a pair of dish-shaped fibulæ of bronze gilt. These fibulæ are of a pattern somewhat remarkable, the device consisting of figures of snakes. At the head of the grave stood a brass-bound bucket of small size, measuring but $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the bottom, and $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches across the top. Among the earth it contained were two small bone pins, (if these objects may be so termed,) each of them $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long.”

Viscount FOLKESTONE exhibited, through the Secretary, a Bronze Dagger-blade, of which the latter gave the following account :—

“The Bronze Dagger-blade has been forwarded for exhibition to the Society by Viscount Folkestone, who requests me to present it in his name to the British Museum.

“It was found a few days ago by labourers employed in digging out ground for a cottage on his lordship's estate at Homington, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Salisbury. The men came unexpectedly upon a human skeleton, about 13 or 14 inches below the surface, lying north and south, the arms extended by the side of the head, near which was the Dagger-blade, the handle of which had perished. An urn appears to have been deposited in the grave, but that and the skull of the skeleton were shattered to fragments by the pickaxe.”

JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.S.A. read a paper on the occurrence of Flint Implements in undisturbed beds of gravel, sand, and clay (such as are

known to geologists under the name of Drift,) in several localities both on the continent and in this country. The first discovery of these implements is due to M. Boucher de Perthes, of Abbeville, who in the pits in that neighbourhood found flints evidently fashioned by the hand of man, under such conditions as forced upon him the conclusion that they must have been deposited in the spots where they were found at the very period of the formation of the beds containing them. M. de Perthes announced his discoveries in a work entitled *Antiquités Celtiques et Antediluviennes*, in 2 vols., the first published in 1849, and the second in 1857; but, owing in some measure to the admixture of theory with the facts therein stated, his work has not received the attention it deserves. The late discovery in the Brixham Cave, in Devonshire, of flint weapons, in conjunction with the bones of the extinct mammals, had brought the question of the co-existence of man with such animals again prominently before geologists, and determined Mr. Prestwich, F.R.S., who has devoted much attention to the later geological formations, to proceed to Abbeville, and investigate upon the spot the discoveries of M. de Perthes. He had there been joined by Mr. Evans, and they had together visited the pits in the neighbourhood of Abbeville and Amiens, where flint weapons had been alleged to have been found. The chalk hills near both these towns are capped with drift, which apparently is continued down into the valleys, where it assumes a more arenaceous character; and in these beds of sand, as well as more rarely in the more gravelly beds upon the hills, mammalian remains have been found in large quantities. They include the extinct elephant, rhinoceros, bear, hyæna, tiger, stag, ox, and horse; in fact, most of the animals whose bones are so commonly associated together in the drift and caverns of the post-pliocene period.

On the hills near Abbeville, and at St. Acheul, near Amiens, the drift varies in thickness from about 10 to 20 feet, and consists of beds of sub-angular gravel with large flints, and above them sands containing the fragile shells of fresh-water mollusca, and beds of brick-earth. It is among the basement beds of gravel, at a slight distance above the chalk, that the flint implements are usually found. They are of three classes—

1. Flakes of flint, apparently intended for knives or arrow-heads.
2. Pointed implements, usually truncated at the base, and varying in length from 4 to 9 inches, possibly used as spear or lance heads, which in shape they resemble.
3. Oval or almond-shaped implements from 2 to 9 inches in length, and with a cutting edge all round. They have generally one end more sharply curved than the other, and occasionally even pointed, and were possibly used as sling-stones, or as axes cutting at either end, with a handle bound round the centre.

The evidence derived from the implements of the first class is not of much weight, on account of their extreme simplicity, which, at times, renders it difficult to determine whether they are produced by art or by natural causes. This simplicity of form also prevents the flint flakes made at the earliest period from being distinguished from those of a later date.

The case is different with the other two classes of implements, of

which numerous specimens were exhibited, all indisputably worked by the hand of man, and not indebted for their shape to any natural configuration or peculiar fracture of the flint. They present no analogy in form to the well-known implements of the so-called Celtic or Stone period, which have, for the most part, some portion if not the whole of their surface ground or polished, and are frequently made from other stones than flint. Those from the drift are, on the contrary, never ground, and are exclusively of flint. They have, indeed, every appearance of having been fabricated by another race of men, who, from the fact that the Celtic stone weapons have been found in the superficial soil above the drift containing these ruder weapons, as well as from other considerations, must have inhabited this region of the globe at a period anterior to its so-called Celtic occupation.

This difference in form and character from the ordinary types of stone implements strengthens the probability of their having been found under entirely different circumstances. Mr. Evans then proceeded to examine the evidence of their having been really discovered in undisturbed beds of gravel, sand, and clay. He showed, from various circumstances in connexion with them, such as their discolouration by contact with ochreous matter, whitening when imbedded in a clayey matrix, and in some instances being incrustated with carbonate of lime, the extreme probability of their having been deposited in these beds at the very time of their formation, inasmuch as the unwrought flints adjacent to them had been affected in a precisely similar manner and to no greater extent. This discolouration and incrustation of the implements also proved that they had really been found in the beds out of which they were asserted to have been dug; and their number and the depth from the surface at which they were found were such, that, if they had been buried at any period subsequent to the formation of the drift, some evident traces must have remained of the holes dug for this purpose; but none such had been observed, though many hundreds of the implements had been found dispersed through the mass. But, besides this circumstantial evidence, there was the direct testimony of MM. Boucher de Perthes, Rigollot, and others, to the fact of these implements having been discovered underneath undisturbed beds of drift, and many of them under the immediate eye of M. de Perthes, who, indeed, had been the first to point out the existence of these implements to the workmen. Of the correctness of this testimony, the writer, when visiting with Mr. Prestwich the gravel-pit at St. Acheul, near Amiens, had received ocular proof. There, at the depth of eleven feet from the surface, in the face of the bank or wall of gravel,—the whole of which, with the exception of the surface-soil, had its layers of sand, gravel, and clay entirely undisturbed,—was one of these implements *in situ*, with only the edge exposed, the remainder being still firmly imbedded in the gravel. After having photographs taken of it, so as to verify its position, this implement had been exhumed, and was now exhibited with other specimens. At a subsequent visit of Mr. Prestwich, and some other geologists, one of the party, by digging into the bank of gravel, at a depth of 16 feet from the surface had dislodged a remarkably fine weapon of the oval form, the beds above being also in a perfectly undisturbed condition. The inevitable conclusion drawn from these facts was, that M. Boucher

de Perthes' assertions were fully substantiated, and that these implements had been deposited among the gravel at the time of the formation of the drift. And this conclusion was corroborated, in the most remarkable manner, by discoveries which had been made long since in England, but whose bearing upon this question had, until the present time, been overlooked.

In Volume XIII of the *Archæologia* is an account, by Mr. Frere, in 1797, of the discovery of some flint weapons at Hoxne, in Suffolk, in conjunction with elephant remains, at a depth of from 11 to 12 feet from the surface, in gravel overlaid by sand and brick-earth, presenting a section extremely analogous with some to be found near Amiens or Abbeville. Some of these weapons are preserved in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries and one in the British Museum, and they are identical in form with those found on the continent. Mr. Prestwich had been to Hoxne, and verified the discoveries recorded by Mr. Frere: flint implements are still found there, as well as mammalian remains, but in diminished quantity, only two of the weapons having been brought to light during last winter.

Another of these implements is in the British Museum, having been formerly in the Kemp and Sloane collections, and is recorded to have been found with an elephant's tooth in Gray's-inn Lane. Similar implements are also reported to have been found in the gravel near Peterborough.

These accumulated facts prove, almost beyond controversy, the simultaneous deposit of instruments worked by the hand of man, with bones of the extinct mammalia, in the drift of the post-pliocene period. Whether the age of man's existence upon the earth is to be carried back far beyond even Egyptian or Chinese chronology; or the period of the existence of the extinct elephant, rhinoceros, and other animals brought down nearer to the present time than has commonly been allowed, must remain a matter of conjecture. Thus much appears nearly indisputable: that at a remote period, possibly before the separation of England from the Continent, this portion of the globe was densely peopled by man; that implements, the work of his hands, were caught up together with the bones of the extinct mammals by the rush of water through whose agency the gravel beds were formed; that above this gravel, in comparatively tranquil fresh water, thick beds of sand and loam were deposited, full of the delicate shells of freshwater mollusca; and that the spots where all this took place now form table-land on the summit of hills nearly 200 feet above the level of the sea, in a country whose level is now stationary, and the face of which has remained unaltered during the whole period which history or tradition embrace.

In conclusion, Mr. Evans suggested a careful examination of all beds of drift in which elephant remains had been found, with a view of ascertaining the co-existence with them of these flint implements, and still further illustrating their history.

Their rudeness, and the fact that they had not been sought for by those who have investigated the drift, may well account for their not having been more generally found. He mentioned the banks of the Thames, the eastern coast of England, the western coast of Sussex, the valleys of the Avon, Severn, and Ouse, as localities where the existence

of the mammaliferous drift was well known, and where there was every probability that a search for these implements, the earliest records of the human race, would be rewarded by success.*

JOSEPH PRESTWICH, Esq. F.R.S. presented Photographs representing *in situ* one of the flint implements described by Mr. Evans.

G. B. BAKER, Esq. exhibited through B. B. Woodward, Esq. F.S.A. a very rude Flint Celt, recently found in a pit of the most recent drift gravel on the west side of Bungay Common, Suffolk.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

Thursday, June 9th, 1859.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. M.P., V.P. in the Chair.

It was moved and carried unanimously :—

“ That the expenditure contemplated by the Minute of Council of the 31st of May read at the last meeting, do receive the sanction of the Society.”

The following Presents to the Library were announced, and Thanks for them ordered to be returned to the respective donors :

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| From the Secretary of State for India. | A Treatise on Problems of Maxima and Minima solved by Algebra. By Ramchundra, late Teacher of Science, Delhi College. Edited by Augustus De Morgan, F.R.A.S. 8vo. London, 1859. |
| From the Royal Society. | 1. Philosophical Transactions. Vol. CXLVI. part 3 ; Vol. CXLVII. part 1 to 3 ; and Vol. CXLVIII. in two parts. 4to. London, 1856-1858.
2. List of Fellows, 30th Nov. 1858. 4to.
3. Anniversary Address of Lord Wrottesley, President. 8vo. London, 1858. |
| From the Royal Institute of British Architects. | List of Members, Report of Council, &c. for 1859. 4to. |
| From the Rev. E. E. Estcourt, F.S.A. | A Pilgrimage to the Proto-Monastery of Subiaco and the Holy Grotto of St. Benedict. By the Right Rev. Bishop Ullathorne, O.S.B. 8vo. London, 1856. |

The Secretary announced the Present to the Society of an oil painting by F. R. Lee, R.A. representing the Cromlech at Drew Stainton, Somerset, which had been purchased by subscription among a few of the Fellows.

Robert Fitch, Esq. recently elected, was admitted Fellow.

* Mr. Evans's Communication will appear in the *Archæologia*, but it has been thought desirable to give an outline of it here, in order to call the attention of the Fellows of the Society to the subject.

The Ballot was taken for the Rev. Samuel William King, who was declared duly elected Fellow.

ROBERT COLE, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited two ancient Deeds :

1. A Deed, dated 1st May, the 36th year of Elizabeth (1594), to which Robert Catesbye, the chief conspirator in the Gunpowder Plot, was an executing party. In addition to his signature, it bears those of his father Sir William Catesbye, and of Sir Thomas Leigh, of Stoneley, ancestor of the present Lord Leigh.

2. A Deed, dated 18th June, in the 38th year of Elizabeth (1596), to which Christopher Blounte and Lady Leicester were parties. Lady Leicester was widow of Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, to whose death she was suspected of being privy, and immediately afterwards, in 1578, she married Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; at his decease, in 1588, she married Sir Christopher Blounte.

BENJAMIN NIGHTINGALE, Esq. exhibited, through the Secretary, a small collection of antiquities found in Kent, which were formerly in the collection of William Boys, the author of the "History of Sandwich," published in 1792. Four of the objects exhibited are engraved in that work, and are stated to have been discovered in a sand-pit at Ash. The remainder appear to have been found at Wingham and Richborough.

Mr. Boys died in 1803, and his antiquities descended to his sons. Forty-three of the objects, chiefly in gold and silver, became the property of Capt. John Boys, who was Deputy-paymaster of the Forces under the Duke of Wellington during the Peninsular War. He made another collection of Roman Antiquities in Spain, and the whole descended to his widow, who in 1838, being about to emigrate to the Cape of Good Hope, disposed of them to the late Mr. Baldock, of Canterbury, by whom the greater part were subsequently presented to the Museum of that city. All that he reserved were the few here exhibited, which came very recently into the possession of the present owner :—

1. Silver Anglo-Saxon Buckle, having a gold plate wrought with an interlaced pattern, between three gilt bosses; the tongue gilt, and set with coloured stones.

2. Circular Silver-gilt Ouche, or brooch, set with six red stones or pastes, the seventh, central one, being missing; the intervals between the stones chased with the Saxon S.

3. Gold Bulla, with loop for suspension, stamped with a cross, the limbs exhibiting human faces, and Saxon knot in the centre. (Boys's "Sandwich," Pl. A. fig. 11.)

4. Silver-gilt Fibula, imperfect, set with red stones. (Boys's "Sandwich," Pl. A. fig. 9.)

5. Upper part of a companion Fibula.

6. Head of a Fish, copper-gilt, with two red stones for eyes.* (Boys's "Sandwich," Pl. A. fig. 3.)

* This object appears to be the upper part of an etui in the form of a fish, and of a more recent date than the Saxon period.

7. Bronze Hair-pin, with button head.
8. Upper part of a Bronze Pin, with a red stone, imperfect.
9. Bronze object, of conical form, with small indentations, like a thimble. Found at Wingham, 1793.
10. Five Beads, one of them variegated.
11. Brass gilt Ring, set with an onyx; Cupid scorching the wings of a Butterfly with his torch—symbolical of the soul suffering under the agonies of Love. [Roman.]
12. Bronze Ring, engraved with an eagle. [Roman.]
13. Bronze female Bust, from a collection made in Spain by Captain John Boys.

The Rev. JAMES BAGGE, Rector of Crux Easton, Hampshire, communicated through the Secretary the discovery of a Roman Urn in that parish, and presented a photograph of it to the Society:—

“In the Thirty-fifth volume of the *Archæologia*, page 91, an account is given of some Ancient Pottery found in the New Forest in 1852, accompanied by engravings of several specimens. One of these (Pl. III. fig. 6) closely resembles a specimen not long since dug up on the lawn of the Rectory of Crux Easton, in the same county, near Newbury. In trenching the ground for planting a tree, the labourer turned up some bones which, on examination, proved to be human. Other bones, forming almost a complete skeleton, were soon found, and a skull. The skull was perfect, lying seemingly in the spot and position it occupied when first buried. The skeleton lay at full length, with the feet to the east.

“Near the cranium was discovered the small urn above referred to, a photograph of which, by Mr. Beard, I inclose, and beg to place at the disposal of the Society. The sides of the vessel have indentations made by the pressure of the thumb before it was put into the kiln to be baked. That it was formed upon the wheel is evident from the concentric rings visible both on the inner and outer surface. The colour of the urn is a dark dingy brown; but it seems to have been washed with a reddish liquid, which ran irregularly over the surface. Its dimensions are, height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; largest diameter, 2 inches; capacity, 2 fluid ounces. There were no signs of any coffin having inclosed the body, which was probably laid in the chalk. One nail was found in the soil, but perhaps did not belong to the interment.”

STEPHEN STONE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the brass matrix of a Seal, of pointed oval form (length, 1 inch), representing a squirrel, with the inscription *IE SVI SEL D' AMVR LEL. The date of the seal appeared to be the fourteenth century. A seal of the same form and style, and with a similar inscription, but representing an animal under a tree, is engraved in “*Sigilla Antiqua*” (Pl. 6, fig. 11), a work privately printed by the Rev. George Dashwood, F.S.A., from seals attached to the muniments of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., of Stow Bardolph. It is appended to a deed of Geoffrey Curpel conveying lands at Fincham, in Norfolk, and dated 27 Edw. I.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited and presented to the Society's Museum a Flint Arrow-head found in Scotland.

Mrs. MARY ANNE EVERETT GREEN communicated, through John Bruce, Esq. V.P. transcripts of two Petitions preserved in the State Paper Office:

1. From Mistress Cromwell, widow of the Protector, beseeching the King to "vouchsafe her a protection, without which she cannot expect, now in her old age, a safe retirement in any place of your Majesties Dominions." It is signed by Mrs. Cromwell, and is the second example of her autograph which has been hitherto observed, the other being a letter in the volume of Cromwell Letters belonging to the Society.

2. A Petition from Henry Cromwell, the Protector's son, praying the King to deal favourably with him with regard to forfeited lands in Ireland.

This Communication will appear more fully in the *Archæologia*.

WILLIAM HENRY HART, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a rubbing from a monumental brass in Low Leyton church, Essex, which he described as follows:—

"The church of Low Leyton has undergone considerable alterations in late years, involving, among other things, the displacement of many of the monuments. The brass of which I exhibit a Rubbing was thus described in 1720 by Strype,* in his 'Circuit Walk.' " "Lower in the chancel ile," he says, "is a plain small stoue with a plate of brass representing a female child with hair dishevelled, standing, and holding her hands in a praying posture, with these verses underneath:

Ursula sum Luce sum Gasparis unica gnata.

Ursula virgineis me pia junge choris.

An. Dom. MCCCCLXXXIII^o. XIII. die Junii.

The lower line, containing the date, no longer exists; it was destroyed in the following manner:—At the building of the south aisle, about fifteen years ago, this brass, as well as others, was given to a man to restore; this he effected by resinking the lines and filling them with wax, and also by lackering the entire surface; and, not satisfied with this, he cut off the bottom line altogether, in order to save himself the trouble of picking out the old English letters, at the same time inserting in the corner the date 1493, in neat but inappropriate Arabic numerals. It was then placed in its present position on the wall against the vestry door, and has been fastened up with clumsy rusty-headed screws, which by no means accord with the bright colour of the brass, and will probably lead to its injury, owing to the galvanic action set going by the two metals.

"There is another brass belonging to this church, a rubbing of which I also send. This has suffered loss, as appears from a comparison with the account in Strype. It is now loose in the vestry, without any inscription; but I recognise the description given of it by Strype; he

* 'The Perambulation, or Circuit-walk,' appended by Strype to Stow's London, vol. ii.

says, 'On the north side of this stone, another stone with a brass plate, containing the figures of a man with seven sons behind him; and of a woman with five daughters behind her, and underneath this written:—

Piæ Memoriae,
Elizabethæ Wood dilectissimæ conjugis Tobiaë
Wood, Armigeri. Quæ duodena prole
suscepta, septima superstite, decimaq: tertia
in utero matris intumulata, quotquot
illam nôsse contigit triste sui desiderium
reliquit;

Posui.'

Then follow some English verses.

"The inscription does not appear to be now in existence, and this is doubtless owing to the indiscreet treatment of monuments which frequently takes place on the restoration of a church."

J. J. HOWARD, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited four Deeds, with Seals appended to them, from the muniments of Charles Fetherston Dilke, Esq., at Maxstoke Castle, Warwickshire, illustrating the history and descent of the honour of Maxstoke; and T. W. KING, Esq. York Herald, F.S.A. read a Communication upon them, which will appear in the *Archæologia*.

The Deeds exhibited were as follows:—1. A grant, without date, by William de Odingsells. 2. A grant from William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, 13th June, 1350. 3. A grant by John, Baron Clinton, 17th May, 1438. 4. A grant by Henry, Duke of Buckingham, 26th February, 1481.

J. J. HOWARD, Esq. F.S.A. also exhibited a Document under the hands and seals of William Fleetwood, Recorder of London temp. Elizabeth, and Mathew Dale, Esq., two of the Commissioners of the Queen's Subsidy appointed for the borough of Southwark.

We William Fleetwood, Esq^{re}. Seriant at Lawe, & Recorder of the Cittie of London, & Mathew Dale Esquyer, two of the Comissioners, amongst others, for the Borrough of Southwarke, in the Countie of Surrey, appoynted for the taxinge and levyinge of the Subsidie grannted to the Queenes Mat^{ie}, at the p^{li}ament houlden at Westm^e in the xxixth yere of her Mat^{ies} Raigne, doe signifie unto the Lord highe Treasurer of England and to the Barons of her Mat^{ies} Cort of Excheq^r, that John White gent. at the taxinge and levyng of the last payment of the same Subsidie, was Comorant & abyding wth his houshold & family in the Bridghouse, within the said Borroughe, and was there assessed & taxed at vi^{li} in goods, and hath payed for the last payment of the said Subsidie after that rate to her Mat^{ies} use. In witnes wherof we the said Comysioners have hereunto set our hands and seales, the xijth day of Aprill, 1589, Annoque R. Regine Eliz. xxxi.

W. FLETEWOODE.

MATHEW DALE.*

The Seal of Fletewood represents his coat of arms: Party per pale nebulé az. and or, six martlets counterchanged.

The Seal of Mathew Dale is a Bird with wings outspread.

* Mathew Dale, whose signature appears in this document, was Steward of Southwark from 1597 to 1601. In the latter year he was elected one of the bur-
gesses in Parliament for the borough of Southwark, but sat only in the Parliament held in that year.

Fig. 1.

† HIC : IHC EC : RICARDVS : WILLISENIORIS :
 REGIS : HILY : EC : BEORN : DVX

Fig. 2.

ET BEORNE DVCS

Fig. 3.

† HIC : IHC EC : ADMUNDVS : REX :
 EY ELDRADI : REGIS : MILIVS

Inscriptions from Winchester Cathedral.

The Certificate is on paper, and the Seals are impressed on pieces of the same paper cut out and turned up for the purpose.

G. R. CORNER, Esq., F. S. A. read some remarks on Recorder Fletewood, and announced his intention of submitting to the Society a more detailed memoir on that personage, based on various letters in the State Paper Office, and on several unpublished wills relating to his family.

In illustration of Mr. Corner's remarks, the Liber Fletewood was exhibited to the Society, by permission of the MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF LONDON. This MS. volume was compiled by Fletewood, and presented by him to the Mayor and Corporation on his resigning the office of Recorder, 31 July, 1576. It contains various treatises, copies of the liberties of the city of London, and Cinque Ports, and other matters relating to the rights and regulations of the City, as well as the arms of the mayor, aldermen, and officers of the City in 1576. This volume will be more fully noticed in Mr. Corner's Memoir on Fletewood.

The especial Thanks of the Society were given to the Mayor and Corporation of London for allowing this Manuscript to be exhibited.

The Rev. W. H. GUNNER exhibited Rubbings from three ancient monumental inscriptions in Winchester Cathedral, on which B. B. WOODWARD, Esq. F. S. A. made the following observations: The first of these inscriptions, which is in the south aisle of the Presbytery, is *HIC IACET RICARDVS WILL'1 SENIORIS REGIS FILI' ET BEORN DVX*. The second, which is over a low arch at the base of the parclose above the former, reads thus :—*INTVS EST CORPVS RICHARDI WILLHELMI CONQVESTORIS FILII ET BEORNIE DVCIS*. The age of the first inscription (fig. 1), as appears by a comparison of the forms of the letters with those beneath the niches in the arcade over the "Holy Hole," is the latter part of the twelfth century. The second inscription (part of which is given in fig. 2) is the work of Bishop Fox, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. Milner, in a note to the second edition of his History of Winchester, notices a passage in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle which affords the explanation of these inscriptions, although he did not think it more than a "probable" explanation. The County of Bearn never belonged to the Conqueror or any of his sons; and, as the remains of the earlier persons of note which had been removed at the rebuilding of the cathedral by Bishop Walkelin were replaced, as we are told,* by Bishop Henry de Blois, in the 12th century, when it appears that those of more than one person were inclosed in the same cist, we may surely conclude that Beorn, a kinsman of Canute, whose burial in the cathedral is recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, *sub anno* 1049, was intended by *Beorn Dux*, which Bishop Fox has changed into a title of the son of the Conqueror.†

* Thomas Rudborne in Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, vol. i. p. 194, and Joh. Exon. MS., fol. 56.

† The use of *iacet*, or some equivalent word, in the singular, where two persons are intended, is not unusual in sepulchral inscriptions. At Lynn we find, in 1349, "*Hic iacet Adam de Walsokne . . . et Margareta*." A similar form may be noticed in the Monumental Brasses to John Curteys and wife, 1391; Thomas Walsh and wife, 1393; Sir Edward Cerne and wife, 1394; Sir Roger Drury and wife, 1405; Sir John Cressy and wife, 1414.

The third inscription (fig. 3) is now inside the Presbytery, at the base of one of the southern parcloes, and reads thus: "HIC IACET EDMUNDVS REX EPELDREDI REGIS FILIVS." It is of the same age as the older of the two preceding inscriptions; and it was formerly in Bishop Gardiner's chantry. Rudborne, misreading the unfamiliar Anglo Saxon p (th), called this Edmund the son of King Alfred; and Milner, who read the character as a p (w), accepted this interpretation. On one of the mortuary chests, he is described "*Qui vivente patre regia sceptrā tulit.*" Mr. Petrie, in the Edition of Asser contained in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica*, vol. i. p. 485, has introduced this Edmund into the text as a son of Alfred who died in the lifetime of his father. But not only is it quite plain that the name of the father is Etheldred, and not Alfred; but neither in the Codex Diplomaticus, nor in any other record of authority, does any son of Alfred appear to have been named Edmund, or to have been crowned and to have died in his father's lifetime. The only King Edmund, son of a King Etheldred, was Edmund Ironside. He is said to have been buried at Glastonbury. Can that be an error, and he be the Edmund in question?

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Exhibitions and Communications.

The Vice-President in the Chair then gave notice that the ordinary meetings of the Society were adjourned over the Vacation to Thursday, November 17th.

ERRATA.

Page 254, line 31, *for* his having alienated certain lands to, *read* the alienation to him of certain lands by.

Page 259, line 37, EDWARD FOSS, Esq. F.S.A. informs us that Sir Nicholas Hare was not Lord Keeper on the accession of Mary, and was buried in the Temple Church, not Westminster Abbey.

GENERAL INDEX

TO

PROCEEDINGS, VOL. I.—IV.

The following abbreviations are employed:—A.S., *Anglo-Saxon*; adm., *admitted*; Fellow; comm., *communications*; el., *elected*; exh., *exhibitions*; ob., *obituary*.

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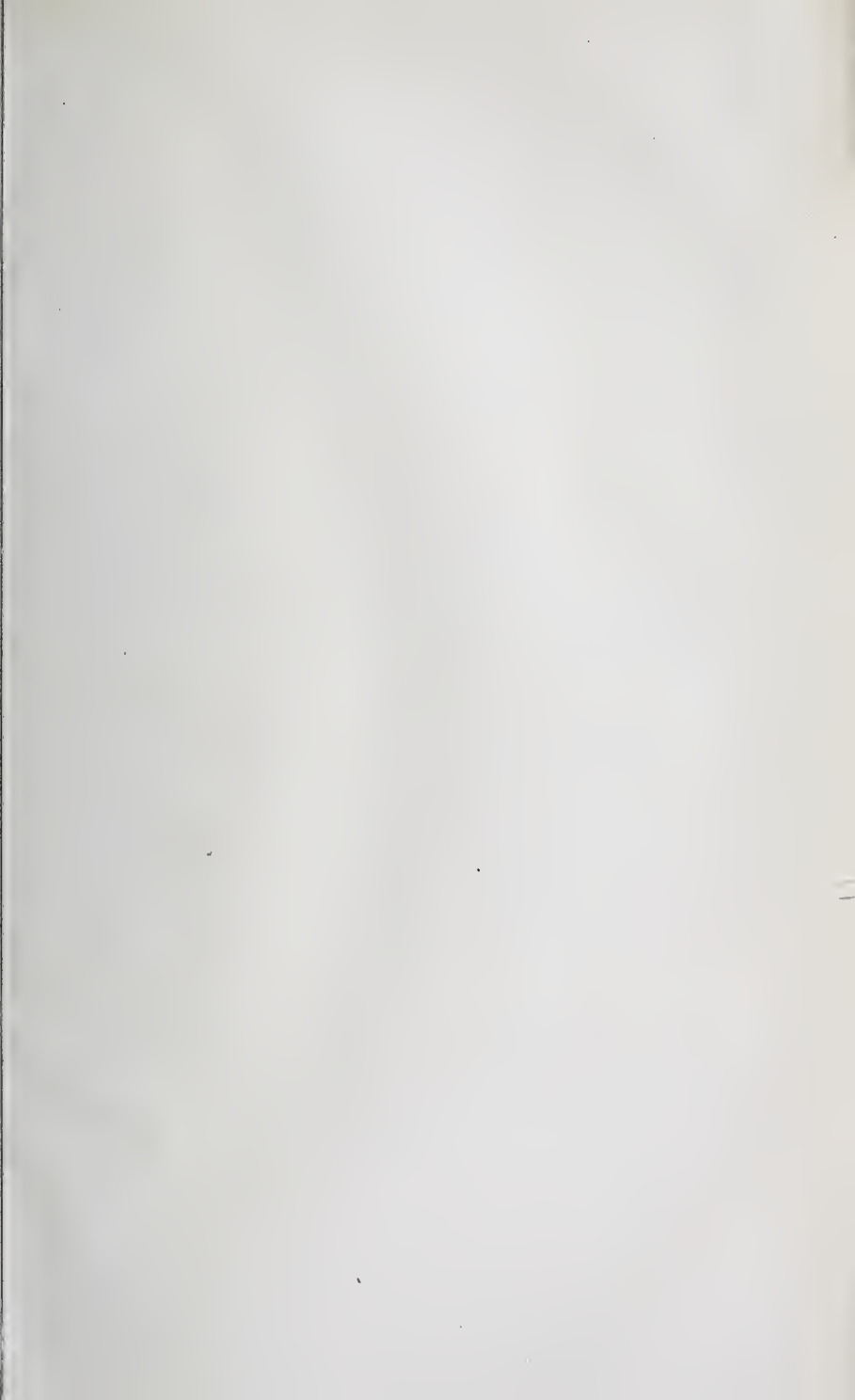
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